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CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal church in this place was consecrated to the great purpose for which it was erected on Friday last, according to the usual prescribed ceremonies. Bishop Davis and a number of clergymen of the same church were present, and a large congregation. The sermon for the occasion was very ably composed and finely delivered by the Rector, Rev. T. S. Arthur.

On Sunday evening, the ceremony of "confirmation" took place in the church, when several persons (14 or 15 in number, of both sexes) were confirmed as members of the Episcopal church. A sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Bishop, which we did not hear. The new Episcopal church is very superior in size and style of finish to any building of the kind in Greenville. The stained glass is very beautiful.—Mountaineer.

COMMANDER HOLLINS.—The Washington Star intimates that the President has determined to send the United States steam frigate Princeton to San Juan, transferring Captain Engle, her present commander, to the command of the New York Rendezvous, of which Commander Hollins is now the head, and the latter officer to finish the work of teaching the free-booters of that region how to conduct themselves towards Americans, which he commenced not long since so efficiently. It is now being ascertained whether this vessel is in proper condition to perform the contemplated service. If so, she will doubtless be ordered to repair as soon as possible to Norfolk, where Commander Hollins will join her, taking in Mr. Wheeler, United States Charge to Nicaragua and family, and commercial agent Fabrega. The Princeton, in such event, will lie off San Juan or Greytown for her permanent station, at least until Messrs Martin & Co. learn how to conduct themselves properly.

HOGS.—We saw a day or two ago eighteen ear loads of hogs taken out on the Lafayette road. We believe they were from Kentucky, and sent out here to be fed. The Kentuckians seem to be frightened into a panic about pork, and between their fears of short corn crops, and the superiority of Cincinnati over Louisville, they are as crazy as bedbugs. They have put pork here at a price that the improving appearance of corn, and the abundance of meat will never let it stay at, and their panic will cost them dearly before it has left them. Indianapolis Journal.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The following is from a Texas paper. Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio, Sept. 4th, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific—their names and places of residence are as follows:

Richard M. Head, Bibb county, Georgia; John W. Cole, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Jas. Schoolfield, Hamilton county, Tennessee; David Spring, Fort Smith, Arkansas. From these persons we learn the following painful disclosure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Brogan county, New York; William Rodgers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have been in this filthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrid condition that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed on these wounds, leaving the most heart rending scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names are mentioned above.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old. The interview with our informants had with them was a heart thrilling scene—and on taking their leave, they begged them in the most feeling manner to relate their circumstances to the American people, and if possible to send news to their friends of their condition, and send them relief.

The above statement is of the most reliable character—these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known to some of our citizens. For the sake of humanity, let there be something done in this matter. If a citizen of the United States has any protection abroad, let it be known. For what object do we have a Minister in Mexico? Our government should regard the rights of each citizen of our country, and hold them as sacred as the rights of one of the States of our Union. Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of every American citizen that these of their brothers are confined without cause, and are famishing with hunger and dying in chains, in a dark, gloomy dungeon in the city of Durango, Mexico.—Texan.

BARRON PROCEEDINGS.—The following from the Washington Statesman: It seems to be the intention of the Statesman here that Britain may be induced to prepare as speedily as possible to leave her North American provinces, and to return to them.

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men of opposing parties in any policy, however essential to the salvation of the country. The other difficulty is equally formidable. Those who drop off from their party, and join their old opponents, cannot expect to command. They must follow. They sink from a position of importance to comparative insignificance. Mc-rs. Colb, Foote, Clemens and Benton, Democrats, left their party and joined the Whig party in the South, for the holy purpose of saving our blessed and glorious Union. Where are they? Unfortunately for them the Union won't stand saved. Its perils, in spite of their patriotic endeavors, are as great as ever, and they are regarded only as monuments of teach-

