THE JOURNAL:

CAMDEN, MARCH 5, 1836.

FLORIDA.

Under the proper head, in another column, will be found every thing of interest from this territory. Gen. SCOTT is concentrating the forces, and we may shortly expect to hear of measures of a decisive character.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—It is reported that the Queen of Spain has acknowledged the Independence of Spanish America. Doubtful.

COL. CROCKETT.—It is reported that Col. CROCKETT, whom we mentioned sub come since, had volunteered his services in Texas, died soon after his arrival there. We hope there is no truth in the statement, for whatever be the Col. may be, he is certainly not deficient either in courage or patriotism.

SMALL POX.

This loathsome and fatal disease is raging to considerable extent in Ashe county, N. C. Several cases had terminated fatally.

Atheists.—A bill has been before the Legislature of Massachusetts, providing for the admission of *professed atheists* to testify as witnesses, in courts of justice. The bill, to the honor of the State, was rejected, by a vote of 353 nays, to 13 yeas. We are only surprised that there should have been found among that "moral and religious people," 13 statesmen, willing to place the lives and property of themselves and their constituents at the mercy of men, regardless of the obligations of religion.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

This paper came to hand on Saturday last, in an entire new and improved dress. To those of our readers, fond of a paper, devoted to the interests of the sporting world, we would recommend this as the best. The prospectus of the new series, will be found in another column, and from the talent heretofore displayed in the columns of the *Spirit of the Times*, we have no doubt but it will be all that it promises to be, or its friends could wish it. The Editor has given ample proof of his ability to do justice to the undertaking, and the improvements which have taken place in the appearance of the paper attest his enterprize.

The establishment of the Methodist book concern in New York, was destroyed by fire, on the 18th ultimo. The loss is estimated at TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, only about forty thousand of which was insured, and but ten thousand in solvent companies. This establishment gave employment to between two and three hundred persons, many of whom are at a most unpropitious season thrown upon the charity of the community.

THE ABOLITION QUESTION.

We stated a week or two since, that the *debate* in Congress, on this exciting subject had been arrested, by the adoption of the resolution of Mr PINCKNEY. The remark however, had hardly gone to press, before we ascertained that we were mistaken. We had supposed, that Mr PINCKNEY's resolution contemplated the reference of all the memorials that had, or might be presented to Congress, relative to the abolition of slavery, to the select committee raised under the resolution. A short time after its adoption however, Mr. BANCS, of Massachusetts, presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, whereupon Mr. WISE of Virginia, whose loquacious powers seem to be interminable, moved its rejection. The SPEAKER decided that the motion was in order, and the question open for debate. Mr. WISE then went on, instead of supporting his motion to reject, with almost violent and indecorous tirade against Mr. PINCKNEY, relative to his resolution, when he was called to order by the chair. Mr WISE appealed from the decision of the speaker, on the grounds that by the adoption of the resolution of Mr. PINCKNEY, to refer all petitions heretofore offered, and which should thereafter be presented on that subject to a select committee, it was not in order to entertain the question of reception or rejection. The point of order was discussed at some length, and the chair sustained by Messrs. LAWLER, CLAYTON, WISE and GARLAND of Virginia, and disapproved by Messrs. BEARDSLEY, GRENNELL, VANDERVOORT and MANNING.

On the question "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House?" the vote stood, yeas 50, nays 147—so the petition was referred to the select committee, and we can now say that the *debate has* been arrested for the present, and it is to be hoped that the business of Congress may now go on without so much unprofitable debate, though we need hardly expect such a result, for as a correspondent very justly observes, "the members are all well paid, and it is very easy now, as it always has been for the Representatives of the people to say a great deal about a very small matter."

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

Since the adoption of the expunging resolutions, (which will be found in another part of this paper,) by the General Assembly of Virginia, Governor FAZEWELL has sent a message to that body, in which he announces to it, that he declines complying with the request contained in the last resolution. This request it will be perceived, is simply that he should send a copy of the resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, and request them to lay them before the Senate. The Governor refuses, because, as he says, "neither of these acts I am thus requested to perform, is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its constitution or laws," and therefore, as the duty is not *enjoined*, he, contrary to all usage, refuses to comply with a request, made in the most courteous manner, simply because he happens to differ in opinion with the majority of the Legislature.

