

Sacramento Salmon Fisheries.

The fishing interest in the Sacramento at this point is increasing and expanding with astonishing rapidity from year to year and from month to month. The water of the river must be alive with salmon, or such numbers caught daily would sensibly reduce their numbers. But experienced fishermen inform us, while the run lasts, so countless is the number that no matter how many are employed in the business, or how many are taken daily, no diminution can be perceived. Even the "tules" between this and the coast range are reported to be filled with salmon. The run this year is said to be greater than ever before known at this season, the heaviest runs heretofore having been experienced in June and July. The extraordinary run of the present time is expected to continue for something like three weeks. The fish seen to run in immense schools, with some weeks intervening between the appearance of each school, during which the numbers taken are light as compared with the quantity taken during a time like the present.

No account is kept of the number engaged in fishing, or of the amount caught, and all statements relative thereto are made from estimates obtained from those who have experience in the business, and probably approximate correctness. These estimates give the number of men employed now in taking fish in the Sacramento at about six hundred; the number of fish taken daily, on an average, at two thousand—their average weight seventeen pounds, making thirty-four thousand pounds per day. Two cents per pound, which is probably more than the present average price by the quantity, would give a daily income of these employed of \$680—not very high pay. Either the number of men engaged in the business, we imagine, must be over estimated, or the number of fish caught under estimated.

It requires two men to man a boat, which would give three hundred boats for six hundred men. Two thousand fish a day would give to each man a fraction over three as his share. We presume few are fishing who do not catch a good many more than that number. We saw a boat load, the product of the previous night, consisting of sixty-six salmon, weighed yesterday morning. They averaged a fraction over seventeen pounds, and gave thirty-three as the number caught by each man, instead of three as estimated above.

Say the three hundred fishermen man on an average two hundred boats a night; the average number caught by each boat but twenty, and the total would be four thousand fish, instead of two thousand as estimated. Our impression is that the latter comes nearer the mark than the former, as a good many of the fishermen send their fish directly to San Francisco; others take them to different points for salting.

Large numbers are salted down daily; several firms and individuals being extensively engaged in this branch of the trade. The fish are put down in hogheads which average, when filled, about eight hundred pounds. From one to three thousand pounds are put down daily by those engaged in salting. An acquaintance has filled sixty-five hogheads this season.

The most of those engaged in salting live on the Washington side of the river, and salt their fish there. Including those engaged in salting, catching and selling, probably the fish business furnishes employment for a thousand men.

The salmon fish is found in no other waters in such vast multitudes as are met in the rivers emptying into the Pacific. On the Atlantic side the leading fish feature is the run of shad in the spring; on the Pacific side, salmon ascend our rivers at all seasons, in numbers beyond all computation. In California and Oregon our rivers are alive with them; the great number taken by fishermen are but a drop from the bucket. Above this on the coast side, tribes of Indians use no other food.

In the course of a few years, salmon fishing will extend itself generally over the State, and more than likely become, in the mean time, an important article of export.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 5th, takes the following view of our present relations with Mexico in regard to the Mesilla Valley:

"Measures have been taken to notify the Mexican Government, that their military occupation of the Mesilla Valley must be abandoned, and that they will not be permitted to exercise any jurisdiction in that territory. If Mexico shall comply with this reasonable demand, there will be no danger of a war; at all events, it is a very prudent step on the part of our Government to proffer negotiation first, even while they prepare for the alternative of war.

"If Mexico should withdraw her forces and authorities from the disputed territory, and consent to have the line run over again, and fixed according to the views of the present administration, no war can arise from that source. But if Santa Anna should refuse to give up all the points in dispute, a collision must soon occur.

"It is supposed by some, that Santa Anna and the mass of the Mexican people desire another war. If so they can be accommodated.

"Gen. Garland will not have more than three or four hundred troops with him in his expedition to the Mesilla, but, if need be, he can soon be reinforced by volunteers from the neighboring States.

"There may be some use for the navy, in case of another war, and even in a Mexican war, should Santa Anna succeed in obtaining foreign alliances. It is therefore suggested that the Japan expedition must be recalled, and another ordered to the Pacific Shore for the protection of our California commerce. It might be well, too, to follow the example of the British and French Governments, and convert some of our sailing frigates into steam propellers. It will be very necessary to maintain an uninterrupted commerce with California, in case of a war, because war is bad enough when unaccompanied with a general commercial pressure and financial embarrassments.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London correspondent of the New-York Sunday Times, thus describes Queen Victoria, who has just celebrated her thirty-fourth birth day:

"She fully looks her age. The family tendency to stoutness has recently developed itself in her, and she is getting vulgarly fat. The fact is, she takes little exercise, has a mind not easily troubled by trifles, and has a great appetite. Her food is of the plainest, but she eats heartily, and bottled stout is her 'favorite vanity.'

