

the bounty allowed by law to vessels employed in the cod fishery.
APPROVED, April 20th, 1836.

[PUBLIC No. 16.]

AN ACT to prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws, authorizing or requiring the Bank of the U. S. or its branches to pay pensions granted under the authority of the U. S. shall be, & the same are hereby, repealed; & such payments shall hereafter be made, at such times and places, by such persons or corporations, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of War may direct; but no compensation or allowance shall be made to such persons or corporations for making such payments without authority of law.
Approved 20th April, 1833.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention for a second additional article to the Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, the ratifications of which were exchanged in this city on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries in the city of Mexico, on the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, which Convention is word for word as follows:

A Treaty having been concluded and signed in the city of Mexico on the 12th day of January, 1828, between the United States of America and the Mexican United States, for the purpose of establishing the true dividing line and boundary between the two nations, the third article of which treaty is as follows: "To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this Treaty at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark said line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 degrees to the South Sea. They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary: "And the ratifications of said treaty having been exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifth day of April, in the year of 1832, but from various causes the contracting parties have been unable to perform the stipulations contained in the abovementioned third article, and the period within which the said stipulations could have been executed, has elapsed:—and both republics being desirous that the said treaty should be carried into effect with all due solemnity; the President of U. S. of A. has for that purpose fully empowered on his part A. Butler, a citizen thereof and Charge d'Affairs of said States in Mexico and the acting President of the United Mexican States having in like manner fully empowered on his part their Excellencies Jose Maria Gutierrez de Estrada, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs, and Jose Mariano Blasco, Secretary of the Treasury; and the said Plenipotentiaries after having mutually exchanged their full powers, found to be ample and uniform, they have agreed and do hereby agree to the following second additional article to the said Treaty.

Within the space of one year, to be estimated from the dates of the exchange of the ratifications of this said additional article, there shall be appointed by the Government of the United States of America, and of the Mexican United States, each a commissioner and surveyor, for the purpose of fixing with more precision the dividing line, and for establishing the land marks of boundary and limits between the two nations; with the exactness stipulated by the third article of the Treaty of Limits, concluded and signed in Mexico on the 12th day of January, 1828, and the Ratifications of which were exchanged in Washington city on the 5th day of April, 1832. And the present additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the abovementioned Treaty of the 12th of January, 1828, and shall be approved and ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of the respective States.

In faith of which the said Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and affixed their respective seals.
Done in the city of Mexico on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in the fifty ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and of the fifteenth of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER, [L. S.]
J. M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, [L. S.]
J. SE MARIAN BLASCO, [L. S.]
And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, the twentieth day of April; one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States of America,

ca, and S. M. de Castillo Y. Lauza, Charge d'Affairs of the Mexican Republic, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Jackson President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

TEXAS.

A letter from Naichez, (in the U. States Telegraph,) states that "the Hon. Wm. S. Archer, and Dr. Cooke of Virginia, Mr. Ross, Mr. Blackford, and several other young gentlemen, also from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, accompanied Mr. Quitman; and Gen. Felix Houston will follow in the same cause in the course of two weeks."

We give copious details of the events in Texas, in our preceding columns. We received by yesterday's mail, further accounts from the theatre of war.—Among these is the Louisiana Advertiser, of the 13th April, which states that "Captain Horton left Goliad on the 19th ultimo, informs us that Col. Fannin, having taken up his line of march on that day, at the head of 306 men, was attacked by the Mexican army, consisting of from 1500 to 2000, about nine miles from Goliad. Our informant commanded the advanced guard, consisting of only 25 men, which was cut off from the main army; they remained in view of the battle for about three-fourths of an hour, and in hearing of it for about two hours. During the time they were in view, the Mexican cavalry made two unsuccessful charges on Fannin's army; the Mexicans, he thinks, must have lost at least half their number in these charges. The attack was made about 5 o'clock in the evening, and continued about two hours and a half. He is unable to state particularly how the battle terminated; he encamped within six miles of the battle-field that night and heard the firing of cannon next morning.—Having remained ten days within about 90 miles of the place where the battle was fought, he was unable during the time to get any correct account of its result. Capt. H. had two skirmishes with the Mexicans, about 250 in number, the day previous to the attack on Col. Fannin. They could observe three of the Mexican horses going off unmounted—Capt. H.'s force in these skirmishes, consisted of about one to five Col. Ward was despatched on the 9th ult. with a mission, (only 99 men,) about 30 miles from Goliad, to the relief of Captain King, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans with 23 of his men, (six being killed.) An engagement took place on the 11th—Col. W. was attacked within 23 miles of the mission by 1200 of the Mexicans; he retreated into the Mission without the loss of a man; 62 of the Mexicans fell. He fought them from half past 4 P. M., till nine of the same evening—Ward then retreated towards Copano. The latest accounts from him stated that he was making his way into the settlements between the San Antonio and the Guadalupe rivers, towards Copano. On the same night, in the town of Waloop, three of our citizens were murdered by the Mexican citizens. Dr. Harrison (son of Gen. W. Harrison of Ohio) was among the number of these unfortunate victims."

