

The publisher of the JOURNAL is compelled to throw himself on the charity of his patrons for the non appearance of his paper for the last two or three weeks. The circumstances which prevented its publication were entirely beyond his control, and are not yet entirely removed. He indulges the hope that he will soon be able to continue it regularly. In the meantime he assures his readers that every exertion shall be made on his part to perform his duty, and that if the paper does not appear at its usual time, it will be because he cannot get hands to print it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the suspension of the publication of the Journal, we have mislaid several of our correspondents' favors, which we had intended to insert, particularly one from "GARREN SNOVEL PLOUGH," and two or three others received about the same time, the signatures of which are not recollected. If "GARREN" has a copy of his communication he will do us a favor by letting us have it. It was too good to be lost.

At the election which took place in this District on the 10th ult., the following gentlemen were elected.

- Col. JOHN CHESSY, Senator. Messrs. J. D. MERRAY, L. J. PATTERSON and M. M. LEVY, Representatives. WILLIAM ROSSER, Esq. Sheriff. JAMES W. LANG, Esq. Ordinary.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of Congress this State, viz: S. LE GARE, W. THOMPSON, F. W. PICKENS, J. K. GRIFFIS, J. P. RICHARDSON, F. H. ELMORE, W. K. CLOWSEY, J. CAMPBELL, and R. B. SMITH.

THE GREAT RAIL ROAD.—There were 251 shares taken in this town in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. It is supposed there has been taken in this State three millions of the stock—four millions secures the Charter.—There can scarcely we think, be a doubt but a much larger amount has been subscribed.

Some of our contemporaries appear to anticipate a rupture between the United States and Mexico. It seems that Mr. GONZALEZ, the Mexico Minister, made a peremptory demand that Gen. GAISE, should be recalled from Naguadoches, and on this being refused by the President, he demanded his passports. What is to be the result time alone will determine.

STRIFE.—(Says the Lincoln Transcript of the 2d ult.) Mr. WILLIAM S. SIMONSON, of this county, was found dead on the 20th inst. at his residence at the Catawba Springs, with his throat cut—on 21st, a Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of suicide brought in. It appears that he had first attempted to accomplish his end with a pistol, but missing his aim, he resorted to the means above stated.

EXPRESS MAIL.

This mail will commence running on the 15th of November, inst.

Between New York and Philadelphia, there will be two mails daily upon the railroads, running with the speed of the express, and carrying the entire mail matter, in consequence of which the additional postage will not be charged between those cities. The same policy will be pursued between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and further south, as soon as the Department, by the aid of the railroads or other means, can give the whole mail the same expedition as the express.

The Department will endeavor to make such arrangements as will give the towns on the upper line through New Jersey, the same mail facilities they now enjoy, and expects shortly to improve them.

Annexed are the regulations formed by the Postmaster General in reference to the matter to be conveyed by this mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 23d, 1836.

Regulations for the Express Mail.

- 1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as have been written upon them the words "Express Mail."
2. No letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight, except public despatches, nor any newspapers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.
3. If letters bearing a frank, or containing money, or weighing more than half an ounce, be put into post offices marked "Express Mail," the postmasters will erase those words, and send them by the ordinary mail.
4. All letters and public despatches sent by this mail will be charged with triple the usual rates of postage.
5. Letters marked "Express Mail," and put into post offices not on the line of the express, will be sent by that line when they reach it, and will be charged, where put in, with triple postage for the whole distance.
6. Editors of newspapers have a right to receive free by this mail, slips from all newspapers which they may now receive free by the ordinary mail, but cannot receive the slips and the newspapers both. If both come to them, the postmaster will charge the newspapers with postage.
7. Slips from newspapers, are small parts of newspapers cut out, or strips specially printed by newspaper publishers, to convey the latest news, foreign and domestic. But no slip can be received from the same newspaper, and in no case must it exceed in size two columns of such newspaper.
8. Newspaper slips must show on their face from what newspaper they come, and are to be put into the post office open, with the name of the editor or newspaper for whom designed distinctly written upon them.
9. Postmasters will put all slips for the same newspaper into a packet directed to that place.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13.—From D. Lane's boat, to John Rosser, with merchandise for P. M. Caskill, T. Lang, J. Rosser, and A. R. Ruffin of Camden.

Oct. 14.—From Davis' boat, to John Rosser, with merchandise for W. J. Gerald, J. J. Dunlap, H. Levy, J. Bishop & Co., J. M. Ewen, P. V. Valleguine, Shannon, M'Gee & Co. of Camden, and O. J. Dye, and T. W. Huey of the Interior.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, Mr. JAMES A. COOPER of Lancaster, to Miss Mary DORRIST of Sumter District.

ance to the country, are just, and evince an acquaintance with its wants and resources, which was hardly expected from one so recently called to preside at the head of a newly organized government. The finances of the country are first presented to the consideration of the Congress, as demanding earliest attention, and after detailing the proceedings of the Provisional Government, together with those of the Commissioners and other authorized agents, for the procurement of funds to sustain them in the arduous struggle in which they were engaged, the matter is referred to Congress, with an injunction that they will as soon as possible adopt some permanent and regular system, for the raising of a revenue to defray the expenses of the government.