PUNISHMENT FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Governor of New Hampshire in his message to the Legislature, recommends that loss of life occasioned by railroad accidents, so termed, be indictable offenses, and punishable by confinement to hard labor for life, or a term of years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Rail Road Meeting.

From the Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, June 6, 1853.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of the Lancaster Rail Road, was held in the Court House to-day, it being the day appointed by the Commissioners, for the Stockholders to meet, organize, &c.

S. B. Massey was called to the Chair, and J. W. Cooke, appointed Secretary. Thomas K. Cureton, on the part of the Commissioners, reported that eighty thousand dollars had been subscribed to the stock of the Road, and that the balance of the stock, necessary to secure the charter, seventy thousand dollars, had been taken by twenty gentlemen, who had stepped forward and secured the charter. The report, as submitted by the commissioners, was on motion of John Williams, received; and thereupon Thomas W. Huey, moved that the Lancaster Rail Road Company do now organize by the election of officers, &c., which was unanimously agreed to.

John Williams moved for the appointment of a committee of nine to nominate officers for the company, which was agreed to, and John Williams, H. R. Price, D. W. Brown, J. M. Ingram, Wm. Reid, Jones Crockett, John Stewart, George McC. Witherspoon, and P. T. Hammond were appointed by the Chair said committee.

After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following ticket:

For President—DIXON BARNES.
FOR TEN DIRECTORS:

Thomas W. Huey, M. P. Crawford,
G. McC. Witherspoon, H. R. Price,
T. K. Cureton, J. A. Cunningham,
J. M. Ingram, P. T. Hammond,
S. B. Massey, D. W. Brown.

Upon this nomination, the vote was taken by stock and the ticket unanimously elected. John Williams moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft rules and by-laws, for the regulation of the company; agreed to, and John Williams, W. A. Moore and J. W. Cooke were appointed said committee.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lancaster Ledger, and that the papers of Camden, Winoosboro' and Chester be requested to copy.

S. B. MASSEY, Pres't.
J. W. Cooke, Sec'y.

The Memphis Convention.

Baltimore, June 7.—The Commercial Convention assembled in pursuance of notice in Memphis on Monday. There were 1000 representatives present from 15 States. Judge Dawson was elected President, with 50 Vice Presidents.

Nothing of importance was transacted, the morning session having been occupied with the appointment of Committees. Baltimore, June 8.—The Convention re-assembled on Tuesday morning, when resolutions were offered and adopted in favor of a railroad to the Pacific, and recommending Congress to grant land for its construction; and also in favor of deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, and improving the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Richmond.

A resolution was likewise offered in favor of a general system of education, and a Bureau of Statistics for the Southern and Western States. The Convention then adjourned.

From the Darlington Flag.

ELINTVILLE, May 30th, 1853.

Messrs. Editors.—We were visited here in the vicinity of Flintville, on last Saturday, the 28th inst., with the most frightful and destructive hail storm ever witnessed by our oldest citizens. In some cotton fields over which it passed there was scarcely a vestige of cotton left to show that it had ever been planted there. Corn was beat down and the blades torn into shreds, the straw growing on the pine trees was very perceptibly thinned out, and the earth strewn with green pine straw and leaves, beaten off by the violence of the hail storm, which was over a mile in width, and followed a course from Northwest to Southeast, and appeared to follow a vein or scope of country that had suffered most with a long and protracted drought. The immense quantity of hail that fell and lay on the earth several inches deep was so unparalleled and astonishing that I was induced by curiosity, about three hours after it was over, to take a square and half bushel and measure the quantity lying on two feet square, on a level spot supposed to be about an average, which space I found on measurement to contain a half bushel of hail, and was two and a half inches deep; in my rambles and observations afterwards I was led to believe that I had not made a measurement in the main track of the hail, and where it lay deepest, and the next day about eighteen hours after the storm was over, I made a second measurement on a level spot of two feet square, which then contained a full peck, the shade of the trees over it and straw and leaves under it had been some protection against its melting.