The design of the Legislature however, was not to be frustrated by the quibbles or scruples of his Excellency. Immediately on reading the message Mr. WATKISS, the mover of the expunging resolution, which, after some sparring was adopted by a vote of 74 to 49. The following is the resolution

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Delegates, be, and they are hereby requested forthwith to transmit the aforesaid preamble and resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate of the United States."

So that is to be hoped that the Senators will ere long be in possession of the sentiments of their constituents. We hope *rumour*, in this instance, will not prove as false in relation to the Senators as it has with respect to his excellency. We shall see.

IRON STEAM BOATS.

The practicability of navigating the Wateree by steam boats has been tested, and there remains not the shadow of a doubt but it may be done with complete success. The boat with which the experiment was made, with a freight of *six hundred bales of cotton*, drew between *six and seven feet* water.—Such a boat would not, of course, answer to run the river but a very small portion of the season, but, if one of the kind mentioned in the following article were procured, with some variation in its construction, there could be no question, but it might be successfully run between Camden and Charleston, from one end of the season to the other. It will be perceived that the boat alluded to in the following article, is to carry the same number of bales, as the one, with which our experiment was made, but is to draw at least *three and a half feet* less water.—The continuance of steam navigation on our river is essential, we think, to the prosperity of Camden, and therefore important to all our citizens, and we would recommend the Steam Boat Company, whenever they shall commence their operations to take the subject of iron steam boats into consideration.

"*From the London Times, Dec 28.*

"*Iron Steam Vessel.*—There is at present building an iron steam boat 125 feet long and 25 feet wide, at Mr. Lindsay's yard, on the other side of the river. The vessel is to be taken to pieces and sent across the Atlantic to Savannah, between which place and Augusta she is intended to ply with cotton, &c.—She is so constructed as only to draw two feet and a half of water, and yet to carry 600 bales of cotton on her deck, which, when the wood work is added, will be upwards of forty feet wide. Her burden is 300 tons, carpenter's measure. We believe that she is the largest iron steam boat ever built in this port, she is certainly one of the most curious and ingenious."

We add to this a paragraph which we have since found in a Boston paper, from which it will be seen that a boat larger than the one intended to ply between Savannah and Augusta is to be so constructed as to draw only *two feet water*.

"A wrought iron steam boat has been completed in London for the East India Company, to be employed in the navigation of the Ganges. It is 127 feet in length, entirely of iron, except the deck, carries an engine of 60 horse power, and draws less than two feet of water."—*Boston paper.*

EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.

We mentioned last week, that the expunging resolutions had passed the Virginia House of Delegates. They have since passed the Senate in the same form in which they were adopted by the house. The second resolution which avows the right of instruction, was adopted by a vote of 27 to 5. With such an expression of opinion before them, the senators from Virginia, will scarcely continue long to misrepresent the principles of the old Dominion.

The following are the resolutions as they passed both houses:

"*Whereas*, the Senate of the United States did, on the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty four, adopt the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," which resolution now stands upon the journal of the Senate:

And whereas the General Assembly of Virginia regard this act of the Senate as an assumption of power not warranted by the constitution, and tending to subvert the rights of the House of Representatives, and the fundamental principles of our free institutions:

And whereas this Assembly deem it their solemn duty again to reassert, in behalf of themselves and the people of Virginia, the right of the constituent in instructing, and the duty of the representative to obey or resign:—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Senators from this State, in the Congress of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed to introduce, and vote for, a resolution, directing the aforesaid resolution of the senate of the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, declaring "that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," to be expunged from the journal of the United States, by cutting a black line around the said resolution as it stands on the original manuscript journal, and inscribing upon the face of the said resolution and entry—Expunged by order of the Senate of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, also, That this Assembly regard the right of instruction "as resting on the fundamental basis of the nature of representation," and one of the vital principles of our free institutions; and that it is the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or to resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate.

