

California Law of Slavery.

We have already briefly noticed the decision of the Supreme Court of California respecting the application for the discharge of several slaves introduced into the State, while it was a Territory, belonging to the United States and before its admission into the Union. We have since received the opinion as delivered in full by the Chief Justice (Anderson.) As the judgment of the highest tribunal in a non-slaveholding State upon the rights of the slave owner to a reclamation of his property, it is extremely interesting.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the California Legislature, an act was passed providing the means by which the owners of slaves who took them into that country before the formation of a State, might have State process to assist them in arresting the same with a view to returning them as slaves to the place from which they were brought there. Under this act three slaves were taken into custody; and it was on a return to a *habeas corpus* sued out to obtain their liberty, that the court discussed the whole question of slavery and slaveholding as affected by the general law on slavery, the Constitution of the United States, the State Constitution, and the law of Mexico existing anterior to the State Constitution.

On the general law in regard to slavery, the whole range of British and American decisions reviewed, in regard to the effect of a change of domicile on the status of slavery, and the following principles declared as settled: First, that a temporary residence of a slave in a free State, with or without the consent of his master, does not change the place of his permanent residence; secondly, that such residence does not change his servitude; thirdly, that no matter what are the political institutions of the State of temporary residence, the relations of the slave to his master are determined exclusively by the constitution and law of the country of which he is properly an inhabitant, to which he may return; and fourthly, that a slave is property, and so to be judicially regarded.

These points are practically limited by the doctrine that the tribunals of a foreign State where these matters might be tried would not be required to give effect to the status of slavery, however legal it might be in the country to which the legal residence of a slave belonged, unless it had its own laws to secure and carry the principle into operation. The examination is confined by the Supreme Court to the simple question, what constitutes a legal change of residence and works a forfeiture of the rights of the master.

The relations of the State towards each other under the constitution of the United States are next examined, and positions are taken that Slavery is a political as well as municipal institution, recognized in the constitution and by many laws of Congress, and asserted distinctly to foreign nations in more than one treaty. This political character goes with the extent of the national territory wherever it reaches, and the constitutional rights and guarantees of the Republic attach from the moment of the legal accession of any new soil. The ratification of the treaty with Mexico vested in slave owners all the rights which they possessed in the States previously, and no rights of Mexicans could continue under any municipal law whatever, which were in conflict with the paramount law or political rights of the conquerors. To regard the Mexican law for the abolition of slavery, as in force would be to do what the United States have no power to do, except in a certain form, by an amendment of the constitution. It would nullify "a political immunity secured to the slave States, by the original basis of compromise" upon which the Government was framed. When California was acquired "it became the common property of all the people of all the States, and the right of emigration with all the property belonging to the citizens was inherent in its use and possession."

The court proceeded further to rule that no organic statute law of California can take away any rights or confiscate any property guaranteed by the supreme law of the land. These negroes being property, and so brought into California, they remain so notwithstanding the clause in the State Constitution which abolishes slavery. That clause, too, is to be construed as merely directory to the Legislature, which has never passed laws to give it force. This principle has been determined in similar cases by the Supreme Court of the United States. The clause is inoperative without an act to give it effect, nor could any such act have a retrospective effect to divest owners of their property legally possessed before.

The State act, therefore, for rendering to their owners slaves brought into the territory before adoption of the Constitution is not only constitutional, but carries into effect a duty which the Constitution could not disgrace.

Some minor questions of law are further considered, but the above sketch covers the principal grounds of the decision; and as the settled law of a free State they are highly interesting to citizens of the Southern States.—*Picayune.*

THE PROSPERITY OF OUR UPPER DISTRICTS.—It is highly cheering to see and hear of the increasing prosperity of the upper districts of our State. Wherever we have been in the State we notice manifest improvement; new dwellings are built, or the old ones are brushed up; the lands are better cultivated than formerly, and the people are beginning to look about them for better roads and more facilities to comfort. But the surest sign of this prosperity is the notable fact that the lawyers and sheriffs have little to do.—Few levies or sheriff's sales distract the citizens. Here and there a lawyer is called on to defend a rogue or an assault and battery, or to bring trespass to try title; but suing for debt is growing entirely out of fashion. Our exchange files bear ample testimony to this, some of them no doubt unwillingly, for they like to see the sheriff's advertisements. Others uniting the character of lawyer and editor, cheerfully pocket their individual losses, and rejoice in the general prosperity. Melton of the *Chester Standard*, thus philosophizes on the occasion:

"Sueing has ceased to be the rule and has become the exception. Few cases are now entered, except those where the hopelessness of any other mode of collection is manifest. The only attention elicited now a days by a Sheriff's sale, is attributable in a great measure to the rareness of its occurrence. This change we believe attributable to the gradually improving condition of our people. Our District is more prosperous; the people are more industrious, more economical; and there is everywhere apparent a higher

social tone and a greater regard to the responsibilities of life than existed some few years ago.—That this condition of things may continue, is our earnest desire."

It is not every editor and lawyer who can gather this sort of comfort from the waning of his trade. This rejoicing in the full bin of your neighbor, when your own crust is short, is not the rule of selfish human nature. But the lawyers and sheriffs have had their day, and if, as it seems, a time has come when comfort and success follow the plough, these professional gentlemen must only learn to do likewise.—*Southern Standard.*

The Legislature.

Subjoined is a list of the Senators and members of the Legislature as far as at present ascertained. The only return now deficient is that from the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis in Charleston District.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—St. Phillip's and St. Michael's; *Senators*, John E. Carew, W. D. Porter; *Representatives*, Geo. N. Reynolds, Jr., J. B. Campbell, Jas. Simons, J. Seigling, Jr., P. Della Torre, F. Lanneau, G. A. Trenholm, B. F. Hunt, Nelson Mitchell, H. C. King, H. D. Lesene, J. Charles Blum, E. McCrady, J. F. Poppenheim, H. Gourdin, Samuel Cruikshank, A. W. Burnet, T. O. Elliot. *Christ Church Parish*; *Senator*, A. Hibben; *Representative*, T. M. Wagner. *St. James' Goose Creek Parish*; *Senator*, John Wilson; *Representative*, J. Murray. *St. Andrew's Parish*; *Senator*, Wm. I. Bull; *Representative*, Wm. B. Seabrook. *St. John's Colleton*; *Senator*, J. F. Townsend; *Representatives*, W. M. Bailey, J. R. Westcott. *St. John's Berkeley*; *Senator*, S. W. Barker; *Representative*, James Sinkler. *St. Stephen's Parish*; *Senator*, John S. Palmer; *Representative*, W. Mazyek Porcher. *St. James Santee*; *Senator*, A. Mazyek; *Representative*, John A. Gadsden.

COLLETON DISTRICT.—St. George's, Dorchester; *Senator*, R. M. Bedon; *Representative*, A. E. Moore. *St. Paul's Parish*; *Senator*, R. Fishburne; *Representative*, W. E. Haskell. *St. Bartholomew's Parish*; *Senator*, M. E. Carr; *Representatives*, Josiah B. Perry, Peter Stokes. *Simon Verdier* was the next highest candidate, but did not receive a legal plurality of votes, consequently there is a vacancy for one Representative in this Parish.

BEAUFORT DISTRICT.—Prince William; *Senator*, W. Williams; *Representatives*, W. F. Hutson, D. H. Ellis. *St. Peter's Parish*; *Senator*, A. M. Ruth; *Representatives*, A. R. Johnson, J. S. Lawton. *St. Luke's Parish*; *Senator*, B. G. Allston; *Representative*, R. L. Tillinghast. *St. Helena Parish*; *Senator*, R. DeTreville; *Representative*, B. J. Johnson.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—All Saints Waccamaw; *Senator*, A. Hasell; *Representative*, A. B. Flagg. *Prince George Winyah*; *Senator*, R. F. W. Allston; *Representative*, J. H. Read, Jr., G. Manigault, J. J. Middleton.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—St. Matthew's Parish; *Senator*, T. J. Goodwin; *Representative*, O. M. Dantzer. *Orango Parish*; *Senator*, D. Barton; *Representatives*, L. E. Cooner, L. M. Keitt.