We find in the Columbus (Georgia.) Herald of the 19th, a letter from Gen. Balthuse, on board the De-Kalb, on the Mississippi river, the 7th inst. which gives the following disastrous accounts of Fannin's fate: "Fannin sustained a great many charges, in quick succession, sustaining some damage, and doing much execution; and kept retreating during the fight, which lasted the greater part of the day, until he gained some post oak woods, when the Mexicans ceased their charges, but closely invested the place on all sides. Here Fannin received propositions from the enemy, and capitulated upon the promise of the Mexicans, that they should be treated as prisoners of war.—Their arms were immediately secured, and the next morning they were all shot, save the three who escaped. Mr. Fannin had just arrived in Texas but not in time to see her husband."

This breach of faith is horrible, and speaks Santa Anna the greatest assassin of the age.—It is said that this monster is not even sparing of us—if the following account may be depended on.
(From the Louisville Journal.)
"Col. Lewis, a Commissioner from Texas, has stated to us a fact, which, when known, will show the people of the United States, that a portion of them; even now, are not secure from the machinations of Santa Anna, the Mexican butcher. A few weeks ago, Col. Manny, commander of the United States garrison at Fort Jessup situated about 20 miles from the Sabine, accidentally learned that an influential Mexican, living 9 or 10 miles from that place, had received from Santa Anna an important communication. Col. M., suspecting mischief and resolved to exercise the utmost vigilance, immediately sent out some 3 or 4 men under his command, who had the good fortune to obtain possession of the original letter in Santa Anna's own hand-writing, which they placed in the hands of their commander. The letter urged the Mexican to arouse the Indians in

his vicinity against the Texans, and to promise them, if necessary, the full possession of all the Texian lands after the extermination of the inhabitants. Another injunction was, that he should, by himself, or through emissaries, excite the slaves of Louisiana to rise up and cut the throats of their masters, and then, under the promise of unlimited rewards, to join the Indians in laying waste the Texian country. Col. M. having read the letter, instantly despatched it to the Government of the U. S. at Washington. There can be no mistake as to these facts. Col. M. stated them in person to Geo. C. Childress, the Minister from the Texian Convention to Washington city, and Mr. Childress stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis."

We refer also to the letter from Congress in this day's Enquirer, for additional items about this Mexican cut-throat.
The insulting Tyrant—SANTA ANNA.
To the editors.

"WASHINGTON CITY, April 24.
"I congratulate you on the result of the Virginia Elections. Notwithstanding the various influences calculated to excite prejudice, the triumphs of Democracy, is now certain, and the friends of the Administration may reasonably anticipate a more decisive triumph in the Presidential election when the popular suffrage will converge to a single question. Coming events cast their shadows before them; and I think the signs of the times cannot well be mistaken and that is, that the party which professes to be united only in one object, that of defeating the election of the "magician," will itself be decisively overthrown, and scattered into its original fragments.

