

Several communications intended for this day's paper, came to hand too late for insertion.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Early in the morning the firing of cannon announced the approach of the birth day of a great and grateful people—part of which was solemnized in the House of God by an acknowledgment of our obligations to Him in whose hands is the destiny of nations.

The regular toasts we have not been furnished with, and therefore deem it inexpedient to publish part of the volunteers drank on the occasion.

RAIL ROAD—MEETING.

It is stated that seven Rail Roads meet at the village of Syracuse in the western part of New York, in the out skirts of which forty-two acres of land sold for 42,000 dollars.

We have seen by a late paper that at a meeting of the German Jews, held at Hamburg, on the 21st April, fifteen hundred golden Napoleons were collected for the purpose of purchasing a service of plate for the celebrated Irish Orator O'Connell.

GOING AHEAD.

Dr. LARDNER, President of the Southwark Literary Society, in a Lecture delivered before the members of that Institution on the subject of Rail Roads, stated that he had lately travelled at the rate of 60 miles an hour—that the machinery is competent to accomplish with a sufficient power of steam from 70 to 80 in an hour, and that the whole distance of the Birmingham Rail Road, which will be when completed one hundred and twenty miles, will be traversed by the passenger cars in one hour and a half.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The bill for the regulation of the public deposits which has passed both Houses of Congress has received the signature of the President and has consequently become a law. The mode of distribution will be found among the acts published on another page of this day's paper.

GEN. SCOTT.

This distinguished officer has been recalled from the south. This measure is thought to be necessary from the adverse feeling existing between himself and other officers in the service.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

On Monday last, this body, by joint resolution, was to have adjourned. In noticing the day appointed for adjournment, an editor at Richmond, says:

"Has that day been fixed upon by that slavish assembly to gild the close of the most impotent, servile and disgraceful session that the country ever saw."

One might suppose that the Congress of the United States, were, in reality, a mere automaton in the hands of the Executive, but for the fact, that if they were so disposed, almost any thing could be made into a law in despite of the Executive and all his officers, whose consent would be observed, and conscience thrown aside. Yet in this land of freedom, where every one has a right to form an opinion for himself, and act accordingly, it cannot be supposed, either that Congress is "servile" to the Executive, or "disgraceful" to the country—only so far as it may adhere to the true letter and spirit of the Constitution, and uphold the Executive officer in the faithful performance of his duties to his country—and thus frustrate the wild and dangerous theories of apostatized and defeated politicians. Independence becomes "servile and disgraceful" in the eyes of some people, if the course adopted should happen to be contrary to their particular caprice—this is the case in the present instance.

Again, in the next paragraph of the same article, we find the following beautiful maxims:

"Congress has been in session upwards of six months, at an expense to the country of near half a million of dollars. What has it done? Appropriated, says the Telegraph, for the sea coast, and the payment of losses sustained by the fire in New York! Never did so many great and vital subjects press for the early consideration of the National Legislature—the new model of the Post Office, the regulation of the Deposites, the Public Lands, the disposition of the Surplus Revenue, the investigation of the notorious and nefarious murders in the diplomatic of Whitney and the Pet Banks—these and many others demanded prompt and decisive legislation."

We would ask who has done so much to prolong the present session of Congress, and defeat every important measure before that body, as HENRY A. WISE? The whole VAN BUREN party has not done as much to the "disgrace" of the country as this single individual; and yet poor VAN and his friends must answer for the sins and follies of the opposition.

"O Shame!—Where is thy blush?" And as a dernier notice of this body, the very learned editor says:

"A set of un- composed for the most part of shallow, brawling Jackson demagogues, who have attained a seat by glorifying his name, and at the conclusion of their congressional career, hope to have purchased office by their unlimited subservience to his will. We only wish that this was the last session of the present Congress, and that the 4th of July was to witness not merely their temporary, but their final dispersion. Sinbad the sailor was not better relieved from the burthen of the old man of the sea, than would be the country from the legislation of an assembly of federal minions and slavish partisans, whose rule of action is the good pleasure of an arbitrary chief, intent upon hearing his authority to a favorite, and the tendency of

whose measures has an invariable direction to federal supremacy and consolidation."

Further comment is unnecessary—this language cannot be misinterpreted.

From the National Intelligencer.

