rosend, Crane and Company, consing control of the last fall and winter were almost unprecedent with the calls of their customers. E.

s were broken, and a number of cracks e river bank. Thirty acres of cut Rice float, but a portion of the grop was for-

On Dr. Deas' plantation "Harry Hill," there break of thirty feet in the banks, and sevacres of fine Rice completely floated off. Barker, at "South Mulberry Hall," esd with but little injury, his Rice being d as it was cut. Mr Milliken was also mally fortunate from the same cause. At Mr. Robt, Lucas' "Wappshools," there break of thirty feet in the bank, and Rice

pletely overflowed.
Point Comfort," estate of Keating Lau-there is a break of 150 feet in the bank, dd 50 acres of cut Rice completely swept

Col. Gadsden's "Pimlico" escaped with but damage, the Rice being housed as it was From Pon Pon we have the following par-

palars in a letter, which we have been kindly Pow Pow, Sept. 10, 1854.
"The Rice that was cut down, is all floated o the banks and in the ditches. That which not cut, was whipped by the wind, for so he Rice is beaten off. My father's loss will

e place stinks, not in imagination, but dead fish and frogs."
Inother letter from the same region states
the Corn, over half of it is on the
and and will sprout if not soon gathered. ost of our flats are on high ground, some

a gentleman of this city, we learn that the estruction on this River is immense. Mr. Al an S. Izard has had 600 acres of Rice swept way by the flood, and it is feared that 600 nore which had not ripened, would also be ost, from its being entirely covered.

Leyward bas lost 330 acres. Astate Taylor 200 acres.

Ar. Smilb's plantation 200 acres.

The tide did not overflow these plantations

in the river, but took them in the rear. g another letter, Savannan, 9th September, 1854.

We regret to inform you that we had yester-day's gale exceeding in violence any we have had within the last half century; the damage to the Rice and Sea Island crops is inculcula a. It began to blow the evening of the 7th, and continued throughout that night, but from 0 o'clock on the morning of the 8th until 4 ck P. M. it blew a perfect hurricane. In he evening it changed to southeast, blew heally in that quarter for some hours, and towards morning habled to some slight prospect Plearing Fears are entertained for life in

or the people belonging to Mr. Huger, who forms us all the Rice which was stacked in the field at Jodge Huger and Dr. J. A. Huger's lice, was swept away, and is totally lost. easiness exists about a negro of Dr. J. A. Hu-ger named Mingo, who with three others was board flat which suck, and who has not

the Wilmington papers, and indeed, no inju-rious effects were observable beyond Branch-ville.—Charleston Mercury.

the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad have arranged their difficulties with the Department. d will beneeforth run two daily mail trains. does not appear, however, that Charleston is nterested in the arrangement, if the following taragraph, from the South Carolinian of yes-

d will throw up the mail contract entire

ing in almost any direction, the eye is met at at Halifax, and also the details of the four with the traces of pestilence, desolation and days brought by the St. Louis at New York.—
the stores death. In the West Indies, the dread Cholera The political intelligence is of secondary importance in comparison to the market reports. Cotton had again improved, but breadstuffs which fell from time victims in the last few months, sadly attest had greatly declined. Consols had gone up to rents through the might and power of its arm. On the to 95 2 a higher figure than they have before ellings, and walls, shores of the Euxine and Baltic, from the reached for several months. Active preperashores of the Euxine and Battic, from the reached for several months. Active properation the tadies ordinary, and gentlemen's around a sum of the various armies marshalled for glory and conquest, one hundred thousand soltions were making for a grand stroke of some
kind in the war quarter—the Russians, the
Turks, the English, and the French were all
busy; Austria and Prussia maintain their mysterious and undefined attitude with regard to
the store at the corner of Hayne street. ting street, had its roof also blown off, his ears; but ingloriously, in the dense and fused to join the allies. The Czar declares ere also the rain poured is upon the new plague scented hospital, they have made the that he is immovable, but nevertheless in no caluable Dry Goods stock of Messrs. last sacrifice to fame and country.

