

## Cuba.

A considerable portion of the public press has given circulation, if not some degree of credence, to strange rumors, apparently emanating from Cuba. These rumors are to the effect that the British government is actively instigating that of Spain to emancipate the slaves now on the island; that the inducement to this step on the part of Spain is to be the opening of the ports of Cuba, under British guaranty, for the importation of negroes from Africa to serve for a term of years as apprentices, and then to be left free upon the island; and finally, that the Spanish government is inclined to regard the whole proposition with much favor, in the view that the adoption of such a measure must, at least, forever prevent the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

We have no reason to believe that these reports are sustained by any sufficient information, or by any other reliable and official evidence. Taken as stated, they assuredly present a plan for the barbarization of Cuba by giving that fair island over in the course of a few years, to the sway of a horde of savage negroes, who, under the name of freedom, would be the slaves of a horrible anarchy. This doom—the fate of Haiti, and so much the worse, because Cuba would give the larger field for its development—would be all that could be hoped for the “Queen of the Antilles,” if the plan of emancipation and African immigration, as above stated, should take effect. If, on the other hand, the term of apprenticeship both for the emancipated slaves and the imported Africans should be extended, as, according to some statements, it is to be, about the average of slave life in Cuba, then the opening of the ports of Cuba for the importation of such apprentices, is of course only another name for a gigantic expansion and legalization of the slave trade! Now, while it is undoubtedly true that the condition of Cuba and the policy both of England and of Spain in respect to it are such as to demand the careful attention of the Government of the United States to the whole subject, yet it is not credible, except upon the clearest and fullest evidence; it is a fact scarcely conceivable—that those governments should lend themselves, the one to the enforcement and the other to the adoption of a scheme manifestly involving consequences so unspeakably deplorable.

Be this as it may, however, there can be no doubt that the adoption of a policy either by Great Britain or Spain, designed to renew in Cuba, upon a larger scale and in an aggravated form, the horrors and the suffering of Hayti, must rouse and unite against it as a single man the masses of the population of all sections of the United States. In such crisis, if it shall ever arrive, there is as little doubt that our government will fully respond to the spirit of the people.—The plan of stretching a cordon of barbarous or semi-barbarous negro islands all along our Atlantic coast—with Cuba, the largest of them, effectually commanding the outlet of the whole West and Southwest through the Mississippi—and all of them necessarily the centres and strongholds of the worst form of abolitionist agitation—this is a plan alike at war with every impulse of humanity, every dictate of Christianity, and every principle of civilization. When even contemplated as a result of British interference in the affairs of the established governments of this continent, it demonstrates the salutary wisdom of that policy which, in the language of the inaugural, proclaims all such interference to be utterly inadmissible. In view of the state of things now existing, it is impossible to estimate too highly the firmness and the forecast which, at the outset of the present administration, presented the whole principle of the Monroe doctrine—demanding an American policy for the American continent—as a cardinal point in the regulation of our foreign relations.

Washington Union.

## Small Bills.

We would call the attention of such of our readers as trade to South Carolina, to the following extract from a law recently enacted in that State, prohibiting the circulation of Bills of a less denomination than five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States:

“That from and after the first day of July next, any person or persons, corporation or body politic, who shall within the State, directly or indirectly, pay out, pass or put in circulation, or cause to be paid out, passed or put in circulation, any bank note, bill, certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness, whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, of a less amount or denomination than five dollars, issued, or purporting to be issued, by any bank or person or association of persons, in any other State, shall be subject to the payment of twenty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the State, and appropriated one half to the informer, and the other half to the maintenance and repair of the public buildings in the District where the action is brought.”

The Banks of South Carolina have realized a large profit by the extensive circulation of their small bills out of their own State. Until the Fayetteville \$1 and \$2 bills were put in circulation, the South Carolina small bills were nearly all the change we had. Experience has proved that we must and will have small bills to answer as change in the transaction of every day business, from some where; but we have no bank of our own State that issues them; and as South Carolina is going to force the small bills of other States out of her bounds, it would be nothing but just for us to refuse to give circulation to her \$1's and \$2's.

There has been on the statute book of North Carolina, for a number of years, a law forbidding the passing or receiving bills of other States, of a less denomination than \$5; any person violating said law, is made to forfeit the amount of the note passed, together with costs of suit, &c., to the use of the person who shall sue for the same. But the necessities of our people have been such, that this law has been entirely disregarded; and we have never heard of any one suing for the penalty.