Rumors are thick as to events in Texas, and of the designs of that arch Tyrant Santa Anna. It is said that Col. Fannin with his corps of about 300 men had surrendered, under a promise that they should be enlarged on their parole of honor not to serve again during the war, and then murdered in cold blood—this, however, wants confirmation. It is also said that a correspondence has been detected, in which Santa Anna was attempting to engage numerous Indian tribes to unite with him against Texas, under a promise of bestowing that Province upon them—and that he was attempting through agents to excite the Louisiana slaves to insurrection, under a promise to bestow that State upon them, and maintain them in possession of it. I doubt the latter, as I think Santa Anna has too much sense to enter upon such an enterprise—there is no doubt that he has said he could plant the Mexican flag upon the dome of the American capitol at Washington; and it is said he has grossly insulted the American Consul at Mexico. Ever since the Texian revolution commenced, I have feared the American Government would ultimately be involved in it. I think that our true policy would be non-interference; yet if, in the vicissitudes of war, our neutrality shall not be respected, it may become necessary to teach the gasconading Tyrant that there is much greater probability of the Stars and Stripes being planted on the battlements of Mexico, than the Mexican flag being planted on the dome at Washington.

"There has nothing transpired in relation to any negotiation for the purchase of Texas which authorizes the various newspaper statements and speculations upon that subject. I am inclined to the opinion, that there is no negotiation on foot, and I think it is not probable there will be, if Santa Anna succeeds in suppressing the Texian insurrection, as there is great reason to fear he will.

"There are various rumors afloat, some apparently authentic, that our frontier will be scourged with another ruthless Indian War, waged with unparalleled ferocity. The House of Representatives, with more forecast than usual, is taking time by the forelock, and organizing the means of prompt and decisive action, if necessary."

THE JOURNAL:

CAMDEN, MAY 7, 1836.

We are indebted to Mr. HARRISON, of this State for a copy of Mr. BELL's very lengthy speech on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

BANK OF CAMDEN.

The Books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Bank, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (four thousand shares at Fifty Dollars each) were opened on Monday and Tuesday last at the various places designated by the Charter. We have not heard from all of them, and cannot therefore state the entire number of shares taken. We give the amount as far as we have been able to ascertain them, viz.

Camden,	23,351 Shares.
Charleston,	23,700 "
Cheraw,	10,913 "
Sunterville,	2,155 "
Winnaborough,	2,765 "
Lancaster,	2,202 "
Columbia,	22,454 "
	92,540

We have not heard what has been done at the other places where the Books were opened, nor have we the number of names which were used at the above places. There can be no doubt however but there are a greater number of Subscribers than there are shares in the Capital Stock. The consequence will be that in the apportionment, shares will have to be divided, or it will have to be decided by lot who shall have one share, and who shall have none.

A writer in the Charleston Courier of the 29th ult., under the head of "Starvation in Charleston," and who adds to his lucubrations the quaint signature of "V. 1836," asks the following question,

and answers it in the language we quote; "What (says the writer) is the fact at Camden, Columbia, and in short, every section, save the mountain region, in this State? meat cannot be had (we give his own italics) at twenty-five cents the pound." The writer may be a competent judge of the price of meat in Charleston, where perhaps he gets his own supplies, but we protest against his quotations of Camden prices. Who ever gave 25 cents a pound for meat in Camden? We should like to know.

The writer, we should judge, from his concluding remarks, is opposed to the present plan of internal improvements by means of Rail Roads. We take it he is one of the old Canal school, though he does not say so, but from his hit at the Charleston Rail Road Company, and his irony relative to the great western project, it is evident that he is blind to the benefits which the city of Charleston is to derive from the accomplishment of a grand scheme.

We are astonished that a writer wielding so vigorous a pen, as this one evidently does, should be so far behind the age on the subject of internal improvements—we mean as to the best means of facilitating inland communications. We had not imagined there were any who remained unconvinced, as to the entire superiority of Rail Roads, over that of every other mode hitherto suggested; but we were mistaken, we suppose. There are some intellects so obtuse that the plainest and most lucid demonstration, makes not the slightest impression on them.

GOV. SPAIGHT OF N. C.