SCOTTER DISTRICT.—Clarendon County; *Senator*, F. J. Moses; *Representatives*, John T. Green, J. D. Ashmore, J. B. Witherspoon.—Clarendon County; *Senator*, J. L. Manning; *Representatives*, J. J. Ingram, John Eppes.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—*Senator*, J. F. Marshall; *Representatives*, J. W. Hearst, S. McGowan, J. K. Vance, Thomas Thompson, Samuel Jordan.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—*Senator*, J. Wilson; *Representatives*, Wm. A. Owens, S. W. Trotti, James Patterson, N. G. W. Walker.

CHESTER DISTRICT.—*Senator*, Samuel McAliley; *Representatives*, C. D. Melton, W. A. Rosborough, T. Ingram; *Chesterfield*; *Senator*, T. E. Powe; *Representatives*, E. B. C. Cash, J. W. Blakeney.

DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—*Senator*, John P. Zimmerman; *Representatives*, E. W. Charles, J. Erwin Byrd, John F. Erwin.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.—*Senator*, N. L. Griffin; *Representatives*, W. S. Mobley, A. J. Hammond, John C. Allen, W. Harrison, Z. W. Carwile, S. Christie.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—*Senator*, J. Buchanan; *Representatives*, J. N. Shed, H. H. Clark, R. B. Boylston.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.—*Senator*, T. P. Brockman; *Representatives*, W. P. McLee, B. F. Perry, Nathaniel Morgan, P. E. Duncan.

HORRY DISTRICT.—*Senator*, R. G. W. Grissett; *Representative*, Robt. Munro, Jr.

KERSHAW DISTRICT.—*Senator*, James Chesnut Jr.; *Representatives*, J. B. Kershaw, A. H. Boykin.

LANCASTER DISTRICT.—*Senator*, T. W. Huey; *Representatives*, W. C. Cauthen, T. K. Cureton.

LAURENS DISTRICT.—*Senator*, P. L. Calhoun; *Representatives*, C. P. Sullivan, J. Hudgens, R. E. Campbell, George Anderson.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—*Senator*, L. Boozer; *Representatives*, John Fox, I. C. Hope.

MARION DISTRICT.—*Senator*, Robert Harlee; *Representatives*, W. R. Johnson, W. S. Mullius, W. W. Durant.

MARLBORO DISTRICT.—*Senator*, C. W. Dudley; *Representatives*, C. A. Thornwell, T. C. Wetherly.

NEWBERRY DISTRICT.—*Senator*, R. Moorman; *Representatives*, A. C. Garlington, J. M. Crosson, R. G. Pitts.

PENDLETON DISTRICT.—*Senator*, Alex. Evins; *Representatives*, J. T. Sloan, W. Pickens, W. D. Steele, E. E. Alexander, O. R. Biolyes, Frank Burt, G. Brown.

RICHLAND DISTRICT.—*Senator*, J. H. Adams; *Representatives*, J. D. Tradewell, C. T. Howell, Wade Hampton, Jr., Wm. Maybin.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.—*Senator*, G. Cannon; *Representatives*, J. W. Tucker, E. C. Leitner, H. J. Dean, I. W. Smith, B. F. Bates.

UNION DISTRICT.—*Senator*, W. H. Gist; *Representatives*, R. Bently, B. H. Rice, J. M. Gabberty, A. W. Thompson.

WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT.—*Senator*, E. L. Miller; *Representatives*, A. J. McKnight, B. W. Bradley.

YORK DISTRICT.—*Senator*, J. D. Witherspoon; *Representatives*, A. B. Springs, G. W. Williams, W. J. Clawson, A. S. Wallace.

Men fear to show themselves as occupied with little things though these little things are very important to the success of the greatest affairs.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 26, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Religious Services

May be expected at the Methodist Church on Friday morning next, at half past ten o'clock.

Our Court sits on Wednesday the 3rd November next.

DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.

Telegraphic despatches announce the death of this eminent statesman. He died at two minutes before three o'clock on Sunday morning. His family and friends were at his bedside. He was fully conscious of his situation, and his intellect was unclouded, so much so, that he made up a despatch for his Department at Washington on Thursday. His disease was inflammation of the bowels.