The Virginia Banks are not permitted to issue bills of a less denomination than \$5; and it is a violation of their law for any person to pass or receive bills of other States under the same amount. Yet we are informed that the small bills of other States are circulated freely in Virginia, notwithstanding their law to the contrary; though there is more consistency in Virginia's prohibition than in South Carolina's. The Virginia law goes as far as it can to abolish small bills altogether; while South Carolina, at the time she is forbidding the circulation of small bills of other States, is authorizing her own banks to issue them to any and all who will receive them.

Pennsylvania a few years back, we believe, passed an act, with a penalty, forbidding the passing of small bills, to which no attention was paid.

Now all this shows the folly of all such laws.

We are no advocates for irresponsible banks and depreciated bank notes; but the habits of our people are such as to require the business of banking to be done by somebody; and if one State forbids it, the vacuum will be supplied by another.—Greenesboro N. C. Patriot.

## Corroborative.

The New Orleans Picayune translates an article from the Diario de la Marina, from which we extract the following paragraphs the letter of which would seem to favor the idea that Spain has really taken Mexico under her protection: “Returning to our original theme, laying aside all ambiguity, and assuming that without shame or humiliation, but rather, pride, we can present to the neighboring nation, and especially to its Southern States, the conditions of an agreement, pregnant with good, (even if it be only in avoiding inevitable evils,) there only remains to us the labor of enumerating them. There is one, however, evident at first sight, on which to diffuse explanation is needless.

“That we shall exact the most faithful compliance with the mutual duties imposed by international rights, and by the innate feelings of natural equity, is most self-evident. This compliance is not to be a mere form, looking the letter, and infringing with open hypocrisy the spirit of the text. We know the peculiarities of the neighboring country, and of its institutions, and will therefore be as tolerant as possible. But for the same reason that we despise the clamors of the unknown herds, we shall claim with better right that the statesmen, the press, and the opinion, in fact, of the sound majority, (whose decisive influence in the country we are aware of,) shall show themselves determined to refrain from the excesses of the people, and restrain them.

“If the Southern States, in union with the commercial cities of the North, will accept without reserve a conservative policy, which prudence urges to do, the Spanish nation will be satisfied, without referring to puerilities or making a fuss about trifles. But this position must be as clear as the light of day. We are not infants at the breast to be quieted by words. The commercial advantages of our active traffic which our legislation may diverge in one or other direction, cannot for any long time be permitted to flow towards those who may use them to our prejudice. These are not unknown State secrets. They are the pure and simple dictates of reason, and what our national spirit (from whose source we derive our inspiration) imperiously demands.

“Such is the course of conduct which we, the Spanish nation, believe ourselves rightfully authorized to demand, and the amend (calling things by their right names) which we must have. We demand an equal respect towards the rights of Mexico as proof of sincere reconciliation, and we are induced to this by reasons of the very highest importance.”

The foregoing article, says the Picayune, is made of more importance than it would otherwise merit, by the fact that everything published in Havana is read and authorized by the government before publication.

WASTED SYMPATHY.—The New York Day Book, in noticing the numerous deaths in that city by the oppressive heat of the weather, indulges in the following comments Stinson appears to enjoy lashing the Tribune and its abolition coadjutors. More grease to his elbow: “The Times announced yesterday morning that sixteen persons died suddenly the day before from overwork and exhaustion. The Tribune this morning says that the number was thirty-five. Only think of it, thirty-five laboring men dropping down dead like over-worked horses in the street!

Suppose we should hear of thirty-five, or even the smaller number, sixteen negroes in the South dying suddenly from exhaustion or overwork.—Suppose the New Orleans papers should announce that ten negroes had been worked to death by their masters in the sun? What a tremendous hue and cry there would be raised about it all through the North! Every abolition paper North of Mason and Dixon's line would have food for six months, and the whole world would resound with the cry of cruelty to the negroes and the inhumanity of slaveholders. Another Uncle Tom's Cabin would be written, and the authors would travel with her baboons and receive the distinguished homage of the English nobility.