JAMES MADISON is no more! The last of the great lights of the Revolution, the brightest of those great minds, which, like the pillar of fire of old, conducted the American Israel through the trials of the scarcely less important era following the Revolution, and gave to his country the repose, security, and happiness of a wise, regular, stable, and consolidated Government; this pure and beautiful and benign light has at last sunk below the horizon, and is quenched forever in this world. Glorious indeed has been his long course, and though no more to be seen, it has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.

For more than thirty years, the name of JAMES MADISON has, more than that of any other living man, been associated, in the mind of United America, with the principles and the fabric of our Government. He was the principal architect in its construction, if he did not lay its corner stone.—He lived to see it endure many trials, survive great dangers, and to promise endurance for ages.

He died on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th of June. He was born on the 16th of March, in the year 1751; and was of course, when he died, of the patriarchal age of more than eighty-five years. His end, visibly approaching for some days before, was such as that of a good and great man ought to be. His faculties undimmed till his latest hours, he expired without a struggle, free from pain, free from regret, and from cause of reproach.

From the Washington Globe. GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 30, 1836. To the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps: The President of the United States, with deep affliction, announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of the illustrious statesman and patriot JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States who died at Montpelier on the morning of the 28th inst.

As a testimony of the high sense of feeling for the loss which our country has sustained in the death of this great and good man, and in which the Navy and Marine Corps participate with the whole American people, the President directs that funeral honors be paid to him by the vessels of the navy in our own and foreign ports, by wearing their colors half-mast, for one week; that twenty-one minute guns be fired at each navy yard and in all public vessels in commission, at 12 o'clock, M., on the day after this order shall be received; and that the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps wear crapes on the left arm for six months.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

Communications.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. Mr. Editor.—In a communication signed, "My good and true men," it appears that I have been nominated as a candidate to represent the district at the ensuing election. With due respect, I must beg leave (through the medium of the Journal) not to be considered as such.

J. C. HAILE.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. Mr. Editor.—I observe by a communication in your paper of the 25th ult. that I have been proposed "as a suitable person to represent our election district in the U. S. Congress."

To those who have conferred or communicated with me on the subject, I have already made known that I should not be a candidate for Congress at the approaching election. As, however, I have been proposed in your Journal, I ask the same medium, through which, with due respect to those who suggested my name, to decline being so considered.

FRANKLIN I. MOSES.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. Mr. Editor.—The deposit bill, as it is called, having become a law, and the sum of money to which each state, according to its provisions will be entitled, being supposed to be very considerable, it becomes an interesting question, 1st, whether South Carolina will receive the money, and 2d, what shall be done with it if she does?

According to my own opinion, not new, but of long standing, the Federal Treasury never should have been in such a situation as to render necessary the measure above stated. That course of policy on the part of the General Government which produces pecuniary plethora is utterly erroneous, if not unconstitutional, because it results from a scale of duties which takes money out of the pocket of the citizen for no wise and legitimate purpose. Too much money is corrupting to a government in a greater degree than to an individual. All history teaches the doctrine, and our own experience furnishes to my mind the same testimony. But the money is and will be in the Treasury, and however improperly and erroneously there, it must be disposed of. It is better in the hands of the states than under the immediate and perpetual control of the government of the United States, executive or legislative, whether through the agency of the pet banks, as they are called, or otherwise. In the latter situation, while it will enrich private corporations and become a fund for grand electioneering purposes, it is ever subject to the hazards of being lost, and will not answer those purposes of general convenience in promoting the commercial prosperity of the whole country, which it ought to subserve. I am in favor of taking our portion—well knowing, at the same time, that we shall never get the full proportion to which we are entitled according to the ratio of our contribution. It is not unlike half the other measures of government, a choice of evils.

2d. What shall be done with it? I suggest not in a dogmatical temper, that the greatest benefit will result, and it will be more equally and universally distributed among the people of South Carolina, by placing the fund in possession of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. Through the mother Bank and her branches, the greatest amount and the widest distribution of banking facilities will be afforded to the people, and whatever may be the income will be in the public treasury in aid of taxes, or as a substitute for them, in aid of the means of paying our public debt, or subject to appropriations for public and general purposes. The Bank, likewise, will have always the most convenient means of meeting such requisitions of repayment as may be made, if indeed any be ever made. From the present scale of revenue, it is not likely that the government of the United States will ever have occasion to make such requisition for any honest purpose, except in case of war.