At ten o'clock on Saturday night he parted with his family and friends, and prayed loud and fervently, calling on God to forgive his sins through the merits of Jesus Christ. He closed all his private affairs, and died expressing great resignation. His last moments were so calm, that he seemed to have fallen asleep.

Grand Division of S. C.

The annual meeting of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of South Carolina, will be held in Columbia, on Thursday, November 25th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The following brethren have been elected by Water Division No. 9, Representatives to the same:—P. W. P.'s W. E. Johnson, W. Thurlow Caston, A. M. Kennedy, W. E. Hughson, Tho. J. Warren, J. B. Kershaw, W. M. Shannon, Z. J. DeHay, J. K. Witherspoon, C. A. McDonald, L. W. Ballard, R. J. McCreight, J. J. Workman, W. H. R. Workman, D. R. Kennedy.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Is the title of a book recently published North, written by Mrs. Caroline Beecher Stowe, which appears to have attracted great attention in the Northern States, and infinitely more in the Southern than it deserves. The authoress seems to have indulged her imagination very extensively in misrepresenting Southern slaveholders and holding up the institutions of the South before the world in a false and basely perverted view. We have not read Mrs. Stowe's book, nor do we think it likely that we shall. We have seen enough of it already, and have no idea of lending our countenance or support to a work so base and utterly false and pernicious in its character and influence. Such publications should be prohibited in the Southern States, and it ought to be an indictable offence for any Southern bookseller to vend abolition and incendiary publications like this, which manifestly endangers the peace and safety of our homes and firesides. All matters of this kind should be summarily dealt with, nor should we touch the matter with gloves on. Self-preservation ought to be the very first law of our nature now! The extraordinary eagerness with which things of this class are received at the North, demonstrates conclusively the state of feeling there; and that this question will have to be settled—the battle fought, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. The sooner it is done the better.

It is strange the South can fight so well on abstract principles, when the quarrels of the General Government are to be settled by the force of arms, and a peace conquered on the territory of a neighboring nation, the justice and policy of which might be a question of doubt. On every such occasion, blood and treasure are not wanting on the part of the South, but are offered freely in the common cause. But when our own institutions need protection, a cold bargie sleep deadens every faculty, and the current of the Southern soul becomes frozen and paralyzed.

Cabin and Parlor.

We have received from the press of T. B. Peterson Philadelphia, a book with the above title, written by T. Thornton Randolph, and intended as an answer to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We are decidedly pleased with Mr. Randolph's book, and think he has written well. He deals in facts, and does not call to his aid absurd improbabilities to bolster up a tissue of false theories, which would vanish in a moment at the touch of truth. His investigation. His positions are well taken, and admirably sustained, apparently with ease and force. There seems no overstrained punctiliousness to prove some favorite point, or enforce some hobby of the author—it is all open and manly, plain and intelligible, and we may confidently appeal to the honest and truthful man who may read this book, to say if the things written therein are not true; although professedly a work of fiction, yet, we may very reasonably conclude that the majority of instances noted, fall easily within the range of human probabilities; for truth is sometimes even stranger than fiction.

The story is an interesting and instructive one, designed to illustrate the duties of the master to the servant, whether found in the rice and cotton fields of Georgia and Carolina, or in the Factories of Lowell, or in the empire cities of the North; where the common operative drudge breathes the free breath of a slavery ten fold worse than the meanest African in our land.

The duty of men being good masters, whether in the North or the South, is the idea.

The "Cabin and Parlor" contains over three hundred pages, good print, with several illustrations, at 50 cts.

A finer edition, printed on better and thicker paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, is published for one dollar.

Negroes and Horses for Sale.

We call attention to the Advertisement of Dr. J. W. Ford, by which it will be seen that he will offer for sale at the Court House, on Wednesday 3d November, a few prime Negroes, also a few Horses.

Immigration.

On Sunday last thirty-two free persons of color passed through Camden en-route for Charleston, from which place they will leave for Liberia. They were from Lancaster District.

Protracted Session.

The Edgefield Advertiser, in speaking of the extra session, says:—"The Governor of South Carolina has called an extra session, of the Legislature recently elected, to cast the electoral vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States. (Pierce and King will assuredly receive that vote.) It is proposed to run this extra session into the regular session. As there are questions of much importance to be settled this winter, which may consume considerable time in the details, we can see no good reason for opposing this proceeding. From what we learn, it will probably be carried."