But such a thing cannot be. No owner of slaves would permit them to work them free to death in the hot sun. It is only the free laborer working for his daily bread, that is pressed on to such extremes. A man whose wife and children at home are waiting hungry for the proceeds of his daily toil, in his desperation takes the risk, pushes on, and dies with over-exertion. O, this free system is a beautiful one for the poor; they can do just as they please; no man has any right to tell them what they shall or what they shall not do; they can work if they have a mind to, and they can play if they have a mind to; there is nothing to prevent them only a certainty of starvation—that's all!”

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—Constantinople letters of date June 2d, to the London Times, state that since the Turks have transmitted the note to the different embassies, declaring their intention to defend themselves, their preparations for war have been more evident. The whole of the Bosphorus fleet has been towed to the north of the Straits, and put in the form of a crescent to defend the northern entrance. This fleet consists of three line-of-battle ships, of which two are three-deckers, nine frigates, four of which are first class, two corvettes; two large and two small sized steamers. On the 21st ult. the Sultan held a grand review on the plain north of Pera, when about ten thousand men, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery went through their evolutions. With the exception of the artillery, which is really in a very efficient state, it was quite evident to even an inexperienced eye, that the evolutions of these troops will bear no comparison with those of a well drilled European army, but the material is decidedly good. The men are strong, healthy, and well fed and clothed, the horses are small, but well made and active, though much too fat for active service. The greatest zeal prevails, and confidence is expressed by the Turks as to the result of the future possible contest. The bold line taken by the industry at this important crisis has given great satisfaction to the Mussulman population. At present all is apparently in active preparation; but on looking behind the scenes, we find an utter want of money, and recourse is had to all kinds of shifts and expedients in consequence of a ruined exchequer. The end of these military preparations, whether they result in war or peace, will be something approaching to a national bankruptcy. Another state, equally reliable, states that money is plentiful, and that everything ordered by gov-

ernment is paid readily in gold, the reserve chest having apparently been tapped. All vessels of large tonnage are forbidden to leave the ports, in case of their being required for government service.

## The Lunatic Asylum.

We are pleased to learn that at a meeting of a committee appointed by the Board of Regents of this Institution, held on yesterday, it was determined not to draw further upon the appropriation made by the Legislature towards its enlargement than would be absolutely necessary to give the room requisite for the comfort of the inmates.

These gentlemen, upon full and mature deliberation, have very properly and wisely determined not to take any steps which would tend to perpetuate the location of the institution within the limits of the town, preferring in obedience to public opinion, to leave the subject still open for further legislative action. To those who take an interest in this matter, (and who in the northeastern part of our beautiful town does not?) this will be gratifying intelligence. To those who take an interest in the cause of humanity throughout the State cannot be less so.

It is refreshing to see a body of gentlemen, having control of a large State appropriation, eschew the common practice of the present day, and refrain from expending a grant of their own seeking, whenever a doubt arises as to the expediency of the contemplated mode of applying it. To have expended the whole amount would have benefited their own locale, but no such considerations could have any weight with men who feel that in acting now, they are acting for posterity, and that in doing this it is better to be in advance of than behind their own times.

We are aware that is the unanimous desire of the Board of Trustees, and of the physician of the Institution, to have the buildings removed to the country, and the course now adopted by the committee cannot fail to awaken investigation on the subject, and consequently greater familiarity with the requirements of the age, in behalf of these humane institutions.

The South Carolina Asylum is now in the full tide of prosperity and usefulness. It has now a surplus in its treasury, and will be enabled to contribute handsomely towards the erection of new buildings in a more eligible location. The next Legislature would not be required to appropriate more than \$40,000 to purchase a new site and erect the necessary buildings. The buildings contemplated just now, are barely necessary for the comfort and health of the patients, and will not take over one third of the appropriation made by the Legislature. We may return to this subject.—South Carolinian.

GEN. JACKSON'S LAW OFFICE.—It may not be generally known among our distant readers that the office in which General Jackson read law in this town is still standing. It is a small frame building and seems to have been once painted red; but its color at present would be hard to describe. The hand of time is visible upon it. We visited it a few days ago; it stands upon the lot of Nathaniel Boyden, esq., and in front of his elegant dwelling. A stranger would wonder that it was permitted to remain a decaying and unsightly structure in the midst of taste and elegance; but there are associations connected with it—he said to the honor of the proprietor—that preserve it from the ruthless hand of progress. Its former tenant, after a career among the most brilliant in the annals of history now inoublers in the grave leaving behind him a name as lasting as time. From this humble, insignificant office he went forth rising step by step encircling his brow with fresh laurels, and extending the circle of fame at every advance, until he at last reached the proudest height, the most honored station in the world! Living, he was his country's pride; and dead; his memory is cherished in every heart.—Salisbury Banner.