A separate organization on sectional Southern ground—the defence of Slavery—it appears to us, is the most likely policy for the Whigs of the South to pursue. On this ground, they are compelled to separate from their Party of the North; and on this ground, they can, with propriety plant their organization in the South. Instead of going over to the Democratic party of the South, a large portion of this party will most probably go over to them. The election of General Taylor was an instance of just such a result. And should the sectional controversy, which now appears inevitable, arise, they will be the leaders in the controversy. They will be the head of the great Southern party, which will advocate Southern resistance to the Abolition encroachments of the North, and Southern Independence. The Democratic party of the South will be slow again to take the lead in such a controversy. They are distrustful of the Southern Whigs who abandoned them in the Secession contest of 1850, and they have at the North, the only portion of the Northern people in association with them, who are prepared to support the rights of the South. They can probably control the National Convention, which will nominate the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and the offices and honors of the General Government will appear still open to their acquisition or control. They have far stronger ties, therefore, to bind them to the National Party organization, than the Southern Whigs. They will fail, it may be, in carrying their candidate into the Presidential Chair; but this will not be the opinion of the party, and they will strive to hold together at least through the next Presidential election. If, however, the Southern Whigs organize separately, the next Presidential election will leave them at the head of the South. The two sections of the Union will be arrayed against each other, on the question of Slavery, and all National party associations will then be dissolved. Without being a prophet, such it appears to us, will be the probable course of things.—Charleston Mercury.

Fortifications. The Government has not, of late years, pursued its system of fortifying our seaboard cities to protect them against foreign attack, and if the account given in the London Times of the facility of granite walls, and iron and earth roofs, to withstand the batteries of great guns, now in use, be true, the system has been wisely abandoned. The success with which such walls as those of Fortress Calhoun, at the Rip-Raps, and Fortress Monroe, on the opposite shore, would encounter such an enemy as assailed Bonarand, may be easily estimated by any who will compare the walls and roofs which crumbled under the late cannonade in the Baltic, with those meant as defenses of the Chesapeake. Many millions have been sunk in this hopeless job at the Rip-Raps, which, if it had risen to a structure by the expenditure of as many more, would have disappeared under the waves on a day's fire, such as that which demolished Bonarand.

"The destruction of Bonarand," writes the French General to the Minister of War, "will be a considerable loss for Russia; both in a material and moral point of view. We have in one week destroyed the prestige attached to these ramparts of granite, which, it has been said, were invulnerable against cannon. We know now that there is nothing in these fine and threatening fortifications to secure them from a well directed fire." A correspondent of this conclusion: "None but those who have seen, as I now have, the capabilities of the Allied Powers, can form any idea of their means. The walls of this place are nine feet thick, solid granite; the roof is iron, and under the iron is sand, six feet thick. Yet there it is. Well have the French and English guns done their work; the place is a ruin, the roof torn off, the solid granite blown to fragments, the ground ploughed up with shot and shell around it, and the ships that did this work were two thousand seven hundred yards off, and as far as I can hear, not one ship sustained the least injury." Such are the prospects presented to the allies. What the Russians think of the result happens to be signally evident. They have themselves anticipated the next stroke by blowing up the fortifications of Hango with their own hands.

Nothing could possibly be more instructive than an act like this, which evinces the trepidation and distrust of the Russian Government in signs more impressive than words. By the fall of Bonarand they have learnt that their whole chain of fortresses along the shores of the Gulf of Finland may be at the mercy of the allied squadrons, for they have nothing to oppose our guns but granite and iron, whereas it is now clear that neither granite nor iron can withstand the floating batteries at our disposal. Cronstadt itself is but a magnificent Bonarand, with somewhat more granite, more iron, and more cannon, but differing only in dimensions, and not in character. In the fortifications which defend the mouth of the Neva, and the approaches to St. Petersburg, there is nothing at all superior to those ramparts which crumbled to pieces under the shots and shells of our shipping; nor is there any reason whatever why an experiment so successfully conducted should not be followed out to its results. The true defence of our country against all enemies is to be ready to meet them by land or sea, and man for man. The best defence is to be strong enough and prompt to act on the offensive. Nations like individuals, are never prone to encounter others who are able and willing to fight; and those who put their trust in walls to protect them are never either able or willing to fight.—Washington Globe.