The Governor of North Carolina, is just now receiving a large share of the attentions of the Whig press of that State. A portion of the Whigs abuse him in no measured terms, because he has not yet ordered an election, in the 12th Congressional District, to supply the seat made vacant by the removal of Mr. GRAHAM. We, of course, have nothing to say as to the conduct of the Executive of that State; it is a subject for the approval or condemnation of his own immediate constituents, and not for us; but we do feel it our duty to correct an error into which some of the Governors appoints have fallen. For instance, the Fayetteville Observer, in commenting on the subject says: "Two years ago, a special election was ordered in South Carolina, to take place as late as the 3d June. The member elected took his seat in the House, some time before the Session closed on the 30th June." The Editor has made a considerable mistake in this matter; the election alluded to, was that to supply the place of the lamented General BLAIR, but the member elected did not take his seat at all that Session, nor did he proceed to Washington. The length of time which elapsed, after the vacancy occurred, before the election was ordered, and the failure, on the part of the Executive to furnish the member elected with the usual credentials, until within a few days of the adjournment of the Congress, rendered it useless for him to attempt to take his seat, and he did not do it.

The Whig press in N. C. have in our opinion selected a very bad precedent for the condemnation of their Governor, when they refer to the election in this District for that purpose. If Gov. SPAIGHT was really desirous of preventing the voice of the 12th Congressional District from being heard in the Halls of Congress, for the remainder of the present Session, and wanted a high precedent to sustain him, he has only to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances attending the election referred to, and he would be able to give such authority for his conduct, as the Whigs would hardly be disposed to condemn. We would advise them not to moot this question.

MISREPRESENTATION.—We had occasion a week or two since to notice a misrepresentation of the Western Carolinian in relation to Mr. VAN BUREN's letter, and in the last number of that paper before us, we find another error. We are surprised at this, as the Carolinian has heretofore, though ultra in its course, at least been ingenious. The Editor in referring to, and commenting on some of the proceedings in Congress, and particularly to the Committee raised under Mr. PROCKSEY'S Resolution, says:

"Mr. SLADE (VAN BUREN) from Vermont, presented several petitions from Philadelphia, praying Congress not to admit Michigan into the Union as a State, unless with a Constitution prohibiting slavery."

In the former error of the Editor, in pronouncing Mr. VAN BUREN's letter rank abolition, we thought that he might perhaps have worked himself into the idea that the letter was such as he represented it to be, but in the present instance we have not so much charity; we cannot for a moment suppose that the Editor does not know that Mr. SLADE is not a VAN BUREN man; but on the contrary he must know that he is one of the most bitter, and uncompromising opponents Mr. V. B. has in the House. We would not support any cause requiring such artifices to sustain it.

FLORIDA.

We have dates from this Territory as late as the 29th ult. via Charleston. We have only room for the following extract from the Charleston Patriot.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
TERMINATION OF THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Lieut. Van Buren. Aid to Gen. Scott, and Capt. Finley, Aid to General Enstis, arrived here this forenoon from Picolata via Savannah in the Steam packet William Scarborough, from Savannah. We have conversed with both these gentlemen who have politely imparted to us all the information they possessed.

Lieut. Van Buren states, that owing to the commencement of the warm weather the Campaign had been brought to a close.—The regular forces had gone into summer quarters at St. Augustine. There were supposed to be about 200 on the sick list at Tampa Bay and 80 at Volusia.

Capt. Finley has communicated to us the following intelligence:—
The left wing of the army of Florida, arrived at Tampa Bay, on the 5th of April, left

there on the 17th, and marched to Volusia, by Palatka. The active operations of the campaign have ceased from the sickly season having commenced. The South Carolina Volunteers, left Volusia on Friday, 29th to march to St. Augustine, where Col. Brisbane's Regiment would be discharged, and sent by transports to this City. Col. Goodwin's Mounted men would be discharged at Jacksonville. The regulars it is believed will be kept in Florida, to garrison posts which may be important in the commencement of the next campaign. The Indians were no where in any force, and are supposed to be scattered all over the territory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Much attached to the cause of education, on principle, and from having had my attention somewhat directed to the subject, I am ever alive to the interest of literary and academic institutions, and delight to see them prosper and the fostering care of public patronage extended over them. It is by Education, moral, religious and intellectual, that domestic life is hallowed—rendered holy and refined; and the state, its stability and safety. Though this is a philosophic truth. It is in these latter times only, that the benefits of generally diffused education have been advocated and the principle carried out into practice. Yet so far: man alone was regarded: the importance of woman, as an intellectual constituent of society, was unaccounted for even unthought of. But at the present, one of the most prominent signs of the times, that will characterize them as rational and enlightened, is the rank and quality of many of the female institutions of our country. It denotes a radical change in sentiment. No longer is the female limited to the rudiments of a few of the sciences, leaving, in individual instances, a fantastic superstructure of (so styled) accomplishments, to complete her education. Higher objects are now aimed at—not only is the course of instruction much more extensive; but it is also more thorough—her mental faculties are better developed by the process and she is trained to think. Not that the system is perfect; but such is the tendency of the prevailing spirit of the age.