RELIGION AMONG THE SLAVES.—Mr. Brooks, editor of the New York Express, in one of his letters from Georgia, mentions the following fact: “In Savannah, in three Baptist churches and one Methodist, there are 2,990 colored persons, one half of whom are slaves. The pastor of one of the Baptist churches is a slave, and the other two are free colored persons. These churches contribute liberally for foreign and domestic missions, for the home poor, &c. At the Georgia Baptist Association, held in Warren county last September, five slave preachers were present, and voted upon all questions presented for consideration. In South Carolina there are more than forty thousand slaves who are church members; and in the entire South the Baptist and Methodist churches already have 261,000 slave members.”

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The subjects which received the endorsement and recommendation of the late Memphis Convention are as follows:

1. The Pacific Railroad.
2. The favorable settlement and adjustment by our Government of the difficulties in regard to the Tehuantepec route.
3. The protection of the Cotton interest from injurious discriminations, by diplomacy, when practicable.
4. The fostering and encouragement of the trade with the Amazon, Orinoko and La Plata rivers, through steamers from Southern ports.
5. Direct steam communication with Europe from Southern ports.
6. Address on the most valuable form of Cotton for export.
7. Recommendation in behalf of Common Schools in the States.
8. The adoption of means to ascertain the laws which govern, and to investigate the practicability of guarding against the floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.—The Register, the High-church Episcopal paper, published in Philadelphia, in reference to the late annual Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, makes the following acknowledgment:

“In the late Convention there was the same distinct denunciation of parties as in the former years, and the balloting showed that the numerical strength of that section of churchmen known as ‘Low-church’ was considerably increased, both in the clerical and lay votes, beyond their force in former Conventions. The strength of numbers was with them, and they controlled the elections.”

There are 124,783 children in Wisconsin who go to school; or nearly one third of the whole population. Last year, there were 111,431; so that the increase is 13,442. The number of School houses in the State is 1,730; built the present year 221; volumes in libraries 11,975.

## The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, July 12, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

## A Special Request.

I desire all persons who are indebted to me either for the paper or work done in this office, or for any thing else, to settle immediately, as my arrangements are such as to require settlements in every case very shortly. I hope this will be sufficient, as I will place my unfinished business early in the fall in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

THO. J. WARREN.

## TO PRINTERS.

A Journeyman Printer, who is a good Pressman will find a permanent situation on application at this office.

## New Mail Route.

The new Mail route from Camden to Monroe, N. C., via Col. J. C. Hall's, Tryon & Blackman's store, &c., went into operation on Thursday last. We have no doubt but that in a short time, a large amount of mail matter will be carried on this route, as it passes thro' a thickly settled portion of country which has never enjoyed much in the way of mail facilities. The mail will arrive every Friday at 12 o'clock, M., and close the same day at 1 P. M.

## Soda Water.

We ought to have mentioned sooner than this that our fellow-citizen, Dr. F. L. ZEMP, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of Soda Water. The process is a very interesting one, and the machinery ingenious from the commencement of generating the gas to the bottling and tying down of the cork. Dr. ZEMP furnishes large quantities to dealers in Columbia, and supplies our market with this cooling and delightful beverage. He is prepared at the shortest notice and on the cheapest terms, to supply any quantity, from a single glass to scores of dozens.

## Small Favors.

We must omit to acknowledge until our next; absence from town, and the press of other engagements, must suffice for an apology. We will tender our acknowledgments in due time.

## Change of Schedule.

It will be seen by the notice in another column, that the passenger train leaves the Camden depot at four o'clock, A. M. We learn that the change is made in order to form a junction with the Wilmington and Manchester road.

## Female College.

The Committee of the South Carolina Conference, appointed to locate the Female College, has selected Spartanburg as the seat of that Institution.

## A few words about Camden.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that we have in Camden Schools of the first order, where the youth of our town and vicinity may receive all necessary instructions to prepare for admission into any College in the land. We have also a first class school for females, under the supervision and management of Mr. and Mrs. McCANDLESS, who, we believe, stand deservedly in the very first line, as instructors. Certainly the reputation which they have, and the satisfaction which we have heard expressed, assures us that all which can be done for the proper training and cultivation of the mind, is here afforded. It is to us a gratifying fact that so many persons have removed to Camden within a year or two past, for the purpose of living where it is pleasant and healthy, and enjoying the advantages as they do here of good schools. This speaks volumes in our favor, and we confidently believe that in point of health, Camden will compare with any town of its size any where in the Southern country. The society of Camden is good, and religious privileges abundant.