The Whig Party in the South. A few days ago we published in our columns an editorial from the Baltimore Patriot, casting off its connection with the Whig Party of the North. The sectional grounds which this party in the North has taken, throughout New England and in New York, against the institution of slavery, renders it impossible, in the opinion of the Baltimore Patriot, for the Whigs of the South to have any further connection with them. We do not doubt that the course of the Whigs in New York and New England will be followed by that party in all the Free States. The question put by Mr. Webster, on a memorable occasion, will then occur to the Whig party of the South: "Where are they to go?" If they attempt to keep up a political association with the Whig party of the North, they must lose all power in the South. That party is now thoroughly abolitionized by the Seward and Sumner of the North. There is, it appears, but one of two courses for the Southern Whigs to pursue—they must organize themselves as an independent Southern Party, or they must join the Democratic party of the South.

We think that it will be very difficult for them to merge themselves into the Democratic Party, for two reasons: first, their antipathies will be in the way; and second, they must lose position by this policy. Men are governed in parties as much by feelings as principles. A policy may often be good, yet men will go against it, solely because those whom they have been accustomed to oppose or hate, support it. Such feelings may be wrong, but they are natural, and they constitute a powerful obstacle to the union of

Arrivals at the Mansion House, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7. E. G. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR. Gilbert Morgan, Sumter R. Fullings, Ky. Mrs. Douglas, Lancaster B. J. Witherspoon, " C. W. Hershey, N. Y. John Adams, Camden Wm. Dixon, Liberty Hill Wyatt Patterson, " W. J. Kennedy & servant Sumter S. J. Burke, Tenn. Maj. Kirkland, Flat Rock D. Brown, son & a servant " Lancaster D. G. Lantz, Kershaw S. E. Levy, Ala.

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Arrivals at the Mansion House, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 7. E. G. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR. W. S. Goodwys, " Proprietor. E. L. Ewary, " Manager. IS now open for the reception of BOARDERS and the TRAVELLING PUBLIC. No pains will be spared by the Proprietor and Manager to make the House worthy in every respect of a liberal patron. Every thing which can be done to render the stay of their visitors comfortable and pleasant. The splendid line of OMBIBUSSES will always be ready to convey PASSENGERS to and from the House. Oct. 10. William M. Shannon, Esq. WILL act as my Agent during my absence from Camden. E. A. CUNNINGHAM. Oct. 20. 41

Attention DeKalb Rifle Guards. YOU are hereby ordered to parade at your rendezvous on Saturday the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the several orders for drill and instruction. By order of Capt. MOWAT. J. P. MCKINNON, O. S. Camden, Oct. 10. 11-41

STEELE'S "HAT HALL," CHARLESTON, S. C. STEELE buys for Cash, and sells for Cash. The first quality Dress Black Hats for gentlemen Four Dollars. The second quality ditto, Three fifty. A beautiful Black Hat at \$3.00; Hats at \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50, and these all of the new "Fall Style" of 1854. SOFT HATS. STEELE has a beautiful variety of Black, Drab, Pearl, and White Soft Hats, under every title, at \$4.00 \$3.00 \$2.50, \$1.50. CAPS. There is no style of Cap ever seen in America that cannot be duplicated at Steele's "Hat Hall." PLANTATION HATS. Wool Hats, of all colors and shapes, at the very lowest net cash price, by the dozen or single. Coarse Cloth and Glazed Caps, at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per dozen. FANCY HATS. There is no use for me to try to enumerate the Fancy Hats and Caps for men and children, for the proprietor of the "Camden Journal" might object to my taking up too much room. Give me a call, and I'll do what's right. STEELE, 231 King Street. Oct. 3. 40