I submit the above merely to invite a comparison of opinions among those who think upon the subject. I should be happy to hear of a better plan than mine.

CAMDEN.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

4th July, 1836, Sumter District. The neighborhood about the Clarendon Orphan's Academy dined together; Judge Richardson and J. Dyon, Esq. presiding. An oration, in the proper spirit of the day, was delivered by Doctor W. L. Felder, the following toasts drank: 1. Our glorious Union.—It has doubled the States, raised our population, from three to fifteen millions, and increased our wealth an hundred fold. 2. The Constitution of the United States.—The sheet anchor of the Union, and guarantee of State Rights. 3. The President of the United States.—Great in war, sagacious and firm in peace. 4. The Governor of South Carolina.—Zealous, vigilant and efficient.

5. The Congress of the United States.—More of the Spartans in their speeches, and less of the Turk in their sessions.

6. The Volunteers to Florida.—They command our thanks, and raise high the patriot's pulse.

7. The Independents of Texas.—With General Houston at their head.

8. Party Strife.—Its cause has ceased; let justice have her turn; and the only questions be, "Is he honest?" "Is he faithful to the Constitution?" "Is he qualified?"

9. Southern Cotton, and Northern Commerce.—Supporting and supported, they grow together.

10. Southern Institutions.—They battle all assaults, and derive vigor from every investigation.

11. The memory of RICHARD I. MANNING.—A son worthy of Laurence Manning. His conduct and integrity won the confidence of his country, and left his death lamented by all who knew him.

12. Henry L. Pinckney.—He has aimed right, and shall have justice.

13. Woman.—To man, as the Union to the States, interwoven as our other self.

14. Arkansas and Michigan.—From the extreme South and the North, they come equally welcome to our common heritage.

15.—The memory of General Sumter.—He was all game and good. His merits distinguish the District of his name.

16.—The memory of Colonel Thomas Taylor.—He was the pattern of a worthy man, and a patriot.

17.—The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—Let no petty jealousy arise, in the intermediate course of this great enterprise.

18.—The Judiciary.—Faithful under any modification.

19.—The Prophets.—CLAY, ALBION, and WEBSTER, against JACKSON. Has the removal of the Deposites, or the Veto on the Bank bill, beggared the country? or, have we forty millions of surplus money, to raise up other Prophets of Evil, out of good?

20.—The French.—A little sick of indemnities, but true to their bond, without mediation.

21.—The English Government.—They have been liberal in the French squabble. Let them be respected.

22.—The South American Republics.—We fear their changes may be less republican.

23.—Santa Anna.—As HOOPER has taken his horse, saddle and bridle, let him run but upon him.

24.—The Seminole and Creek War.—Where sleeps the sword of 1814?

25.—The last best hope this year.—A long fall, growing consumption, and plenty of the ready for short staples and long cottons. Jackson gold, or new bank bills—all come alike, "if equal to specie my dear."

26.—The States.—"Increase and multiply." This last hath presented twins, but what father of the land, would cry out stop!

Commercial Record.

Revised and corrected Weekly.—July 9

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Cotton 14 @ 17 50, Corn 90 @ 95, Wheat 1 @ 1 37, Flour, Camden Mills, @10, country 8 50 @ 9 50, Fodder, 1 50, Bacon, 14, Whiskey, 35 @ 40.

COMMMITTED

TO the Jail of Kershaw District, a Mulatto girl, who calls her name Matilda. She is about 22 years old, 4 feet high, and says she belongs to Richard Ward of Edgefield District. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES VICKERS, Jailor, K. D. July 9-24-1f.

SOUTH CAROLINA SUMMER DISTRICT.

THE HERE was committed to the Jail of Sumter District, on the 25th ult. a likely young negro man, about 5 feet six inches high, possesses an intelligent countenance and manner of speaking, seems to be twenty years of age, says he was raised by Benjamin Blanchard of Williamsburg District, and passed through various hands into those of Benj. Greenwood, of Baker County, Georgia, from whom he ran away about two years since.

W. E. RICHARDSON, Sheriff S. D. July 9-24-b

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of JOHN C. WEST, Maj. A. R. Ruffin is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of J. M. Niolon & Co.

J. BISHOP. July 9-24-1f

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Camden, S. C. July 1, 1836.