Stoddard and Company suffered in the same by fires in the Northern cities, and by storm ner. and shipwreck along the extended path of Cast Bay, Messis. Cohen and Cohn, R. Commerce. It cannot be forgotten, how, day. Pringle, McKenzie, Cadow and Company, fee, St. Amand and Groft, all suffered by less of some noble ship, gone down, with her less, partial or complete, of the roofs of buildings meanifeld by them. Messrs. Spring returned, and with it the labors and iston, Crews and Brawley, from the same the hopes of the husbandman. The seasons experienced considerable loss. were propitious, and all things promised abunabove, as far as we can gather; are the dance. In South Carolina, never before did inal sufferers by the rain, but in Hayne, the prospects seem brighter. Cotton, Rice, and indeed all over the city, houses and a were more of less damaged. Trinity this condition of things continued with but the was percoled, which prevented there little change until one week ago, when a storm e on Sunday.

unparalleled in the memory of the present
generation swept over us, leaving in its track desolation and ruin. In our city, its work is to be seen in almost every object which meets that a large quantity of clean Rice, was lying there, awaiting the orders of brings in the most sickening tidings of loss. and destruction. The Rice crop is cut off onehalf. The Sea Island Cotton fields are strewn ence. On Colonel Ferguson's Planta- with their just maturing fruit. The entire Dockon" and "The Farm," the line Low Country of Carolina and Georgia has een severely and bitterly visited.

But our disasters have not stopped here. worse calamity is upon us in the ravages of the Yellow Fever. Our sister city of Savannah has been a lazar house for a number of weeks past. Her people have fled by thousands from the jaws of the unsparing pestilence, and stand afar off, watching, while it sweeps away the few who remain. It is a spectacle to excite the deepest sympathy, and call forth our best aid. Charleston in abundant gratitude be it spoken, has thus far been less sorely stricken. But it is impossible to note the hearses which are constantly wending their sad way through our streets, and every day more frequent, without feeling that we too, are afflicted. Our season, which opened with such fair promise. has been darkened by a cloud of misfortunes. When we thus sum up our sorrows, we are reminded of the history of Job, as messenger after messenger followed each other in quick succession, with their tales of disaster and dis tress .- Charleston Mercury.

WHAT CAUSES THE GULF STREAM .- Mr. Stanton Shoals; an experienced navigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters of the Gull stream are nothing more or less than the waters a time before it was wet, that a third of of the river Amazon. This great father of waters is bedded more than 1.000 miles immediately under the equator, and all its tributary streams for many thousand miles are constanly pouring their hot water into this mighty reservoir of water. As these waters are gath ered in under the burning sun of the equator, i is extremely warm; far more so than the Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator. The " The servant who brought the great body of heated water shoots out into the states that the river was covered -Atlantic more than a hundred miles, in the face

> The Amazon is sixty miles wide, after being belted in its irresistible course it curves off to the left and scuds off before the strong trade winds till out of their reach. Driven along with great force, it takes its course round the great bay formed between the two continents of North and South America. Dashing along the coast of South America, and passing to the shore of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores of Florida; the capes of Virginia and the south coast of North America, and passing the shores of Newfoundland, ends its mission, among the icebergs which float out of the Northern ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream, and it would not be many years before the North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs that would be very destructive to navigation. But a wise providence has provided an external reservoir of hot water constantly rushing around over the back of the cold Atlantic to its destination, where after spending its vital warmth among the icebergs it is hurried away by a new supply of native warm water from the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dipping the hand in the water along side.

> Undoubtedly this view will be new to som readers, but what I have written is from experience, and was seen while I was roving upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I reneat is nothing more or less than the waters of the great Amazon of South America. I have crossed it in many places, and for many years have glided through its warm water, always pleased to have it asterp. The most violent storms, from whatever quarter they may come never change its course or its current, but it continnes to move on in that irresistible power which was given to it in the beginning by the Power

JANNEY'S HOTEL.—The editor of the Connian informs us that he had the pleasure of rtaking of the farewell dinner given by Janto his friends in Columbia, on the eve of his departure from the House for which, by his skill urbanity and gentlemanly bearing, he has gained such a widespread popularity. And this reminds us that we have not mentioned the fact that on Sales-day last, this Hotel was sold at auction, to settle up the affairs of the copartnership, and purchased by W. S. Goodwyn Esq. To what quarter of the world the inimi-table landlord will betake himself has not yet transpired; but it is surmised, and the Spartan only fifteen hundred remained, and it was burg Express is responsible for the conjecture that Janney intends to purchase the Glenn Springs Hotel, and add the attractions of his name to this popular watering place. We trust that the rumor is correct. Such an esday, speaks fruly:

We understand that there is no probability be South Carolina Compacy running two body and the rest of mankind, and afford our ply of grain for home use notwithstanding there people a reasonable pretext for spending their are a few neighborhoods which have the corn people a reasonable pretext for spending their are a few neighborhoods which have the corn goodly share of other people's money.

erion, we should judge that this feeling is mutually reciprocated by the Anglo-French troops. By the way, it is now said that the latter intend to retain possession of Bomarsund n consequence of Sweden's refusal to join them. Tranquility had not been fully re-established in Spain, and Queen Christina had been friven from the country and her property con-

Espartero, the new Premier of Spain, is said regard the expulsion of the late Ministry at Madrid as sufficient satisfaction to the United States for the wrongs endured by our citizens at the hands of Cuban officials. We understand that Uncle Sam takes a different view of the subject, and unless. Espartero changes his mind will most likely proceed to the expulsion of Spanish sway from Cuba. If he is to be satisfied by mere expulsion not other kind than this will suit .- Charleston Standard.

PRICES AND SCARCITY OF MONEY. - One of he most apparently remarkable features of the imes is the continued high rents and high pries of provisions amidst the general scarcity of money. The fact that the necessaries of life and rents are still more than proportionally elevated compared with the means of purchase must find its explanation in the circumstance that the currency is not generally curtailed, alhough money has become much more difficult to be obtained at points where engagements are to be liquidated. Those things which are nore immediately convertable into money, to meet money payments, feel sensibly the influence of this scarcity, such as stocks of nearly all kinds; which are sold, and even sacrificed or the purpose of raising funds. There is no conteracting circumstance, in the demand at such a juncture, to prevent a large decline in values. - But with the great mass of commodities the demand, although somewhat diminish ed, is still sufficiently large to keep prices at somewhat near their former elevation. Men must be clothed fed and housed, and with regard o provisions, the influence of scarcity, from the failue of the corn crop, begins to tell on the market for them. These are the causes why, we think, prices generally have not have not fallen in proportion to the scarcity of money. Char. Eve. News.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE.—The following narative of French enterprise is given by the Southampton correspondent of the Daily News: -"One of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion left Parisian gaiety a few years since, and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the Englished fashion, bought a steamer, and established a communicated between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle. sheep poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce, from France to England. The capmakes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, French and English, is kept employed by the farming operation and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manures exist in perfection. It has a church pearly a housand years old. Amongst native farmers n the neighborhood, agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity: their horses are harnessed with coarse ropes and heavy chains, is in the days of William the Conqueror."

BUFFALOES BY THE ACRE. - A member of Gov. Stevens' Northern route Exploring party, u a communication to the St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone iver, says of the incidents of the party thus

"On Sunday after a march of ten miles, the ouffaloes were reached. They were estimated by some as high as five hundred thousand. rawing up the train at our usual halt at noon. large herd were about half a mile ahead. The unters, six in number, were immediately lespatched, well mounted on spare horses reserved for that especial purpose, and the whole train had an opportunity to witness a buffalo unt. The hunters dashed in among them, seleced out the fattest of the crowd and then separa ing the selected ones from the herd, soon despatched them. In an hour the wagons were sent but'a small distance from the route to

receive the choicest pieces of buffalo.

"In the next two days' march the hunters vere kept some distance ahead to keep off the buffaloes; it was the only way safe passage of the train could be insured through the sea of flesh. The pack mules and spare animals following on the train being too numerous to be separately led were hard to control; and, espite every precaution and care, one horse and four mules were lost, they getting mingled with the herd."

Columbia, (Pennsylvania,) is probably at this time suffering more severely from the ravages of cholera than even Savannah is from the yellow fever. There were forty new cases and fifty deaths in that place on Tuesday last. A telegraphic despatch represents the distress and suffering as beyond description.— The Town Hall, which had been converted into a hospital, was filled with the sick and dying. The dead could not be buried as fast as required. Of a population of five thousand among the latter that the scourge was carrying off its thirties, forties and fifties per day.

The Greenville Mountaineer of the 14th in stant, says: " We are satisfied that this State summer stasons and their surplus funds nearer home. If Janney and Harris are really in search of such an enterprise, they not only have our best wishes, but they will certainly have a goodly share of other and constructions. If the surplus funds are really in it is acrously migured. But other and more extensive regions, and the bottom lands, will supply the deficiency. Extensive regions in Georgia and the Western States have almost totally failed."