These reflections are prompted by the recent examination of the female seminary in this place. It exemplified the revolution, that is being effected, in the mode of female education. It clearly showed that there were branches of study, in times past, almost exclusively appropriated by the male, that can, with the greatest success and utility, be extended to the female. I allude particularly to a branch of the higher mathematics, in which the pupils manifested an excellence, highly creditable alike to themselves and instructors. It would be invidious to single out this one class, for commendation—where every thing evinced so much intelligence and persevering study on the part of the scholars and such zeal and learning on that of the teachers. Indeed the examination throughout indicated that, the Ladies at the head of the seminary seek, to cultivate in their pupils, more of the mental faculties than mere memory, and that they regarded them not as parrots but as rational creatures. Long may Camden receive the benefit of their invaluable services and may they reap the reward of their labors here and hereafter.

In conformity to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Kershaw District convened at the Court House in Camden on Thursday the 4th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Rail Road Convention to meet at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th July next. The meeting was organized by calling the Honorable HENRY R. COOK, Lieutenant of the Chair, and the appointing JESSE G. CLARK to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated. The following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Doctor E. H. ANDERSON, W. E. JOHNSON, JOHN BOYKIN, SEN. JOHN M. DEAN, and HENRY R. COOK, Esqs. be and are hereby appointed delegates to represent the interest and wishes of Kershaw District in the Rail Road Convention, to assemble at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th July next, and that the said delegates have full power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body by death, resignation or necessary absence.

Resolved, That the thanks of this assemblage are due to the Chairman for the dignified and impartial manner he has discharged his duties at this meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned until the return of our delegates from the Convention, when the Chairman will give public notice.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Camden Journal.

HENRY R. COOK, Chairman.

JOSEPH G. CLARK, Secretary.

Commercial Record.

Revised and corrected Weekly.—May 7.

Cotton,	14 a 18 1/2
Corn,	90 a 95
Wheat,	1 37 a 1
Flour, Camden Mill, @10; country	8 50 a 9 50
Fodder,	1 75
Bacon,	16
Whisky,	25 a 40

REMARKS.

Corros.—The transactions have been limited in this article during the week, but a small quantity coming in. We quote sales at 14 to 18 1/2 cents.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, due every day 4 A. M. closes, every day, 6 P. M.
Southern Mail, due every day 10 P. M. closes every day 7 P. M.
Sunterville, Mail due every Tuesday and Friday, 8 P. M.
closes every Wednesday and Sunday 6 P. M.
Stateburgh Mail, due every Tuesday and Friday 8 P. M.
closes, every Wednesday 12: M. Sunday 9 A. M.
Lancaster Mail, due every Monday, and Friday; 6, P. M.
closes every Tuesday and Saturday 7 A. M.
York Mail due every Wednesday 10 A. M. closes same day, 12 M.

Letters are made up for Charleston, every day, except Saturday, and sent via Charleston.

Office open every day from 6 A. M. to 1-2 and from 9 to 2 o'clock, P. M. and from 3 to sunset. On the Sabbath, the office will be open for the delivery of letters and newspapers, from 8 to 9 o'clock, and no other time during the day.

P. THORNTON, P. M.

May 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will attend to the WINDSOR and FANCY CHAIR PAINTING business, and hopes to receive a portion of the patronage of the citizens of Camden. He may be found at Messrs S. & J. Shiver's Coach makers shop.
May 7-15-c.