Agreed to by both Houses of the General Assembly, Feb 20th, 1836.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, C. H. D."

COMMUNICATED.

The Kershaw troop, under the command of Lieut. M. M. LEVY, paraded in this place on Saturday last, strengthened by many volunteers in uniform, who it is hoped will continue organized with this favorite corps, at least during the absence of a large number of its regular members. Its appearance was highly imposing, and calculated to produce such an effect as must at *this time*, be regarded as a matter of no ordinary importance. After the usual drill and parade, the corps with many invited citizens moved to the Magazine Spring, where they partook of a barbecue prepared for the occasion.

THOMAS SALMOND, Esq. was requested to preside, assisted by Dr. A. DELEON as Vice President.

The following toasts are a few among the many that were drank.

By the President.—The present time—an era of good feeling, party spirit is broken down, and harmony prevails amongst us.

By the Vice President.—The Camden Corps of Cavalry—The same spirit of patriotism pervades every member. It is the pride of our District.

By Lieut. M. M. LEVY.—The Town of Columbia—Ever characteristic for hospitality, it was conspicuous during the sojourn of our Volunteers. It has our warmest gratitude, and our best wishes.

The reception of this toast was very enthusiastic which the applause ceased, the Hon. M. H. DELEON, Intendant of the Town Columbia being present, rose, and in a very brief speech responded handsomely to the sentiment, and in conclusion, offered the following:

Kershaw District and the Town of Camden.—The descendents of the heroes of Hobkirk and Gum Swamp, worthy their sires.

Many other toasts and sentiments were tendered, among them one highly complimentary to Col. Alex CHESNUT, which is to be regretted could not be obtained in time for insertion in this brief notice.

PENSACOLA, Feb. 20.

It is with great pleasure that we learn that a court of Inquiry ordered by Gen. Gaines at the instance of Col. Parish, at Fort King, have unanimously acquitted Col. Parish of all improper conduct in the unhappy occurrence which caused the death of Lieut. Ward. We have examined the proceedings and testimony of the court and are satisfied that the conduct of Lieut. Ward was a melancholy, premature sacrifice, imposed on Col. P. not only by the obvious military discipline, but by a sailor's principle—the principle of self-preservation. He ordered Lieut. Ward to be arrested, Lieut. W. resisted the order—used offensive language to Col. Parish, and armed with three pistols, one of them cocked and presented, stood out in open defiance, the terrified man he would shoot down the first man who attempted to execute the order. Almost all the testimony goes to show that Lieut. W. was in the act of presenting one pistol at Col. Parish when the fatal shot was made. We are informed that much excitement against Col. Parish, exists above. We can assure, that there can be no doubt that as soon as the facts are made known, the excitement will give way to an approving approbation of his conduct. In the bereavement which the family of Mr. Ward has sustained, all must sympathize, and none, we feel assured, from a knowledge of Col. Parish will sympathize with him more sincerely than he. The deceased was a brother of George Ward, Esq. of Tallahassee.

The following is the finding of the Court of Inquiry:

"The court having patiently and carefully examined all the witnesses who were called to testify, and have inquired into the causes which led to the death of Lieut. William Ward, of the Volunteers, proceed to obedience to the order instituting this court to give its opinion thereon.

"The court is of the *Unanimous* opinion that Lieut. William Ward was killed by Col. R. Parish, the said Col. Parish being in the legal execution of his office, and that he is fully justified from the circumstances of the case, in doing so.

"It would be impossible to conceive a case which would more entirely justify an officer in command in taking the law into his own hands. His legal and necessary authority as commanding officer, was opposed and resisted; he took the usual and legal military means to repress resistance by ordering the arrest and confinement of Lieut. Ward, who seized and drew a pistol, cocked, on one who tried by his duty—he was obliged, therefore to execute the order. If ever there was a case in which a military officer could be justified in doing so, this particular one is pointed out by the court.

(Signed) C. M. TIRKESTON,
Captain 3d Artillery, president.
H. BRACE BROOKS,
Brevet 2d Lieutenant and Recorder.