Respectfully yours,
AN EYE WITNESS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The managers held their monthly meeting on Thursday last, at the new Bible House, in Astor Place. William B. Crosby, esq., vice president, occupied the chair, assisted by Francis Hall, esq.

Five new auxiliaries were recognised; one in each of the States of Ohio, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Vermyle and Rev. Tyng, in London, in relation to the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; also, from the committee and secretary of the same. Other letters were read from California, Honduras, and Ceylon. Several new agents were appointed, and various plans considered in relation to the business of the society, and its enlargement, with its increased accommodations.

Several new volumes were received from London for the library; among them a folio copy of the Bishop's Bible, of 1572, with Cranmer's preface; a standard Oxford copy of King James in three volumes, of 1769; and a large Roman Catholic Breviary, from an Italian, once a Papal priest, but now a convert studying for the Protestant ministry.

Among the grants of the Scriptures made, were one hundred Swedish Testaments for Europe; two hundred and fifty Bibles and testaments to a colored Wesleyan preacher from British Guiana; and five Arabic Bibles and twelve Testaments for the coast of Africa.

The Mexican Government has ordered the circulation of foreign money to be discontinued in Mexico, declaring such circulation an abuse that is in violation of established laws; and it has directed that all such money be deposited at the mints in order that it may be converted into Mexican coin, and where its value will be paid.

Memphis Convention.

From telegraphic despatches in our issues of yesterday, and the day before, it will appear that Resolutions have been adopted by the Memphis Convention in favor of "a Railroad to the Pacific, and recommending Congress to grant land for its construction, as also in favor of deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, and improving the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Richmond. A general system of Education, and a Bureau of Statistics for the Southern and Western States. Direct Trade, a Pacific Railroad by a route through a temperate climate, and one most accessible from all parts of the Union, the Tehuantepec route, Steamers from Southern ports, &c., and an address to Congress was adopted, relative to the free navigation of the South American rivers."

These are all strictly Southern questions, and much practical advantage may result from their consideration. We are still of the opinion previously expressed, that philanthropy never can effect an enterprise. That its feasibility depends upon its advancement of individual interests; and that few measures are worthy of achievement, whose advancement of individual interests, is not sufficient to compensate the outlay. But there are many enterprises, the advantages of whose achievement are not appreciated. Men have no clear conception of their results until they are accomplished, and hesitate about investments, whose returns are uncertain and contingent. It is in this state of the public mind, that these discussions may be eminently serviceable. The people of the Southern States of this Confederacy have vast and peculiar interests, interests not alone in connection with its attributes, but with the existence and developments of that social system which obtains among them. We conceive it barely possible that any one of these measures of Southern improvement discussed at this Convention, could be carried into complete effect without advantages to private interests quite commensurate with the sacrifices its accomplishment would occasion; but to see this in advance, to know it as well before as afterwards, is the difficulty, and it is by such Conventions that such difficulties are most likely to be obviated. There is little trouble in making people help themselves if we only show them how to do it. And much of the light important to such a purpose, it is our earnest hope, may come from this assembly.—Southern Standard.

THE SOUTHERN EPISCOPALIAN.—This is the title of a new paper to be published on the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month, in Charleston and Savannah. Its name sufficiently indicates its character and object, and we most heartily wish it success, so long as it continues to advocate its opinions in the manner and spirit of the present number. It is under the joint editorship of a number of prominent divines in our own State and Georgia. We clip from the Prospect the following:

"But ours will be emphatically a 'Southern' Episcopalian. Not that we shall endeavor to excite any unnecessary opposition of one section of our Church and country to another; but we purpose to defend the religious propriety of the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and to direct special attention to the religious duties which devolve upon the inhabitants thereof."

The Baptist Missionary Union, lately in session at Albany, was attended by one thousand delegates. Amongst the communications presented from the executive committee was a correspondence between the American Minister and King of Prussia in regard to the persecutions to which the Baptists of Germany had been subjected. The king had exhibited the kindest spirit, and declared that, if the Baptists would effect an ecclesiastical organization which could be recognized by the Government, all cases of complaint would cease. The board recommended that it shall be by the appointment of a board of five in Germany, who, in co-operation with the board here, should be authorized to license colporteurs in Germany.

