

### PROSPECTUS

### CAMDEN JOURNAL

The subscriber, having purchased the CAMDEN JOURNAL Establishment, intends to continue its publication.

There has not, perhaps, been a period of six months, in the last twenty five years, that Camden has been without a newspaper, and it would be a vile slander on the character of her citizens, to suppose that they will not support one now—a slander of which the subscriber will not be guilty until he has conclusive evidence of the fact.

If there be any of our citizens, either in the town or elsewhere, who feel an interest in the continuance of the JOURNAL, and who are not already subscribers, they have an opportunity of manifesting that interest by becoming so now. The publication will be recommenced on or before the 1st Saturday in February next, previous to which time, the Proprietor would be pleased to have as many as possible of the names of those who feel sufficient interest in the character and prosperity of Camden, to induce them to aid in the permanent establishment of a newspaper in the town.

The Proprietor has engaged the services of Mr. JOHN C. WEST, in the Editorial department—consequently, the political character will undergo no change.—It will sustain the doctrines of the Republican Party—the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union. It may be proper to add, as personalities and scurrility have become so common a weapon with the newspaper press, that this paper will support no political party which requires such aid for its success.

The paper will contain, as far as its limits will permit, the current news of the day, domestic particularly, and foreign when of special interest.

Strict attention will be paid to the Price Current; and weekly remarks made during the season in relation to cotton, which may be relied on for their correctness. With these promises on the part of the Proprietor, he solicits the patronage of the public.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$3 per annum in advance—\$3 50 cts. at the end of six months, or \$4 at the conclusion of the year.

### LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Camden December 31 1835.

- A—George W. Avery, Mrs. Mary Arlege, Wilcher Abraham.
- B—Benjamin Brady, W. C. Barnes, Mrs. Harriett Bradshaw, L. W. R. Blair, C. P. Boyd, C. Bradley, J. B. Bradley, H. R. Banks, 2; J. Bowen, S. H. Boykin, 2; P. S. Bicot, H. Brewer, Jon. Bythor, A. H. Boykin, R. Bullard.
- C—G. L. Champton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, Jesse Collins, Jas. Conner, D—Mrs. Hannah Dixon, William Daniel, C. L. Dye, Sanders P. Day, Wm. Delee.
- E—Miss Eliza Edmonds, Rev. Bond English, 3; Jno. M. Ewen, 4.
- F—Elias Frazer, J. B. Furman.
- G—Mrs. Ann Goodwin, Bryan Gause, Zacharian Guphill, 2.
- H—Charles L. Howard, D. S. Henderson, 2; Jacob Hayden.
- J—John Johnson.
- K—Sylvia M. Kershaw, Miss Martha M. Kendrick.
- L—Jacob Lucius, Jno. J. Little.
- M—J. G. Michaw, Jno. Mayrant, Sr; Baly Martin, Samuel Martin, 2; Miss Margaret Martin, J. S. Moore, John McDougle, J. Munn.
- P—T. W. Pope, N. Parlee, Lewis A. Perkins, J. Parker.
- R—Jackson Revel.
- S—Mrs. Elizabeth Sneed, Miss J. Summers, Malcolm Stafford, 2; N. P. Screven, Jno. P. Smith.
- F—James Thompson, Jas. Taylor, J. Turner, J. Talbot, J. W. Team B. Tatum, 2; James Teams.
- W—Miss Eliza White, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, Thomas Wallace, G. Jones Whyth, P. H. Williams, Wm. Wilson.
- Y—Wm. Young.

P. THORNTON, P. M.

Jan. 23—1836.

### NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the STORE lately occupied by Messrs. D. & J. Clark, and has opened a general assortment of

- DRY GOODS,
- GROCERIES,
- CROCKERY and
- SHOES.

Which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

W. J. GERALD.

Nov. 7—44

### HOG BRISTLES!

CASH will be paid for any quantity of well-cleaned BRISTLES.

Dec. 23. J. & W. C. WORKMAN

### DREAMERS AROUSE!

A VALUABLE HINT FROM SYLVESTER. THE past year concluded with Sylvester's having sold the Capital Prize of a twenty-five thousand dollars, in Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 45; a whole ticket—to a resident citizen—and has been productive of wealth and contentment to hundreds.

The same opportunity presents itself. Look with attention to the truly Magnificent Schemes of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 45; a whole ticket—to a resident citizen—and has been productive of wealth and contentment to hundreds. The same opportunity presents itself. Look with attention to the truly Magnificent Schemes of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 45; a whole ticket—to a resident citizen—and has been productive of wealth and contentment to hundreds.

Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the Monongah Academy. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 6, 1-36.

Scheme. \$20,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,000; 1,640; 20 of 1,000; 20 of 300; 20 of 150; 155 of 100, &c. Tickets only 5 Dollars. Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$120. Shares in proportion.

### BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Virginia State Lottery,

### Class No 4.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 13, 1836.

SCHEME. 50 prizes of \$1,000; 25,000; 10,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,000; 1,000; 64 of 250; 53 of 100; &c. Tickets only 10 dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for \$120—Shares in proportion.

### OBSERVE!!

Virginia State Lottery,

### CLASS No. 4

For the benefit of the Monongah Academy. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 20, 1836.