# The Camden Weekin Journal.

Tuesday, September 19, 1854.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Agents for the Journal.

Charleston—Augustus E. Cohen.
Columbia—W. W. W. Walker, Jr.
Lancaster—A. MAYER.
Jacksonham—S. A. Rosser.

Tax Collector.

It will be remembered that the polls for Tax Collect or will be opened only for one day-Monday the 9th of October.

School Notices.

We take pleasure in asking attention to the School otice of Mrs. Peck in our paper to-day. Those our friends who desire to send their children to a pris mary School, will no doubt receive satisfaction in the resent instance.

We also call ettention to the notice of Mrs. McCAN DLESS' School, at which the higher branches of Female Education are taught.

#### The Weather

Since Saturday has been cool and pleasant, and we are encouraged to hope that we shall experience no more hot weather this season. To us there is no time of the year, generally so delightful as the Fall, when a little fire and winter clothing are comfortable.

#### Hon. W. W. Boyce.

We had the pleasure week before last, of seeing our distinguished representative, Col. Boyce, in Camden We are sure that it was gratifying to his many friends to see him, and to know that he was in good health He has shown himself eminently qualified for the hightrusts and responsibilities with which he has been honored, and we are glad to know that his course reflects the highest credit upon himself, as well as upon the district whose representative he is, and which he has so ably and faithfully represented.

If we could not, with sincerity, say to Col. BOYCE well done, we should make but little allusion to his public character, but we have yet to see a reason, for finding fault with him. So far as we know, his Congressional course is unexceptionable and as a distin guished mark of the respect and appreciation of his constituents, he will be returned at our next election without opposition.

### A New Volunteer Company

Has been organized in our town, composed of the young men of Camden and its immediate vicinity.-We are gratified in being able to state that already between fifty and sixty names have been obtained, and a better list for a company we have never seen.

On Wednesday last a meeting of the Company wa held, and Col. THOMAS J. ANCRUM was elected Captain, Col. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW, First Lieutenant, Messrs, James I. VILLEPIGUE, Second, and WILLIAM C. MOORE, Ensign.

We are much pleased at this evidence of returning zeal, on the part of our fellow-citizens, who have done that which we have long desired to see, and which was long wanted in our town, whose ground is classic, and consecrated by some of the best blood of the rev

We have no doubt from the efficiency of the offi cers, and the material composing this company, that very 8003, in point of military discipline and appearance, it will rival any other in our State, such at least is our confident expectation.

As soon as a complete organization takes place, we will publish the name of the company with the entire list of its officers.

#### Death of Thornton Carpenter. We were painfully surprised on Tuesday last, to

hear of the death of our young, worthy, and esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. CARPENTER, who fell a victim to the Yellow Fever in Charleston the day previous. It is needless that we should attempt now, to say what this community, where he was born and raised, and where many surviving friends mourn his early death.

We knew him well, and in our youthful days, and also in later years, were associated with him intimately on several occasions, nor can we recall a single act of his life, to which a reasonable exception could be

We are fully prepared to endorse all which is em braced in the following notice of his death published in the Charleston Courier of the 12th inst. "It is with regret we are called upon to agnoun

the decease of Thornton Carpenter, Esq., late superintendent and chief operator in the Charleston station of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph line Mr. Carpenter was a native of Camden, S. C., in which place he received his preparatory education prior to his admission into the South Carolina College years for the possession of those qualities of head and heart, which inspire confidence and conciliate esteem and the sad regrets of many friends will be elicited. by the mournful announcement of his untimely death

Mr. Carpenter was especially distinguished for his interest in and devotion to the various branches of chemical science, in which he had attained a profi-ciency seldom reached at his years. He had been for some time Professor of Chemistry in a Western College-we believe in Oakland, Mississippi-a station which he only resigned in consequence of the severe exactions made on his health and services.

Mr. Carpenter's position in our telegraphic service gave us frequent opportunities of knowing and judging his merits, and it affords us here a melancholy pleasure to testify that in all respects we ever found him capable, courteous, and faithful.