A FRESH SUPPLY OF FANCY AND HEAVY GROCERIES. Just received, consisting of 3 hds. New Orleans SUGARS 2 " Muscovado DO 30 barrels refined DO 10 " crushed DO 10 sacks Old Java COFFEE 20 " Rio DO 5 hds. West India MOLASSES 20 best New Orleans DO 80 boxes Adamantine CANDLES 20 " superior Sperm DO 10 " Pearl Star DO 1 " No. 1 Soap. Segars and Tobacco. 25 M SEGARS, of various brands 2 boxes Penn's TOBACCO 2 " Young America DO 2 " Willis DO 2 " Crown Imperial DO 1 " Arrow Twist DO Wines and Liquors. 50 barrels Rectified WHISKEY 30 " Old Rye DO 1 half pipe Pale Tennessee BRANDY 1 " Champagne DO 1 " Cognac DO 2 quarter pipes Old Madeira WINE Together with every other article in the Grocery line. All of which I will sell at wholesale or retail prices, or to punctual customers at as low prices as they can be bought in this market. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Fresh Preserves, &c. 5 cases assorted PRESERVES 2 " " JELLIES 3 " Canton GINGER 5 " assorted PICKLES, half gallons 3 " " quarts 3 " Piccadilli Just received and for sale, low, by Oct. 3. J. A. SCHROCK.

Superior Candles. 300 LBS. Fancy Candles; 300 lbs. assorted Do. Fresh and for sale by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Sardines, Lobsters, &c. 10 DOZ. 1 boxes Sardines; 10 doz. 4; 6 cases Fresh Salmon in cans; 5 do. Lobsters in cans. For sale by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Fresh Crackers. 2 doz. Butter Crackers; 1 doz. Water Crackers; 1 doz. Sugar Crackers. Just received by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Sperm and Adamantine Candles. 20 BOXES Genuine Sperm Candles; 30 do. Adamantine Candles, for sale by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Hams! Hams! Superior Canned Hams. Just received by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Nuts, Raisins, &c. FRESH Almonds, Pecan Nuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, Raisins, &c. Just received by J. A. SCHROCK. Oct. 8. J. A. SCHROCK.

Notice to All Persons Owning Me. THE Bank of Camden and others that I owe, want their money. All the use I have for money is to pay my debts. Money I must have to pay my debts. All persons indebted to me will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney if not paid soon. You can pay to my agent, D. C. Tryon, or deposit the money in either of the Banks in Camden. I WILL postpone the sale of my House and Lot until Monday the 16th, at which time I will sell Isaac, wife and Seven-Likely Boys, also, one Negro man, a first-rate Engineer; one Negro girl, 8 young Mules, 2 Wagons, the best in the State; Household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. E. TRYON. Oct. 3d, 1854. 40

JOSEPH WELDEN, DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. No. 11 BAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. HE keeps constantly for sale, a general assortment of Paints and Oils of all kinds, Varnishes, Window Glass and Sashes, Spts. Turpentine, Spirit Gas, Cotton Foot-Gin Fixtures, Glue and Brushes of various kinds. 37-17

REMOVAL. FRESH GROCERIES. THE subscriber has removed to the Store opposite M. K. S. Moffat, (formerly occupied by B. W. Chambers), where he is receiving a fresh supply of FANCY GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of New Orleans Muscovado and Clarified SUGARS Rio and Muscovado MOLASSES Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow CANDLES A full assortment of Pickles, Preserves, Sauces and Ketchup, best Hennessy Brandy, Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c. Together with a variety of FANCY DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices, and to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. Give me a call. I am determined to sell cheap. D. R. FEEBLES. Camden, Sept. 5. 30

New Goods. M. & R. KENNEDY are now receiving their full stock, and will be able to show an extensive and handsome assortment of desirable goods in a few days. Sept. 19-17. CARPET Bags, Floor Cloths, Crum Cloth, &c. just received at "The Old Corner." Sept. 19-17. E. W. BONNEY. 200 pieces Negro Cloths, from 12 1/2 to 60 cents a yard, just opened at "The Old Corner." Sept. 19-17. E. W. BONNEY. MEN'S and Youth's Ready Made Clothing, the most extensive and desirable stock ever offered in this market, just opened at "The Old Corner," by Sept. 19-17. E. W. BONNEY. LADIES' rich dress goods—Embroideries, Gloves, Lace, Corset Muslins, &c., received and for sale low at "The Old Corner" by Sept. 19-17. E. W. BONNEY.