SCHEME. 25 prizes of \$1,000; 25,000; 10,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,000; 1,485; 25 of 1,000; 10 of 300; 10 of 200; 66 of 150, &c. &c. Tickets \$8 Dollars—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets in this splendid scheme may be had for \$100. Halves and quarters in proportion.

### MAMMOTH SCHEME.

Thirty thousand Dollars.

### 100 Prizes of \$1,000.

Virginia State Lottery,

### CLASS No. 5.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 27, 1836.

SCHEME. 830,000; 8,000; 4,000; 3,000; 2,500; 1,017; 100 of 1,000; 10 of 500; 20 of 300; 21 of 200; &c. &c. Tickets only TEN DOLLARS.

Certificate of a package of tickets will cost \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion.

### Grand Consolidated

### LOTTERY,

Class No. 5, for 1836.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 29, 1836.

SCHEME. \$20,000; 10,000; 3,000; 2,000; 1,640; 20 of 1,000; 20 of 300; 20 of 150; 155 of 100, &c. Tickets only 5 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only \$60. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

By the subscriber, living on Sawney's creek, ten miles from Camden, a dark bay mare MULE, 2 years old, well grown to its age, and very hardy, has a mark or brand on the right fore shoulder. The owner will please call and take his property.

JAMES SLOAN, 26-41 July 4.

### \$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of CATHERINE or Cate, as she is sometimes called, to the publisher of Kershaw or Sumter District. Catherine runaway about a month or 6 weeks ago. She is a bright mulatto, stout and good looking, generally well dressed. She is supposed to be lurking some where in the neighborhood between the Bradford Springs and Carter's Crossing, or Mechanicsville and perhaps in Camden.

WM. MAYRANT, Stateburg, Nov. 13. 1836.

### LAW BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of notifying the public that W. D. McDOWALL will remove to, and remain permanently in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such.

### Agency and Commission BUSINESS,

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of Shannon & McDowall, and in Charleston under the firm of McDowall & Shannon.

C. J. SHANNON, W. D. McDOWALL. Camden, Aug. 15, 1835.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as I am in great want of money. I shall close my books on the 1st December, and hereafter wait on customers for the cash.

BENJ. EXUM. Nov. 29—47tf

### In the Common Pleas, 18th November, 1835.

MARTHA A. MOYE, Adm'r. of A. SMITH, vs. Ca. Sa.

WILLIAM HENRY, vs. WHERAS, WILLIAM HENRY, who is in the jail of Darlington District, by virtue of a Writ of capias ad satisfaciendum wherem Martha A. Moyer, Adm'r. of A. Smith, is Plaintiff, and the said William Henry has filed his petition and schedule in my office for the purpose of taking the benefit of an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, commonly called "The Insolvent Debtor's Act."

The said Martha A. Moyer, Administratrix of A. Smith, and all other creditors of the said Wm. Henry, are hereby summoned either personally or by their Attorney to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Darlington Court House, for Darlington District, on the fourth Monday in March next, at which time the said William Henry will move said Court for his discharge according to the provisions of the act aforesaid.

JNO. B. BRUCE, C. C. P. CLERK'S OFFICE, Darlington C. H. 18th Nov. 1835. Pr. fee \$6

### NEW ANNUALS.

Just received, an elegant assortment of London and American ANNUALS, and other New Works.

- Among them are the following: Friendship's Offering, Christian's Key-stone, Religious Souvenir, Heath's Pictorial Annual, The Gift, The Pearl, Oriental Annual, English do, Landscape Annual, Drawing Room Scrapbook, Ackerman's Forget me not, Southern's Naval History, Mrs. Hemans's works superior, Life of St. James St. Intosh, by his Son, Life of Wm. Cobbett, M. P., Charleston's Tales, The Lawwoods 12th vol Mrs. Sherwood Papers, recently by Abbott, Publishing Works 2 series, Memoirs of the Rev. Jno. Stanford, Tales for the Parlor, Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Memoirs of Dr. Price, Reminiscence of the Rhine, Tales of a Physician, The Port Admiral, Goodman's Lives of the Necromancers, The Naval Sketch Book, The Madmen and the Davenport, Traits of American Life, Norman Leslie, Old Maids and their varieties, Clara's Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, Four years in Great Britain, Nuts to Crack, Nights at Mess, A Catalogue of Phrenology.

With a general assortment of the most pleasing and instructive Books, for sale, at the lowest prices, by ALEXANDER YOUNG, December 25. 32-41

### Just Received.

In addition to a former Stock of Goods, a fine assortment of Wines, French Pickles, Preserves, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Crac etc, Herring, Pickled Salmon, Lobsters, Clams, Oysters and Mushrooms. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers.

JOSEPH G. CLARK, December 25.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against Francis S. Lee, dec'd or against the Estate of the said dec'd are requested to hand them in as early as possible for payment.

FRANCES LEE, Adm'r. Jan. 23, 1836--1:31.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Gentlemen: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms.—These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never interred into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the U. S. does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error." In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that "the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her tears rather than to her justice?—She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils?—She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportu-

nity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have no use for it. Copies of papers, marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than the attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications made or received by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional annulment. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor, a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a sine qua non.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which