A mistake turned to account. I was once dining in company with some old members of Parliament, now dead, who recited a number of anecdotes, of which I relate only this:—"Mr. Pitt once speaking in the House of Commons, to the early part of his career, of the glorious war which preceded the disastrous one in which we lost the colonies called it 'the last war.' He took no notice, and soon after repeating the mistake, he was interrupted by a general cry of "The last, war not one! the last war but one!" "I mean sir," said Mr. Pitt, turning to the Speaker, and raising his sonorous voice, "I mean sir, the last war that Britons would wish to remember!" whereupon the cry was instantaneously changed into an universal cheer, long and loud.

Correspondence of Charleston Patriot.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Feb 23.

"The whole of this day was occupied in the House of Representatives, with a discussion of the appeal from the decision of the chair respecting the reception of an abolition memorial. The chair had decided that the question of reception was in order. The appeal was on the ground that the resolution offered by Mr PINCKNEY had covered the whole ground, by referring all such memorials to a committee, with instructions to report against them, and that the resolution ought to be sustained. The decision of the Chair was reversed, and the Resolution re-affirmed, by yeas and nays 117 to 56—*and of these 43 not more than 32 or 3 slave holding members out of 94.* Col. MANNING spoke on the question well and sensibly—said he went for the Resolution as a *Carolinian and a slave holder*, and would answer for its wisdom and patriotism to Carolina and the country, with all that was dear to him as a man, a citizen and a patriot.

HOMICIDE.

It is our melancholy duty to record a wilful and aggravated case of homicide which was committed near this place upon one of our citizens on Sunday morning last. From what we can gather, the following appear to be the material facts in the case. On Sunday morning Mr. JAMES I. HILL, confectioner, and a Mr. Abram, made an excursion from this place, with a view of spending the day in the country and returning in the evening. They stopped at a house on the road, kept by a Mrs Berry, of questionable fame, and took from the bar-room some champaign which they had along with them. Mr. Hill requesting the woman (Mrs Berry) to lend him a tumbler with which to drink it, she refused, alledging that she kept her tumblers for her own liquor, or words to that effect. Mr. Hill persisted in demanding the tumbler, and she in refusing it, until she finally shut the door, with Hill outside. He then drew a pistol and fired into the upper part of the door, and afterwards forced it open by a stick, but still remaining outside. Mr. Abram then came up and led Hill a few paces away on the road, and was remonstrating with him to induce him to desist from his violence. While in that position the woman stepped to the door with a musket, loaded with buck shot, and shot Hill in the head, elevenths of entering his temple, eye and forehead. He died immediately. The woman left the premises directly afterwards and although a warrant has been issued and diligent search made for her, she has not yet been apprehended.

Columbia Sentinel, 26th ult.

Extract of a letter received in this city dated DARIEN, Feb 17.

"The South Carolina Mounted Troops are now passing through our town to Florida, and have swept all the Corn in that place, and I may add in Brunswick. The article will now sell, no doubt, readily. Most of the wagoners are now engaged in transporting the troops a few miles up the river. Three hundred dollars were offered to be given in Savannah for the use of the steamer *Tomochichi*, to carry troops from Darien to Picolata, and refused."—*Charleston paper.*

Married in Pergumons county, on the 31st ult. Mr. Lewis Anderson, son of Caswell county to Miss Mary Murch.

Died, in Pergumons county, on the 19 inst. Mrs. Mary Anderson, consort of Mr. Anderson, of Caswell, in the seventeenth year of her age.

In Madison, Mr. Rowan, the mother of the young gentleman above named, died in Caswell county the same day the 19 ult.

Departed this life, at Camden, Ala. on Saturday, the 20th Feb. Miss ELIZABETH ROGERS, in the 23d year of her age. Miss ROGERS was a native of the Parish of St. Johns Berkeley in this State but for the years a resident of this town. She was a pious and devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned her walk through life, the holy religion which she professed.

Commercial Record.

Revised and corrected Weekly.—Feb 27.