It may afford a melancholy satisfaction to Mr. Car-penter's surviving friends at a distance to learn that he received all the attentions which kindness and regard could suggest. Although not a resident of ou ity for a long period he was not a stranger-for his virtues and merits had conciliated many friends, who eemed and cherished him in life as they now mourn his untimely departure.

## Another Editor has gone! One, almost as wise as the immortal bard of Avon

Heaven gives the needful, but neglected, call What day, what hour, but knocks at human hearts To wake the soul to sense of future scenes? Deaths stand, like Mercuries, in every way, And kindly point us to our journey's end.

Again have we read with deep regret the announ nent of the death of another editor. Aalthough far removed in an adjoining State, yet the solemn lesson is none the less important. Mr. S. T. Chapman of the Savannah Journal and Courier, with many of the promi nent citizens of Savannali has a fallen victim to the pestilence, which is daily hurrying off in the cities of Charleston and Savannah, its scores of human souls. With Mr. Chapman we had once the pleasure of an acquaintance, and extract the following paragraph from the announcement of his death by the Savannah Republican:

"The announcement of the death of Mr. Chapme will be received with surprise by many of our citizens, and with feelings of regret by all, as also by his nu-merous personal and political friends throughout the This is not the time, nor ours the pen to attempt a culogy upon the deceased. We knew possess a vigorous mind, and a generous heart—quali-ties which never fail to win valued and lasting friends." . How the heart sickens at the contemplation, and we turn away deeply impressed with the utter uncer-tainty of all earthly hopes and expectations. Alas,

"How sad a sight is human happiness
To him whose thought can pierce beyond an hour."

ems not inappropriate for a few reflections. When we are gone, and the cold, dark, silent grave shuts out the warm light of Heaven, and the tall, sighing grass waves mournfully over our pil-low, and the pale moonlight steals a giance at our slumbering dust, where all is hushed to silence, in the solemn city of the dead, save when "the moping owl doth to the moon comblain," oh what to us will be "all the riot man can make" in his eager strife for earthly wealth and fame, which time but proves,

as gay and fleeting,
As bubbles that swim on the beakers' brim, And break on the lips while meeting."

Will share our destiny. The gay will laugh
When we are gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one, as before, will chase
His favorite phantom: Yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
And make their beds with us. As the long train Of ages gide away, the sons of men.

The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and mat.

And the sweet base, and the gray headed man,
Stall one by one be gather'd so our side.

By those who, in their turn shall follow them." Then, may we sak—
"Is it all of life to live, or all of death to die?"

We adopt the sentiment of a cotemporary that these are the great bulwarks of freedom, the maintenance of which forms the surest dependence for the perpetua tion of our free institution, and which necesse to be fostered and defended, . Patriot in the land. W. itely profer that this subject should engross the attention of our Legislators, in the stead of other questions of State policy which comparison are mere abstractions, and of little real value, to the people at large. Such, for instance, as the unnecessary excitement upon the electoral question which if changed to suit the views of many in the State, would give us but little more than we now enjoy, besides subjecting us to a vast deal of trouble, which under the present regime we are unquestionably saved. Just here we take an important idea upon this subject from our neighbor of the Darlington Flag, the balance of the article we shall reserve for another oc-

"But while we permit our Legislature, as now stituted, to control every interest which is really dear to us, our rights of person and property, it is small matter to trust them with the representing of our opinions in the election of President. If the President and the whole machinery of the Federal Government were swallowed up by some convulsion of Nature, we should not come forth the next day, less Freemen nor less guaranteed in all our rights of Freedom. This observation is not designed to disparage the value of the Union. But it is literally true, that so far as any vital right is concerned, it matters little to us, who is President, while it is all in all to us, who constitutes our Le gislature. Hence the absurdity of distrusting the integrity or wisdom of our Legislature, in relation to the election of President, when we do trust to it every interest that is really valuable to us."