## Rail Road Meeting.

On Monday the 18th of July, there is expected to be a meeting of the friends of the Lancaster and Camden Rail Road, at the Church near Capt. G. R. MILLER'S, about mid-way between this place and Lancaster. Several gentlemen from both places have agreed to meet for the purpose of having a free and unreserved interchange of opinion upon the project of a Railroad from Camden to Lancaster.

It is hoped that the friends in the neighborhood, will make arrangements to entertain those who may attend the meeting, if business should detain them until night. The meeting will be one of interest, and we hope will result in the accomplishment of good to the project under contemplation. Circumstances alter cases, and it is now manifestly the interest of Camden to go into this enterprise, and aid Lancaster in the building of a road from this place thence. The people of Lancaster are determined to have a Railroad, somewhere, and they will succeed. Now is it not obviously our duty to aid in the construction of that road? Self-interest ought to induce us to go into the enterprise. We believe it is now or never, and if we sleep much longer over our rights and interests, we will lose every thing—even the little which we now have.

We do not propose to enter into lengthy detail of speculation, in regard to what the proposed road will do for us. Suffice it to say, that the road will bring a large amount of trade and travel which otherwise will continue to go to Columbia. Nobody entertains the idea that the road will stop at Lancaster. It is as natural to suppose that the road will go on into North Carolina, as it is that night follows the day; it is a natural consequence; and if the road is made as far as Lancaster, we would not think any one to ensure it to North Carolina—and then, will our condition not be immensely bettered? May we not successfully compete with our sister Columbia, in getting a large part of the Lower North Carolina trade? Unquestionably we can.

We believe the mere fact of our being likely to get a rail road somewhere, will benefit Camden, and infuse new life and hopes into every thing. It is said, there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. May it not be that the tide is rising? If so, let us take it at the flood, and see where it goes.

We are opposed to long articles and long speeches, and as we presume others are as fully enlightened upon the importance and necessity of this work as we are, for the present we leave the subject, to take it up again here and there. In the meantime, we earnestly hope the friends of the Lancaster Rail Road will do their best, in gaining other friends for the project, and in obtaining subscriptions to a work which must redound vastly to our benefit, and add in all time to come, greatly to our pecuniary and social prosperity.

## Agricultural Address.

We are indebted to the author Col. A. G. SUMNER, the accomplished editor of the Southern Agriculturist, for a copy of his address, delivered at the Anniversary meeting of the Southern Central Agricultural Society, at Macon, Georgia, on the 4th of October, 1852, for which he will please accept our thanks.

## Agricultural Exchanges.

The July number of the following have been received:

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST, Laurens, S. C.  
SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, Augusta, Geo.  
AMERICAN FARMER, Baltimore, Md.

TARIFF.—This puzzling name is derived from the town of Taris, at the mouth of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was the last stronghold when the Moors disputed with the Christians; and when the former had possession of both the pillars of Hercules, it was here that they levied contribution for vessels entering the Mediterranean, whence the generic name.

Hon. R. J. Walker, Minister to China, and Gen. James Keenan, Consul at Hong-Kong, expect to leave New York about the 20th of September for London en route for China.

For the Camden Journal.

CAMDEN, July 4th, 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—The citizens of the Town and District met this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House for the purpose of electing an Orator for the 4th of July, 1854. On motion his Honor John Rosser was requested to take the chair. The chair requested L. W. Ballard to act as Secretary. After a few brief and appropriate remarks from his Honor, stating the object of the meeting, Wm. R. TAYLOR was proposed as a candidate; whereupon, he was balloted for, and unanimously elected.

The chair then appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July 1854, viz: J. B. Kershaw, J. K. Witherspoon and K. S. Moffat.

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Camden Journal.

On motion of Mr. A. M. Kennedy the meeting adjourned.

L. W. BALLARD, Sec'y.

For the Camden Journal.