- A—Mrs. Mary Allen. B—Leonard Beebe, Jas. L. Beatty, Vincent Bell, Jefferson Broden, Washington, Bracey. C—Mrs. Ann J. Collins, Jas. Cloud 2, John G. Campbell. E—Miss Sarah E. English, Abraham Eddy. G—Gasaway Godbolt. H—David Holman, Ehbeldred W. Ha well, Alfred Hammond, Jonathan Hayes, Alfred Hayes, Richard Hunt. J—Sarah Jackson. K—Jephtha Kelly, Everet Kennerly. L—Levin Lanc, J. R. Laws, Mrs. Rebecca Lowry. M—R-dick Mosely, Angus M'Donald, Thos. M'Cready, Roderick Murcheson, John Mothershead, D. M'Caskey, Allen M'Caskey, Angus M'Sween, Hugh M'Call, Joseph M. Marshall. N—John A. Neilson. R—Edmund Reynolds, E. H. Rogers, Thos. Richardson, Geo. Riddle. S—Thos. Smith, David Scott, Mrs. Martha Shiver. T—Saml. P. Thompson, Wm. J. Tickling. W—Mr. Watman, Ben. F. Watkins, Wm. R. Young. P. THORNTON, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE proprietors of Lanier and Green's Ferry, give notice that they will petition to the next Legislature for a recharter for the same. May 7.—hm

To South Carolina Planters. A splendid Cotton Plantation in Mississippi for sale.

THAT valuable plantation, known by the name of SUMMERFIELD, situated in Hinds county, (Mississippi) immediately on the Rail Road from Vicksburg to Clinton and Jackson, (the seat of government,) 25 miles from the former, and the same distance from the latter place; 12 miles from Clinton, is now offered for sale—the proprietor having determined to change his occupation.—To give a minute and detailed description of the property, is deemed entirely unnecessary, as no person it is presumed, would make such a purchase without examination. Suffice it to say that this tract of land, which consists of 800 acres, is decidedly the most valuable, of its size, of any in this section of country. With one exception it was all entered at an early period, when the whole country was open to select from. A large part of it is Rich Case Bottom Land, Baker's creek, a stream of considerable magnitude, affording excellent mill and gin sites, running through it.

About 100 acres of the tract extends into the hills and covers a beautiful building site and settlement, it being quite elevated, and far remote from all local causes of disease. Indeed, the whole neighborhood in which this land is situated is reputed very healthy. The improvements of the place consists of 250 acres of open land, a good gin and press, negro cabins, &c.

With this plantation would be sold 14 working hands, all young, likely and acclimated; or the number would be added to if desired. Also, the stock of horses, mules, oxen, wagon, working utensils, &c.

There is a growing crop on the place, consisting of 120 acres cotton, besides corn, oats, &c. which would be sold with the place if desired, and possession given at any time the purchaser might wish. If preferred, the land would be sold without the hands.

Any reasonable time will be given, upon the payments being well secured; but the price would be much reduced for prompt payments.

This property will be shown, and the terms made known, upon application to the subscriber, on the premises, or to A. Jackson Burke, Amsterdam, Mississippi.

Any inquiries in regard to this property, which may be communicated by mail, will be responded to by either of the persons herein named by addressing a letter to Amsterdam, Mississippi.

JAMES BURKE. June 24

The publishers of the Charleston Courier, Pendleton Messenger and Camden Journal, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to my address for payment, also a paper containing the advertisement.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS

THE subscribers are now receiving a supply of English Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1835, which they can recommend with great confidence to their friends and customers, as being fresh and genuine.

- Among which are the following: Early Dutch Cabbage, Late Dutch do, Large Early York do, Sugar Loaf do, Large Drumhead do, Mountain do, Green Glazed do, Early Curled Savoy, Colwart or Collarde, Curled Scotch Kale, Early Cauliflower, Late do, Early White Broccoli, Purple do, Fine Brimstone do, Early Spring Turnips, Late Flat Dutch do, Early do do, Yellow Maltree do, White Norfolk do, Aberdeen, or Scotch do, Yellow Buta Baga do, Large Flanders Spinage, Prickley do do, New Zealand do, Long Blood Beet, Early Turnip do, Yellow Sugar do, English Yellow do, French Sugar do, Mangle Wurtzell, Swelling Sugar Parsnip, Gurney do, Long Scarlet Radish, Scarlet Short top do, Long Salmon do, White Turnip do, Red do do, Black Winter do, Curled Endive, Long Green Cucumber, Early do do, Balsify or Vegetable do, Oyster do, Peppercress, or Curled Cress, Fine Cantelope Melon, Nutmeg do, Green Citron do, Pine Apple do, Persian do, Sea Island Watermelon, Cayenne Pepper, Tomatoes Shaped do, Bell do, Purple Egg Plant, Nasturtium, True Tart Rhubarb.