casion, but the point is too strong to omit in this con-

Popular Education for sometime has been a favorite obby with us, and we can excuse the zeal of even the veriest demagogue upon this subject who tries to ride into power upon it; if he will do anything afterwards to further the true interests of the people, and assist in their moral and intellectual elevation—almost every idea upon this subject has become patent, and we can only hope to excite continued or additional interest in the matter, without flattering ourselves into the belief that we are able to advance a single new idea upon the question. We find that we are not singular in this position, for there are many who talk or spicy articles, and with write a greal deal about Popular Education, Popular Rights, and all that, who are doing prectically but litle which will ultimate in good. The Legislature of our State a year or two ago de-

ermined to increase the appropriation to Free Schools one hundred per cent., with, we have no doubt, the honest belief that that the educational wants of the people, would be better provided for. Has this really been the case? Has a corresponding improvement are obliged to believe, with our present information, that the State is as poorly provided for, in this respect to-day, as it was five years ago. We believe -so far as our district, Kershaw, is concerned-that the increase of the Free School fund has been of but little or no advantage. There must be a reason for this. Our wants are as pressing as they ever were, and indeed every day's experience teaches us that they are largely increasing. It must be then that there is a fault in the application of this special fund, and we do not inimate here that the Commissioners appointed for the distribution of this fund in the several districts have not done their duty. " Tis vain to seek in men for nore than man." and who can be expected under prosent regulations to put himself to the trouble of ascertaining at every point when and how this money should be applied. Kershaw district is entitled to an annual dividend of twelve hundred dollars, which, if properly applied—we mean under a different system ould aid vastly in the education of her needy poor. Seventy-five thousand dollars properly applied every year in South Carolina ought to creet a school house in every neighborhood, and make each wilderness and olitary place rejoice and blossom as the rose. But tis uscless to talk about this when there is such a glaring discrepance made in the appropriation of this und in the several districts, as at present, without rerard to the educational wants of the respective secions. For example, Charleston district is entitled to representation on its taxation and white population equivalent to nine times as much as either Kershaw or ancaster, being at the rate of eighteen to two. or in ther words Charleston district gets every year an appropriation of 10,800 dollars for Free School purposes, while Lancaster and Kershaw only receive 1,200 each. is this right? We think not.

Ohnrieston is better able to do without a dollar of this fund than either of these districts with the amoun doubled—the mere fact that Charleston is so largely represented upon taxistion, is conclusive or the appli-the same necessify does not exist there for the appli-cation of this fund that does in the upper and poorer districts of this State. We do not of course see Charleston left out of the count, but we do desire to see at least fair play and justice done in a matter at fecting so vitally the deepest interests of our State and the well being of so many of our people. We do not sympathise a moment with those pretenders whose sympathise a moment with those pretenders whose hypocritical cant about the low country and parishes having too much power in our Legislature and wh

the United States Senate from the State of Missis and late of Louisiana, died at Winehester, Va., on

are constantly seeking by this, as well as by other pr

and are influenced by no motive of a sectional kind,

but are governed in the expression of our views by

what we conceive to be JUSTICE upon the broad dem

peratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest

texts, to excite sectional jealousies and in the use

expense often of truth, we have no such ends in

in Maine.

being taken to raise funds for the re ing poor in Charleston and Savannah. Could we not do something as a fown, for those who are perishing, it the donor. Camden has alway obly and cheerfully to calls upon

ceive that Mr. Mortime number of this periodical in Columbia.

On a recent occasion, in the course of ion with Mr. M., he intimated the interest in this true and alte hat the energy of Mr. Mortime Review, and sny information cheerfully given.

Raleigh, N. C. Among our list none truer, or more devoted to the country than this pap that of Temperance, and F good, and suitable to the as columns: Its senior editor A. M. GORD leading "Spirit of the Age" and occur on Temperance in the "old Nor

truly enviable. The associate. Mr. Jounson, is a ornament to the profession, if we take the age for the proof. We wish you we here's our always.

stranger incog, the privilege craft. A very neat, small si is published monthly at Spartanburg rence," assisted by J. Thornton Berkle furnished at the rate of one copy sax cents, or ten copies for \$2.

to be trifled with. Six cents a copy. monthly in Columbia.

for the ladies. Wh

For August is before us, also the

assing glance at them, we les

IL Benton, died in Washington on

OFFICE OF THE GRAND

G. D. Sons or Timerra wor of S. Cmiden, Sept. Bro. Warren: Under Resolution 5. ries offered by Bro. B. D. Townsond an ted at the last session of the Grand L. J. Warren and S. E. Canghinan as the Committee. They will therefore tice of their appointment, and governselves accordingly.

AN INSULT TO SOUTHERN New York Tribune thu Southern merchants who York:

from New York, for the rea pay their debts; there is m obbers of this city had not traders for the past three a great deal better off than I