## Public Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Kershaw, Chesterfield, Darlington, and of Sumter Districts, assembled at Tiller's church, in Kershaw, on Saturday the 21st inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having a new Judicial District established out of part of Kershaw, Chesterfield, Darlington and Sumter Districts; when, on motion Capt. Wiley Kelly was called to the Chair, and J. W. Baskin, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and called upon gentlemen who desired to make any remarks.

J. R. Shaw then addressed the meeting, reviewing the difficulties under which the people labored in the aforesaid districts on both sides of Lynch's creek; the necessity of concert of action amongst those interested to have their grievances removed; and, also of the difficulties to be surmounted before a new district could be established.

On motion of Major E. E. Tiller, a Committee of Seven was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon John R. Shaw, E. E. Tiller, Capt. J. D. Young, G. W. King, Dr. B. S. Lucas, A. Setzer, and John O. Kelley were appointed; who, after retiring, reported a Preamble and Resolutions, which, after some discussion, in which Capt. Jas. Tiller, J. R. Shaw, Major E. E. Tiller, Jas. Jowers, Capt. J. D. Young, G. W. King and others participated, were amended and adopted as follows:

Whereas, A portion of the citizens of Kershaw, Chesterfield, Darlington and Sumter districts labor under serious disadvantages in the discharge of their public duties, and whereas those sections of districts contiguous to each other are growing and prosperous, a new district might be formed without detriment to the districts from which portion might be taken.

Therefore resolved, That the Eastern part of Kershaw District divided off by a line commencing on the Lancaster line about 8 miles west of Lynch's creek, running from thence a direct course to the head of Black River, thence down said river to Carter's crossing in Sumter district, thence the road leading by Cooper's Mills and Cooter Borough to Field's bridge on Lynch's creek; thence direct east to Sparrow Swamp in Darlington district, thence up Sparrow Swamp to its head, thence a direct line to New Market on Black creek, thence up said creek to a point where the Southern line of Lancaster, by being continued, would intersect said creek, ought to be erected into a district.

Resolved, That the boundaries named be a proposition only, to be submitted to the citizens interested, subject to such alterations as they may think proper to make.

Resolved, That the citizens of Kershaw, Chesterfield, Darlington and Sumter, who reside within the proposed boundaries, hold meetings in their respective districts, and appoint delegates from each section to attend a Convention to be held at Tiller's Church, in Kershaw district, on the second Monday in September next.

Resolved, That the Camden Journal, Sumter Banner, Darlington Flag, and Cheraw Gazette, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

The citizens of Kershaw present, then agreed to meet at Pleasant Hill Church in the fork of Lynch's creek on Saturday before the second Sunday in August next, to appoint delegates to attend the convention at Tiller's Church, on the 2d Monday in September.

WILEY KELLY, Ch'n.

J. W. BASKIN, Secretary.

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We are gratified to be able to announce that the section of this road, between Darlington, C. H., and the terminus on the Wilmington and Manchester Road, was on the 6th inst., let out for grading &c. The entire contract was let to some three or four of our wealthiest and most energetic citizens, who have had great experience in similar work on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and who, we are assured, will speedily accomplish the job as soon as the crops are laid by. So that we may reasonably expect to celebrate the next 4th of July, by a grand experimental trip and barbecue.—Darlington Flag.

FEMALE COLLEGE AT YORKVILLE.—We are pleased to learn from the South Presbyterian, that the citizens of Yorkville and the vicinity, have determined upon the establishment of a Female College at that place. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed to the erection of suitable buildings, to be completed in October and November. Already more than fifty young ladies are “gathered as a nucleus for the College next year,” and at the adjourned meeting of the Bethel Presbytery, at Chester, June 22d, a synopsis of the course of study was adopted.

REV. DR. SMYTH.—The very painful intelligence has been received, in this city, that Rev. Dr. Smyth, on his return from the North, as far as Washington City, has been stricken down by paralysis. His family has been sent for, and his condition, we learn, is regarded as extremely critical. Even if his life should be prolonged, there is little probability of his ever being able to resume his ministerial labors. Such are the inscrutable mysteries of God's dealings with his servants. The candlesticks and the stars are in his hand. At will he sets up, puts down, translates or removes; and who may say unto him, “what doest thou?” Southern Presbyterian.

STATE OF DR. SMYTH'S HEALTH.—We learn that a gentleman who arrived from the North this morning reports the state of Rev. Dr. Smyth's health as rather more favorable than was represented in the Southern Presbyterian. The Doctor had lost the present use of one of his legs, from paralysis, but his physician gives hopes that he will finally recover its use, although perhaps slowly. The health of the Doctor was otherwise good. Charleston Evening-News.