The above catalogue of seed completes the assortment of seed for this climate, a general stock of which will always be kept on hand and sold at the usual prices. YOUNG & M'KAIN:

SUMTER HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by J. Goodman and more recently by J. J. Exum as a Hotel in the Town of Camden, and near the Court House, where he is prepared to receive company, and flatters himself that those who favor him with their company will be satisfied with their accommodations. A. R. RUFFIN. May 23.—20-1f.

NOTICE. WILL be sold on the 8th of July next on the plantation of Charles Harvin, dec'd. on Jacks Creek, Sumter District HOUSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Sheep, Goats, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Plantation and Carpenter TOOLS, Corn & Fodder, FISH SEIN,

and many other articles too tedious to mention. All sums of five dollars and above five on a credit until the first day of January next.—All sums under five dollars cash.

Further Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Charles Harvin dec'd. are hereby notified to render them in according to law. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. SAMUEL HARVIN Administrator. June 25—22-c

Assistant Qr. Master's Office. CHARLESTON, JUNE 18, 1836.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice of his readiness to adjust and settle all claims against the United States, for expenses incurred, and supplies furnished on account of the Militia and Volunteers from the State of South Carolina, (except within the neighborhood of Savannah and Augusta) for the defence of Florida, in conformity to the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved May 26th, 1836, which is published for the information of those concerned. JOHN L'ENGLE, Assistant Qr. Master.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be paid the expenses that have been incurred, and the supplies that have been furnished, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and the Territory of Florida, on account of the Militia received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida. Provided, That the accounts for these claims shall be examined and audited at the Treasury, as in other cases.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to cause the militia called out to defend East Florida, by Generals Clinch and Hernandez, or by the Governor of Middle and West Florida, and such other militia and volunteers as have been received and mustered into the service of the United States and regularly discharged, to be paid in like manner with the volunteers and militia ordered into service under orders from the War Department.

JAMES K. KOLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, May 28th, 1836. A. DREW JACKSON. June 25—22-an

THE undersigned, as owners of public waggon, give notice that their waggons are not permitted, in any way to pay for hauling, otherwise than by the act, that they are allowed no perquisites and persons will be proceeded against who shall pay for any one article hauled as over load. To or from the ferry, for a four horse team, the rates for hauling will be \$1 25 and boat yard \$1. The following will be considered as a load:

- 10 Bales Cotton, 2 Hds Molasses or Sugar, 12 Bbls. Flour, 4 Tierce Rice, 10 " Fish, 3,000 lbs. Coffee, 10 " Liquor, 12 Sacks Salt, 10 " Stone Lime, 50 Coil Rope, 35 P's Cotton bagging, 30 Kegs Nails.

J. BISHOP & CO. JOHN WORKMAN, W. C. WORKMAN, JOSEPH G. CLARK, July 2—23-c

Clerk Wanted.

A young man who has a knowledge of the mercantile business, and can bring a good recommendation, can find a permanent situation and a good salary by addressing a letter to "H. N." July 2—23-1f.

WANTED,

A good english teacher, for the Free School in Camden, to commence on the 2d Monday in July. Apply to C. J. SHANNON, Sec'y. and Treas'r. Comm'r. free Schools, K. D. June 18.

J. GOODLAD, (From London)

Tailor and Habit Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Camden, and the public generally, that he intends commencing the above business, and hopes by strict attention to the duties of his profession to merit a share of public patronage. July 2—23-1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber with a view of closing the Books of D. & J. Clark; also the Books of J. G. Clark, respectfully informs those indebted on either of the above, that the books will be found at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Lemiere, that Mr. A. G. Willis is authorized to settle the same in my absence, by note or otherwise, or they will be placed in the event of default to comply, in the hands of a gentleman of the bar for collection. as the books must be closed. J. G. CLARK. June 18-21-1f