Editorial Life.

A newspaper may be destroyed at night. It may light a cigar, it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls. "An editor's thoughts" completely sweetly, exquisitely wreathed in your rich tresses, and—yes, nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, gently to guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams. Jerusalem! who would not be an editor! Truly who?

The above is from Chapman, of the Savannah Courier. We should like to know who wouldn't be an editor! Our cotemporary is one of 'em and no mistake. We think however, that he will have to keep the "Jack-knife," as a friend of ours, who has seen both of us says we are not entitled to it. We have no disposition to question the correctness of this decision, but will leave the Courier in quiet possession of the same, for "his right there is none to dispute."

Democratic Review.

The September number has but recently made its appearance. The cause of the delay we are not advised of, but presume the publishers could not avoid it. The present number appears to be an interesting one, judging as we do from a hasty glance at its pages.

Health of Charleston.

The Board of Health report 24 deaths from Yellow Fever for four days ending at 9 p. m. on Sunday.

A new Presbyterian Church is proposed to be built of brick, in Stockton, California. Its cost is not to exceed \$12,000.

The Question is Settled.

The New York Herald—pretty good authority in such matters—seems to think the matter is settled. Hear it:

"The question is settled. The issue is decided. The fiat of public opinion has gone forth. Franklin Pierce needs only now the formality of an election to be carried by an overwhelming majority into the Presidency. Ever since the nomination of General Scott by Seward and his allies, the public voice, North and South, has been swelling and strengthening against the unholy alliance, which, at Baltimore, doomed the Whig party to destruction; and now, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Maryland, the people, in a clap of thunder, have scattered the hopes of Northern Abolition Whiggery to the wind. Pennsylvania, the sheet anchor of Greeley's estimates, rolls up from ten to twelve thousand Democratic majority. Ohio, alike indispensable to the success of General Scott, caps the climax of his electioneering expedition at the public expense, in a Democratic majority of from ten to twenty thousand. Indiana responds to that 'rich Irish brogue' by from ten to fifteen thousand majority for the Democrats; and even Maryland echoes back upon the North the same terrible music, in a majority against the Whigs of Baltimore, of upwards of three thousand! What a blaze! How it has swept from the Potomac to the Delaware, from the Delaware to the Ohio, and from the Ohio to the Lakes, like a raging fire under a high wind among the dry grass of the prairies! How awful to behold! Even Florida, away down among the everglades, whether Whig or Democratic, has gone against Gen. Scott. 'It is the sun of Austerlitz.' Only look at the majorities, and the unprecedented success of the terrible and 'untrifled Democracy.'"

LARGE LAND CLAIMS.—All the papers for a claim of land have lately been filed by the land commission in California, covering 400 square leagues of land, (3,600 square miles) to be located on the west bank of the Sacramento river, extending from Puta Creek to a point above Shasta City and reaching back to Clear Lake and the coast range. The tract specified includes nearly all of Shasta, Colusa and Yolo counties.—The Claimants are the heirs of Augustin de Iturbide, the first Emperor of Mexico, who was once banished, returned with a military expedition, was taken prisoner and shot.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A colored man named Billy, the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Ingram, died in Norfolk on Friday night at the advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years. He was a native of Hanover county, Va.; born in the service of Peter Garland, Esq.; was at Norfolk when it was burnt in 1775, and was pressed into his majesty's service by Gov. Dunmore.—He was also at the battle of Great Bridge, and remembered all about the siege of Yorktown.—The Norfolk Herald says:

"Billy was strong, hale and hearty even to the day of his death. He was employed as a dray man until he was 75 years old, and at the age of 68 could roll a hoghead of sugar weighing 1500 lbs. on his dray without assistance. He was always good humored, well-disposed and scrupulously honest. It is a remarkable coincidence that for the last sixty years, he lived in a family three of the inmates of which have died within the last two years, two at the ages of 92 and 94, and one at the age of 76."