THE PLOT THICKENS.—The assembly of the N. S. Presbyterians held its session at Buffalo, last week. A resolution was offered and strongly debated, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the extent of slavery in the Church South ascertain the number of slaveholders, &c. The Western delegation strenuously demanded the adoption of the measure, declaring that their Presbyteries would secede if no action was taken; while the Southern members opposed it, making, on the contrary the same declaration. A modification of the first resolution, requesting the Presbyteries of the slaveholding States to answer inquiries on these points, was finally adopted. The Southern delegates protest against this inquisitorial procedure, as well as every other interference with their domestic institutions, and it is thought will adhere to their purposes of seceding from the main body and organizing a separate church.—Chester Standard.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 8.—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the passenger train of the Macon and Western Railroad was going to Macon on Tuesday night, the engine was thrown off the track down an embankment in consequence of some cows obstructing their progress. One car was entirely demolished, the mail guard killed, and five passengers seriously injured—among them the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—A letter to the Augusta Chronicle, in reference to the injuries received by Mr. Stephens at the late accident on the Macon Railroad says:

Mr. Stephens' head was badly cut, his left arm broken just above the elbow, and his body severely bruised all over by the Railroad accident on Tuesday night. He was delirious for several hours, but has improved rapidly. He slept last night as soundly as a child, and is doing remarkably well. There is no reason for anxiety on his account, though his broken limb and bruises may confine him to his room for some time. His two brothers are with him.

NABBER.—A genteel looking fellow calling himself Godman, hired a horse and buggy at Hitchcock's, last week. Some hours after, Mr. H. having suspicions that he had departed to return no more, despatched officers in various directions to look after him. He was overhauled about six miles beyond Lancasterville, having sold the buggy, and provided himself with a saddle. The gentleman is now in our calaboose, and the property has been recovered.—Columbia Banner.

To keep yourself in a state of discontent, set your heart on having every thing exactly to your mind.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, June 14, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Editorial Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, June 10, 1853.

I do not wonder that a countryman can be so easily discovered in this City; for when he leaves the peaceful shades of quiet indifference, and comes to this Southern Gotham where all is noise and stir, he is lost in amazement and wonder at the very great change which a few hours, and the rail road makes. Just here we may take occasion to remark, that Charleston is destined to increase in commercial importance and in every branch of business, which is even now done up almost to perfection. There is nothing to prevent it from being just whatever the people desire to make it. The wealth, energy and intelligence of her citizens can make Charleston the first city in the Southern country, and indeed the rival of the "Empire City" itself. A friend in the car coming down on Thursday, remarked, that Charleston was obliged to grow, and the people here could not prevent it if they tried. In confirmation of this, we may refer to the fact that, notwithstanding the visitations of the yellow fever and cholera last season, the business done was almost as good as ever. And when it is recollected that nothing could possibly have occurred more fatal to its success, we can only attribute it to an immense increase of trade. I learn that the City Council have subscribed another five hundred thousand dollars to the Rabun Gap Rail Road, which makes ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS subscribed by the Council. They will also, I have no doubt, aid liberally in the deepening of the bar so that first class vessels may pass in and out.

I visited the extensive establishment of Messrs. Browning & Leman on Thursday afternoon, and was kindly shown around by Mr. Morton, who resided for a short time in our town. I shall not try to give a description either of the appearance of the store, in its architectural parts, or its mercantile affairs. I can only give a faint conception of my astonishment, by referring to the Queen of Sheba, who expressed her astonishment of the magnificent glory and wisdom of Solomon, by saying that the half had not been told her. I expected to see something extra, and I was most tremendously disappointed. I did see something extra—so far ahead of my expectations that all the words I could use, and a liberal application of the superlative degree, would not answer the purpose. It would be a cheap show at fifty cents, but the best part is, it costs nothing—strange to say, even to look! To look at this extensive establishment on the first and second floors, gives one an idea of the world in beautiful miniature—where you can see the counters lined with all kinds of goods, and ladies by scores looking and (we hope) buying. We advise every one who visits Charleston to give Browning & Leman a call.—There are about eighty persons engaged in this store, and any thing in the dry goods line ever manufactured, we suppose might be obtained of the newest style and best quality. Charleston is rapidly improving in every thing. In the line of Hotels, there will be as good as any in the Union. The Charleston Hotel is doing a fine business, and improvements are all the time being made.