Cotton,	14 a 17 3 4
Corn,	75 a 87
Wheat,	1 37 a 1 40
Flour, Camden Mills, $10 country	8 50 a 9 00
Fodder,	1 12½
Bacon,	1 1 12½ 00
Whiskey,	35 a 40

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Our market has been quite lively during the week, a considerable quantity of the staple having arrived during that period. Prices have been regularly advancing and the article much in request. We quote at 14 1 2 a 17 3 4 cents. For one bale an entire crop, 18 cents has been offered and refused.

Worthy of Attention.

WILL be leased to an approved applicant, if applied for immediately, the extensive and well established house, known as **Adams' Hotel**, situated in the Town of Camden. This house is in every respect calculated for a large and profitable business, from its locality, and the patronage it has for many years received. It is in good repair, and has every necessary convenience attended, such as extensive brick Kitchens, with large and commodious Stables, Horse yards, with every other convenience that can be desired in such an establishment. The Furniture will be leased with the premises. For further particulars enquire in person, or by letter (post paid) to

MARY M'ADAMS.

March 5.—6-3t

The Columbia Telescope and Charleston Patriot will please insert the above twice, and send their bill to this office for payment.

GOODS AT COST!

Three weeks longer!!!

THE subscriber intending to close his business on the 28th inst., will sell

AT COST,

until that time, when the balance of his stock will be offered at auction.

A. CATONNET.

March 6—6-3.

AUCTION.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th of March, will be sold by the subscriber, the remainder of his stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES.

Terms.—All sums under $25 cash, and above that amount a credit until the 1st January 1837, with note and approved security, and interest from the date.

A. CATONNET.

March 5-6-3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to come and settle the same, as soon as possible and all demands against him, must be rendered by the 1st April next.

A. CATONNET.

March 5—6-3t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the subscriber, on Friday the 26th ult, a bay MARE, 14 or 15 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber.

NANCY REED.

March 5—6-3tpf

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has now received a fresh and general assortment of

Ladies and Gentlemens Boots and Shoes,

of the latest and most fashionable style, which were selected with much care by himself—which he believes will give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom. His stock comprises every description of Ladies and Gentlemen, and Childrens Boots and Shoes, generally found in a regular shoe store. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Camden are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ALSO *On hand a general assortment of*

FINE SILK HATS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

W. B. DANIELS.

February 27—5t

PLAID SILKS.

AN assortment of fashionable plaid silks, for sale by

CARPENTER & BONNEY.

February 2.—5t

CHAIRS.

Carpenter & Bonney,

HAVE on hand a few dozen fine Baltimore and Grecian Stand Chairs.

ALSO *Common Windsor and large Rocking chairs,*

Which they offer low to close a consignment.

February 2.—5tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Free Schools will meet on Monday, the 7th March.

E. B. ANDERSON, Chairman.

February 27—2w.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTEEN or Twenty NEGROES, among whom is a prime Carpenter the larger portion are fellows and wenches, unusually prime and likely. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be sold at Public Auction on the first Monday in March. Apply to Thomas Baker, or the subscriber.

SAMUEL FURMAN.

February 13.—3-3t

A Choice & excellent assortment of **Hull's Patent** Cast steel Ale Stamping, made to order of the most durable materials for Section use. Also, a new instrument lately invented by Dr. H. which is highly approved by the New York practitioners. It does away the use of Lacer Bells altogether, and the sufferers from the necessity of resorting to Pessaries. By its application, the wearers are at once relieved from great inconvenience, and enabled to resume their avocations. The above Trusses are just received and will be sold cheap for cash.

White Lead and Colours.

A LARGE supply of these articles direct from Wilmington, A Factory which, with all others in the line sold as cheap, Brushes, Varnishes, Turpentine, &c. &c. can be had on the most reasonable terms at WM. REYNOLDS'.

ALSO—ON HAND

A good supply of WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, and

Unadulterated Black Lead

September 13. WM. REYNOLDS.

Just Received,

A FRESH supply of Winter Strained SPERM OIL, of a superior quality by

YOUNG & MCKAIN.

Nov. 28—47

LAW BLANKS

For sale at this Office