A CUNNING TAILOR.—Wm. Crissey, a tailor, lately escaped from the Pennsylvania penitentiary, by disguising himself in a suit of clothes which were given him to press. He seized an occasion after several visitors had entered, and went still within the premises. Walking deliberately down to the gate, he told the porter that he had come in with some friends, but was tired of looking around, and believed that he would leave without waiting for the gentlemen who accompanied him. The unsuspecting gate-keeper, who did not recognize him in his disguise, let him out receiving from him the customary salutation. Thus, the cunning tailor, pressed the suit into his own service, and though he left his goose behind him, he made another, of the gate-keeper, which was better suited to his purpose.

The French have a custom, that when a funeral procession passes in the street, they stand still with uncovered heads until it is gone by. Admirable respect, would we had but a tithe of it in our own country. Here, the laughing and talking is scarcely staid passengers stare with cold indifference, and hurry on. We cannot stop even to think, that solemn and touching thought somebody has lost a friend—it may be a beloved mother, or brother, father or wife. Would we might mend in this matter.

'My enemies can do nothing against me,' said M. they cannot deprive me of the faculty of thinking rightly or acting well!

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, October 22.

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of all diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that **WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS** are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and 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 23—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 foundation for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohenbeck'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, Hohenbeck's Liver Pills. "If 't is not better?" but ask for Hohenbeck's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENBECK, as none else are genuine.

Died, in this town, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., Mr. SAMUEL BENSON, aged about 35 years.

Death of a Stranger.

DIED—A few miles south of this place on the 21st inst., of brain fever, a gentleman, who, during a very few moments of consciousness, stated that his name was Adkins, and that his parents lived in the upper part of North-Carolina, and that he had been in this State about two months; he appeared to be from 20 to 22 years of age. Every attention was paid him during his illness, and his body interred in the burial ground of this place.

Should this notice meet the eye of any of his relatives or friends, who may desire further particulars they can obtain them by addressing W. E. Hughson, Camden, S. C.

North Carolina papers will please copy.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BAGGING, per yard	12 1/2 to 13
BALE ROPE, per pound	9 to 10
BUTTER, per pound	20 to 25
BEEF, per pound	5 to 8
RESWAX, per pound	20 to 25
BACON, per pound	16 to 20
COFFEE, per pound	10 to 12
CHIESE, per pound	10 to 12
COTTON, per bushel	8 1/2 to 9
CORN, per bushel	75 to 98
FLOUR, per barrel	5 1/2 to 6
FODDER, per cwt.	70 to 75
HIDES, (dry), per pound	8 to 10
IRON, per pound	5 to 6
LIME, per barrel	2 to 2 1/2
LEATHER, (sole) per pound	17 to 22
LARD, per pound	18 to 19
LEAD, per pound	6 to 7
MOLASSES, per gallon	31 to 44
NAILS, per pound	4 to 5
OATS, per bushel	40 to 45
PEAS, per bushel	62 to 75
POTATOES, Sweet per bushel	37 to 50
Irish, per barrel	to 100
RICE, per bushel	3 to 5
SUGAR, per pound	6 to 12
SALT, per sack	2 to 3
SHOT, per bag	11 to 17
TOBACCO, per pound	10 to 40

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

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.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WATERBURY DIVISION NO. 9.

The regular meeting of this Division will be held on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. F. T. Y. WALSH, R. S.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Commissioners of the Poor for Kershaw District, will please hand them in previous to next Saturday, Oct. 26. W. E. HUGHSON, Sec'y.

Valuable Land for Sale.

In Equity—Lancaster District.

Middleton G. Caston, vs. Wm. T. Caston, Sam'l. C. Caston. } Partition.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, June Term, 1852, I will sell at Lancaster C. H., on the first Monday, the 6th December, 1852, the following valuable tracts of land, belonging to above parties, viz:

One tract containing 132 acres, situate in Lancaster District on both sides of Little Lynch's creek, and on both sides of the Red field road to Camden, bounded by lands of Wm. H. Roberts, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Ingram, and tract No. 1 belonging to same estate.

Also one other tract containing 968 acres situate in said District, on both sides of said creek and road, adjoining lands of Robt. Crimmenger, Wm. Bowers, James J. Horton, Uriah Williams, Jno. Neal, Wm. H. Roberts, and the tract above described.

These two tracts adjoin and form one body of land,