The Pavilion, by Mr. Butterfield, is enlarged to double its former size, and is being otherwise improved to keep pace with the rapid strides of advancement going on here. A new and magnificent House is to be opened in the fall, called "The Singleton House," which is to be under the direction of Mr. Nickerson, who is engaged on the Moultrie House, on Sullivan Island. The Merchant's Hotel is now kept by Mr. Hays, formerly of the Planter's, and recently of the American Hotel. Mine host has the reputation, and is no doubt entitled to it, of being a first rate landlord! I have at least no cause to enter a demerit to that; and would furthermore state, that I prefer a house like this to one on a more extensive scale.

In the way of Carriages, Mr. Chapin has one of the largest—and perhaps the largest—emporiums in the Union. I have heard it said by those who ought to know, that such is in reality the case. Mr. W. R. Hunter, of Darlington, is a salesman in the establishment, and will be pleased to see any of his friends who may visit the city, or who may desire his services in this line. We commend him to our friends. The old establishment of the Messrs. Gilbert is also well stocked—in fact, Carriages and every thing else can be bought very low in Charleston.

This afternoon I visited Magnolia Cemetery, which is a beautiful place. The grounds are being handsomely arranged and adorned. There are already several handsome monuments erected. One which stands very prominent, and the most splendid and costly, was erected by the widow of Mr. E. P. Jones; and will, it is said by the time it is finished, cost about ten thousand dollars. It is quite a resort in the afternoon for the city people, being a pleasant ride on the plank roads. Here the young and gay meet. How solemn is the reflection when we visit these silent cities of the dead, that—

"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."

The battery is a magnificent resort for the Charlestonians. Here all have the opportunity of enjoying a fine sea-airing, with the beautiful scenery of the ocean and surrounding Islands. The people generally, and the ladies and children particularly, are indebted to young Charleston for these improvements. Progress is the watch-word of the day, and a man is behind the times who fails to keep up, at least with the rail roads. It is emphatically a fast age that we live in, and it is one's own fault if he is distanced and left behind.

My sheet is about filled, and I will close by promising to write again.

Rail Road Extensions.

We have had little to say in regard to the extension of the Rail Road to Lancaster, from the fact that as we could not see things exactly as some of our friends do, we would be unable to give good reasons for any proposition which we might advance, in favor of such a project. We now lay before our readers the following suggestions, which they are at liberty to take for whatever they may be worth—either reject them altogether, or examine their weight, if they have any, still more closely.

We are now in favor of a Rail Road to Lancaster, (or any where else) protracted, as a matter of course, upon the belief that it will be extended if it goes to Lancaster up into North Carolina, through the lower counties of that State, and it may be in the course of time connecting with some other great thoroughfare, and forming a connecting link with the roads leading to the Valley of the Tennessee, and all that boundless and rich country which is trying to be reached from the seaboard. In such an event, Camden will be on the road to some other place, and of course like Columbia now, to some extent at least, will share in the benefits of trade which in part must necessarily come to us, that now goes to Columbia by the Charlotte road.

Let us all unite and do something to build a Rail Road to Lancaster; there is no danger of the road stopping there; the truth is, there is no stopping place to rail roads; and the time, we verily believe, is fast approaching when rail roads will become almost as common as public highways. The history of the past is what we look for our opinions in regard to the future. "Fifty years ago," we are told, "steamboats were unknown—now there are three thousand afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world—now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans—now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power—now steam prints 20,000 papers in an hour on a single press. Now is a great follow, but will be much bigger half a century hence."

There is no limit to human progress, and he is far behind the age who imagines that one-sixteenth part of the world is fenced in yet. We are in favor of a Rail Road to Lancaster, and believe that time will show this to be our true policy. We can then successfully compete with Columbia or any other place—not if the Road stops at Lancaster, but when it goes up into North Carolina, which it will be as certain to do as that night follows the day. Now the question comes down to this—will you help the Lancaster people to build their Road? We hope you will. And to you who have the dimes to give, propose to give them now—and take care gentlemen that your dimes be dollars.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders, to be found in another column, that the Lancaster Rail Road Company is now fully organized. The Ledger says, "There is not the phantom of a doubt but what the road will now be built. The Directors comprise men known to our citizens as gentlemen of energy and character, and the Presidency being filled by a gentleman who knows no such word as 'fail,' the work will soon commence, and the good people of Lancaster District will yet have the satisfaction of hearing the snort of the iron horse."

Agricultural Publications.