We received a letter yesterday, dated New-Orleans, the 2d inst., from Mr. David Riker, of the firm of Hacker & Riker of this city from which we are gratified to learn that they have made a contract with the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company to supply all the cast iron work that Rail Road may require as aloas the cars, both passenger and freight of all kinds; and that in consequence thereof, they intend erecting a branch establishment of their business at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. Charleston Courier.

PLANTERS BANK OF FAIRFIELD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors. Jas A. McCrorey, Jno. Simonton, S. G. Barkley, David McDowell, J. R. Aiken, Wm. R. Robertson, Jas. McCants, John McCrorey, N. A. Peay, John Acker, Wm. H. Ellison, D. H. Ruff, O. Woodward. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, at 5 o'clock, James R. Aiken, was elected President, H. L. Elliott, Cashier, and J. S. Stewart, Teller.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We learn from the New York Evangelist that a Southwestern Convention of Ministers of this church, has been called to meet at Murfreesboro', Tenn., on the 15th of July, having for its object the cultivation of a mutual acquaintance among the scattered preachers in that wide field, devising plans for the spread of the church, procuring more ministers, employing the press more effectually, and adopting other measures for the propagation of the faith in that portion of our country.

CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut Legislature adjourned sine die on Thursday. The railroad bill was finally passed. It fixes the damages at \$5,000 for every life carelessly lost, and appoints three commissioners with advisory powers. The bill having for its object the issue of bonds, without limit or mortgage, for the construction of the Air Line Rail road, passed the House on Thursday. It is supposed the Governor will veto the liquor or license bill.

DEATH OF DR. CHAPMAN.—Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, says the Philadelphia Courier, one of the most celebrated physicians of the United States, died last evening, at his residence in this city, at the advanced age of 74 years. He was born in Virginia and received his medical education in Edinburgh. Having established himself in the practice of medicine in this city, he was in 1811 elected to the chair of Materia Medica, and in 1816 elected to that of Practice, in the Pennsylvania University. This latter post he filled until about three years ago, since when, owing to the infirmities of age, he has lived in retirement. There have been few more learned physicians, more successful lecturers, more accomplished scholars, or more delightful companions than Dr. Chapman. His fame, in all these respects, has been carried from this great centre of medical education, to every part of the land, and there is scarcely a physician in the United States that cannot quote some wise saying or witty anecdote of Dr. Chapman. His death will be deplored by the profession at large, and especially by an extensive circle in this city who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, and were familiar with his many eminent professional and social qualities.

PALMETTO REGIMENT.—We have received from Mr. E. Duvilliers a magnificent lithograph, being the Roll of the Palmetto Regiment, which served so honorably in Mexico. This roll is most admirably designed and executed, embracing the name of every man of the Regiment, and surrounded by elegant illustrations, commemorative of the well-lighted fields on which the gallant sons of Carolina so nobly shed their blood. It is mounted on rollers, and varnished, and will be an elegant remembrance of the band whose deeds and brilliant services it is designed to commemorate.

Every family in the State should procure this memento of the bravery of the Palmetto Regiment, and certainly there are none who have had brothers or sons in that campaign who will fail to procure a copy, that it may be transmitted to their children's children. It is published at a moderate price, and reflects credit on the artist and designer. We presume it will be for sale here at the bookstores. Mr. Duvilliers deserves great credit for the conception and execution of the handsome memento.—Carolinian.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 27, 1853.

At a meeting of the Vestry and Wardens of Grace Church, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Head of the Church, in His wisdom and providence, to remove from our earthly companionship, our friend and brother, Maj. JOHN McCLELLAND, late Chairman of this body, and for many years an officer of this Church, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Major McClelland we have sustained the loss of a most faithful and efficient officer, a revered friend, and a valued and beloved Brother.

Resolved, That the occasion calls for our saddest sympathies with those who mourn most deeply; yet we mourn not as those who are without hope, but are assured from the Christian life of our brother, death has but ushered his spirit into the Christian's rest.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Camden Journal, Southern Episcopalian, and inscribed on our Record Book, and a copy of them be enclosed to the afflicted family of the deceased.

THOS. F. DAVIS, Chairman.

JNO. M. DESSAUBRE, Secretary.