ATTENTION ALL! THE undersigned beg to call the attention of their Friends and the public generally to the very handsome assortment of goods, which they are now receiving, consisting in part as follows: GROCERIES. 10 Hds. best Brown Sugar 12 Hds. Clarified Sugar 6 " Crushed do. 25 Sacks Rio Coffee 15 " Laguna do. 20 Barrels New Orleans Molasses 35 Boxes Adamantine Candles 3 Tierces first quality Rice Soap, Starch, Matches, &c. &c. WINES AND LIQUORS. 25 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne 5 " Geaster do. 5 " Fleur de rosa do. 3 qr. Casks " Otard" Brandy 1 half pipe " do. 50 Bbls. Common Whiskey 20 " Boston Rum 15 " Old Rye, Hammond Whiskey 5 " Bourbon & Union Hammond Whiskey do. 5 " Husbells do. 2 " Old Horraine do. 3 qr. Casks Old Madeira Wine 2 " " Sherry do. 2 " " Port do. 10 Cases, extra Claret do. 1 qr. Cask Irish Whiskey 10 Gals. Lavender Brandy 10 " Cherry do. 25 Cases Genuine "Schiedam" Schnapps 5 " " Dr. Green's celebrated Bitters 5 " Champagne Cider 3 Casks London Port 3 " Tennet & Falk Ale 2 Johannbeberger " do.

FANCY GROCERIES. 3 Cases Tomatoes, Walnut, and Mushroom Catsup 5 " Hermetically sealed Lobsters & Salmon 3 Chests Superior Tea 1 Bbl. Butter Crackers 1 " Boston do. 1 " Sugar do. 12 Boxes " do. 1 Case Tamarinds 3 Cases Brazil Fruits 2 " Jams and Jellies 3 " Assorted Preserves 200 lbs. Eng. Walnut, Pecan and Brazil Nuts 100 " " No. 1" Almonds 100 " " Bordeaux" do. 25 qr. Boxes Raisins 12 half " do. Lemon Syrup and Lemon Sugar 1 doz. Flavoring Extracts 3 " Guava Jam 3 " Mustard, Eng. and American. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon DRY GOODS. 100 pieces Fancy Prints. 60 " Kerseys 200 pair Negro Blankets 100 pieces Brown Honeyspun 50 " Bleached do. 25 " Rock Island and Kentucky Jeans 30 " Checked and Striped Goods 12 " Silk Hkdfs. 5 " cheap Head Hkdfs. 12 " Muslin Letter, Fool's Cap, and Bill Paper Table and Pocket Cutlery Segars and Tobacco. 5 M Cott'n Plant 5 " Figaro 3 " Regalia at \$60 per M. 5 " Ugues 5 " Snyvas at \$40 per M. 10 " Washington 3 " Santiago 4 " Various brands 12 boxes sup. Tobacco 2 Gross fine cut do. Also, A fine lot of Door Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, &c., &c., with a great many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or upon 12 months credit to punctual customers, but parties who do not pay at least once a year, we must decline selling to. All the articles are warranted to be what we represent them. We hope by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to merit a share of patronage. MOORE & KUYKENDAL. Aug. 29. 35

A CARD. THE undersigned would hereby inform the citizens of Camden and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment as a CLOAK AND WATCH-MAKER, in this place, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Wilson, Merchant, and opposite Mr. McDowell's store, where he proposes to give satisfaction to all those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage in his profession. All work in his line will be done with neatness and dispatch, and at the shortest notice. CHARLES BOENSON. May 11. 19

Administrator's Notice. I WILL sell on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the City of Camden, S. C., the following real estate, to-wit: all the Personal Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN MOORE, Adm'r. Sept. 25. 39