The June numbers of the following publications have come to hand.
THE AMERICAN FARMER, Baltimore, \$1.
THE COTTON PLANTER, Montgomery, Ala. \$1.
THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, Augusta, Geo. \$1.
THE FARMER AND PLANTER, Piedmont S. C. \$1.
THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH, Columbus, Ga. \$1.

Westminster Review.

The number for the second quarter of this able Periodical has been received. The table of contents gives us a large variety of reading matter on various and interesting topics. The first article is entitled "British Philanthropy and Jamaica Distress." The seventh article is the "Educational Institutions of the United States." The last articles are the "Contemporary Literature of England, America, Germany and France." Republished by Leonard Scott & Co. New York. Price \$3.00.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The May number contains the following articles:—Lady Lee's Widowhood—Count Arsenberg; or, the Days of Suttén—The Circulation of Matter—From Brest to the Island of Bourbon—Lord Wellington in Spain—Dr. Chalmers as a Political Economist—A tale from the French Stage—Spiritual Manifestations.— This last is a capital article, which is concluded by the following paragraph: "Humbly and deliberately imposture, are the mildest terms we can apply to the American 'Spiritual Manifestations,' and with that expression of opinion we dismiss the subject."

Death of Mrs. Preston.

We learn by telegraphic despatch, that Mrs. Wm. C. PRESTON died at Summer House, the residence of her husband, on Saturday night last.

Relics of the Past.

The following may be termed truly relics of the past, and form a part of the "documentary history" of our ancient and venerable town. The originals were shown us by Major JOHN McLELLAND, whose lady is the last surviving representative of Mr. DeBOSE, whose name is appended on behalf the town and district of Camden, in their welcome to the Citizen GENET. This is not only an interesting document on account of its age, but is really well written, and contains sentiments of lofty and pure patriotism, which it should ever be our highest ambition to entertain and emulate.

The reply of the Minister GENET is a noble specimen of the warm-hearted Frenchman. He seemed to feel what he wrote, and gave his sentiments as he felt them. They are both well worth reading.

ADDRESS.
To Citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States:—CITIZEN MINISTER.—The Citizens of the Town and District of Camden, wait on you to congratulate you on your arrival in this country, and to express to you the pleasure and satisfaction they feel in seeing amongst them the representative of the Republic of France.

Your Nation has a just claim on our gratitude for services rendered to us whilst we contended against tyranny and oppression, but independent of this tie, we feel ourselves warmly and zealously attached to her for the noble example which she now gives to the world—of hatred to tyrants and abhorrence to oppression—and the ardent desire which she manifests of making man happy by making him free. May success crown her endeavors, and may present and future generations have cause to venerate and honor the name of Frenchmen forever.

Science and knowledge have not yet enlightened sufficiently any other nation in Europe to emulate her glorious example—she stands alone in the noble contest and bids defiance to the united despots of the world that have combined against her, but we trust that the invincible spirit of Liberty will carry her through all her difficulties with honor and glory, to the confusion and disappointment of her foes.

We wish you much satisfaction with the blessings of health, as you travel to Philadelphia, and may our fellow-citizens evince by their attention and respect to you, their attachment, their esteem for your nation.

For and in behalf of the citizens of the Town and District of Camden,
IS. DUBOSE.

REPLY.

APRIL 26, 1793.
The citizen Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States of America, to the citizens of the Town and District of Camden, S. C.

CITIZENS—I receive with the greatest pleasure, in the name of the nation I have the honor to represent, the expression of your gratitude and of your friendship for her. It will be extremely agreeable to the French Republic to know that you appreciate her glorious labors, and that, in following the virtuous example given her by the United States, in embracing the principles they have supported with so much courage, she has

merited your applause and your most sincere wishes for the accomplishment of her extended task.

Since my arrival in America, Citizens, I have not enjoyed so much satisfaction as I do to-day, and I see that the more I penetrate in the interior parts of your happy country, and communicate with those generous veterans who enjoy now the blessings of a rural life, after having fought so bravely for the cause of their country and liberty, the more I will find that my fellow-citizens have friends and brothers in this continent.

I thank you, Citizens, for the obliging wishes you have formed for the success of my journey to Philadelphia. I will never forget your kind and brotherly reception, and desire you to be convinced of my utmost regard and unbounded esteem. GENET.

The Bank of Hamburg has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 dollars per share, (\$50) being at the rate of sixteen per cent per annum.

INCREASE OF MARRIAGES IN BOSTON.—For the year ending March 31st, 1853, the number of intentions of marriages issued at the Registrar's office, in Boston, has been 3,066, a larger number than for any previous year. It is a noticeable fact on the record book, that more old bachelors than usual have lately entered in the bonds of matrimony.

REV. JOSEPH CROSS, D. D.—We have the pleasure to announce that on the 2d inst, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred by the University of North Carolina, on the Rev. Joseph Cross, of this city. This is a discriminating and well merited compliment, which will reflect credit on the University. At the same time the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Davis, Bishop elect of the diocese of South Carolina.—Southern Advocate.

PAPER MAKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—There are five paper mills now in operation in North Carolina and another with a capital of \$25,000, is in process of erection, about six miles from Raleigh. The two mills near Raleigh (the "Mantec" and the "Neuse" mills) consume annually about one million and a half pounds of old rag; and the other four mills viz: at Fayetteville, Shelby, Lincoln and Salem, as much more—making 3,000,000 lbs. of stock used annually in North Carolina.

The World's Temperance Convention Committee have issued the call for that meeting—it will take place in New York on Tuesday, Sept. 6, and will continue in session for four days. Its business will relate especially to the enactment of a prohibitory law, like the Maine Law, by the Governments of all States and nations. The committee extend an invitation to the friends of Temperance in every part of the world, assuring them of a cordial welcome to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective districts.

BISHOP SOULE.—The Southern Christian Advocate has a very interesting account of a visit of the venerable Bishop Soule to California, for the purpose of presiding over the Pacific Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Bishop was in fine health, having not been sick a day, nor lost a meal, on the voyage. A friend observed to him that he did not seem to be jaded by the trip out; he replied "No, sir, quite the contrary, my health is better than when I left Nashville;" adding—"the only inconvenience I experienced was the ride Gorgona to Panama, a distance of 26 miles. I had not been in a saddle for 15 years, and the miserable little mule endeavored, by turning 'end over end, to upset me, but I kept my seat all the way, and felt somewhat fatigued on reaching Panama."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—We have seen a fine specimen of this new species of Wheat, which grew upon the plantation of Dr. Wm. P. Andrews, near Cambridge, in Abbeville District.—It is like the usual "bearded" wheat, except that the grain is perhaps a little larger, a little whiter, and it is certainly covered by a thinner skin, which will give more flour to the bushel. The Dr. says that though it heads as early as our ordinary wheat, yet it is longer maturing, but that it still ripens early enough to escape its arch enemy, the rust. He has only a half acre in cultivation, which he estimates will yield fifteen bushels—a much better turn out, we think, than a whole acre generally makes in this part of the world. But the great quantity of lime in the soil about Cambridge, doubtless has something to do with its famous Wheat crops.

All of the seed which the Dr. may be able to spare has already been engaged by his neighbors. We hope that the farmers of Edgefield will imitate the Dr.'s enterprise in introducing this new wheat.—Edgefield Advertiser.

CLOVER.—Mr. Edmund Penn, of this place, brought into our sanetum the other day, a luxuriant bunch of this very important Grass. At first sight, we confess that our credulity was severely put to the test, to believe that fresh Clover vines of full six feet in length, could be raised in Edgefield District as an ordinary thing. On ye lazy farmers and ye loafing villagers, with poor horses, what are ye about that ye do not cultivate a meadow or Clover patch in order that your stock may get an abundance of cool green food, which is as indispensably necessary to the health and thrift of your work horses, in particular at this season of the year as fruit and vegetables are to the human system.

We hope that Mr. Penn will inform our readers as to his mode of cultivating Clover, the soil that he selects, the species of clover that he uses, whether annual, biennial, triennial or perennial. Ourselves and our patrons will thank him most kindly for such information. It may serve in some degree to promote the raising of stock in this country, and to stop the annual tribute which we are paying to Kentucky for mules and horses.—Id.

A Washington letter says: "The rumor of Mr. Marcy's retirement is revived. It is now said that the French Mission has been held in reserve for him and that Mr. Dix will come to Washington to preside over the State Department."

A WOMAN ELECT TO OFFICE.—The Eastern District, in Lincoln county, Maine, has chosen a lady Register of Deeds, in the place of Heskiah Coombs, deceased, over Sylvester the regular Democrat candidate and the redoubtable "Mr. Scattering." The returns show the election of Miss Olive Rose, of Thomaston, formerly an assistant to Mr. Coombs. She received 469 votes, to 205 for Sylvester, and 40 scattering. One town to be heard from.