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Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers. \$75 IN CASH PRIZES. VOLUME ten of the Scientific American, containing the 16th of September, 1854. It is richly illustrated by the aid of the most eminent Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers and Farmers. It is published weekly, and is so generally read for its practical ability. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated by Engravings, and the claims of all the Patents are published regularly in its columns. They are so issued, thus making it a perfect Encyclopedia of the Science generally. It is published weekly in quarto form suitable for binding, and each volume contains Four Hundred and Sixty pages of Reading Matter, several hundred Engravings, with a full and complete Index. Its circulation for the last Volume exceeded 23,000 copies per week, and the practical results in one volume are worth to any family more than the subscription price. The following Cash Prizes are offered by the Publishers for the fourteen largest lists of subscribers given in the first of January, 1855—\$100 for the first list, the largest list; \$75 for the second; \$50 for the third; \$25 for the fourth; \$20 for the fifth; \$15 for the sixth; \$10 for the seventh; \$5 for the eighth; \$5 for the ninth; \$5 for the tenth; \$5 for the eleventh; \$5 for the twelfth; \$5 for the thirteenth; \$5 for the fourteenth. The cash will be paid to the successful competitor immediately after the first of January, 1855. Terms—One copy one year, \$2; one copy six months, \$1; five copies six months, \$4; ten copies six months, \$7; ten copies twelve months, \$12; one copy twelve months, \$2; two copies twelve months, \$3; three copies twelve months, \$4; four copies twelve months, \$5; five copies twelve months, \$6; six copies twelve months, \$7; seven copies twelve months, \$8; eight copies twelve months, \$9; nine copies twelve months, \$10; ten copies twelve months, \$11; eleven copies twelve months, \$12; twelve copies twelve months, \$13. No number of subscriptions for less than \$1.00 each. Single copies may be taken at different times and from different numbers. Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions. Letters should be directed postpaid, to LEWIS & CO., 128 Fulton Street, New York. Messrs. Munn & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements. Aug. 1854.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EDISTO CLARION. THE undersigned will publish in the Village of Orangeburg, on or before the first Wednesday in October next, a weekly newspaper, to be called 'THE EDISTO CLARION.' A Prospectus will not admit of a minute description of all the objects of the contemplated Journal. The Clarion will be the herald of every department of news, local or general, that may be interesting or instructive to its readers at large. It will faithfully disseminate all the important political intelligence of the day. In questions of Calhoun and Jefferson shall be the beacon lights of the Clarion, and will firmly uphold the peculiar institutions of the South, and will recognize no sectional party which denies the true and legitimate application of the State Rights principles under a Republican form of Government. The Clarion will be strictly conservative of the State's policy. It will watch with jealousy the advocates of changes in the fundamental administration of the State. No measure of policy will be advocated because it is new, and no policy will be sustained, though it may have the sanction of long established usage. Agriculture, Commerce, Education, and the interests of the great body of the Southern People, will receive the attention. The speedy development of the various resources of the State, and whatever may contribute to the honor, glory, and wealth of our beloved Palmetto, shall find a zealous advocate in the Clarion. No pains or expense will be spared to make the Clarion a welcome visitor to every family circle and subscriber. Terms—\$2 per annum, if paid in advance. If not paid within three months, \$2.50. Advertisements published six months, \$5. P. H. LARRY. Orangeburg, S. C. Sept. 3, 1854.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable Tract of Land on Big Lynchs Creek, formerly owned by Lovick Young, deceased, lying in Kershaw and Chesterfield Districts, containing 2000 acres, and eight thousand more, consisting of the following: 1. A large tract of 1000 acres, containing a Dwelling House, Gie House, Store, and all necessary outbuildings, all in good repair, and a comfortable settlement, with a comfortable Dwelling House and necessary outbuildings. There is also a Grist Mill, and a convenient to both settlements, in the Gist Mill, on a never failing stream. This is considered to be the most valuable and desirable land on Lynchs Creek, and its price is known to be unparalelled by any other in the country. A further description is unnecessary, purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. The land will be sold in a body, or divided into parcels, and the terms made liberal. J. D. YOUNG. Aug. 18, 1854.

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