The circumstances of the late loans effected in this city, and the difficulties consequent upon those loans, are narrated briefly, and then submitted to the decision of the representatives of the people. This we are glad to perceive, as we have hitherto feared from the wide misunderstanding which seemed to prevail between the takers of the loan and the Texian Cabinet, that the credit of the country was likely to be seriously affected. We anticipate, however, that the wisdom of the new Congress, will provide some way for the fair adjustment of the difficulties to the satisfaction of all concerned. The takers of the loan, as we have been informed, refused to advance the balance of the loan, because they conceived the government of Texas to be acting in bad faith to them, in relation to the compact entered into with their authorized agents and commissioners. Induced by an ardent sympathy for the sufferings and afflictions of an oppressed people, they had advanced money in support of their cause, at a time when it was in great demand here, and was bearing a high value, upon condition that the government of Texas would assign them lands, at a fixed price, which price it will be remembered, was much lower than the rate at which Texas lands were then selling—to be by them surveyed and sold as soon as they thought fit after a certain period, for the reimbursement of their money. Upon this stipulation a part of the money was paid, but when the government refused to ratify the conditions, the balance was withheld. The credit of a nation, and particularly a new one, must be greatly dependent for its continuance upon the faithfulness with which all its contracts are observed, and in the case of Texas we very much fear that in this instance the course which has been pursued will affect their credit unless the prudence of the Congress can avert the impending danger. The takers are dissatisfied; they can neither get back their money nor their land for which they gave it.

To satisfy all parties, it would be best we think, as has been recently suggested, to fulfil the contract to the letter, so far as the money has been received, but no farther, and to resound it as far as regards the balance of the loan yet to be paid. This would enable the takers of the loan to receive to the full amount all that they had originally contracted, and with a small sacrifice on the part of Texas would place her credit on an immovable basis.

Next to finances, the defence of the country and the proper organization of the military force is a subject, and some useful suggestions relative to the point of enlistment, the payment of bounty in lands, and the proper clothing and equipping of the troops.

After a passing notice of the Navy, Judicial Department, &c., the treaty which was begun and completed last Spring with Santa Anna, so President of Mexico, is spoken of.—We have a very decided opinion in relation to the admission of Texas as one of the most novel proceedings in the history of diplomatic affairs that ever fell under our observation. How they could think of treating with a captive as the head of a free and independent nation, seems in our humble judgment somewhat astonishing. And even granting that Santa Anna had both the power and ability to treat, the idea of turning loose so faithless a monster at a period when their country was prostrate and defenceless, seems inaccountable.—And however much President Burnet and his advisers may disapprove of the prompt and efficient measures adopted by the army, we shall ever regard them as the preservation of Texas.

To the heroes of San Jacinto, President Burnet wishes not only the honor and gratitude, but also, the liberality and generosity of their Country to be extended. This is as it should be. The defenders of the soil, the unflinching heroes, who stood unmoved and fearless when hope was falling around them, and all seemed lost, who resolved to die or be free, and bravely met, and rushed upon an enemy of overwhelming numbers, conquering solely by their firmness, and bringing deliverance and safety to their country, deserve something more than empty honors. The country which they have saved from utter ruin and desolation, cannot pay them too liberally.

The entire message of President Burnet is replete with interest, and by its calm and dispassionate survey of affairs, and sensible review of their wants, is well calculated to inspire additional confidence in the stability of Texas among all classes of our community.

BANK AGENCY.

C. MATHESON tenders his services as agent for transacting business at the Banks of Camden Sept 17:34.

of aggravated felonies, which subjected them to various terms of imprisonment in the State prison, from 12 months to 2 years; while others charged with crimes of little less heinousness of character, yet remain to be tried. This fearful augmentation of the number of young male criminals, which at the day of their sentence was so eloquently and appropriately commented by the Recorder, before adjudging them to their dreary abodes at Sing Sing, is a subject worthy of the most serious reflection, and commends itself to the solemn attention of a moral and virtuous community.

It is very evident to every sober minded observer, that the crime is in general the offspring of a neglected or vicious education and companionship; and that where the habits of the child are suffered to shape themselves according to his own whims or caprices, in a majority of cases he will grow up to infamy and ruin. The culpable negligence of parents in this matter, is often visited upon them with vengeance, in the poignant grief and heartfelt agony experienced in the disgrace and ignominious punishment of the child. How often are the bosoms of mothers made to bleed, on account of the infamous conduct of their sons, who instead of being a solace to support them in their advancing years, are a living reproach to the family name, and a withering curse to the beings who bore them! At the last term of the court, the cases of young Tryon and Mulligan forced themselves upon the attention, from their prominent place in the calendar of crime. The latter of these was not more than eighteen years of age, and the former scarcely more than twenty, and yet, in company with an old and hardened offender, they were found guilty of a most aggravated act of robbery in the first degree, which subjected one of them to ten, and the other to ten years and a half imprisonment in the State prison. At the time of their trials, it was truly painful to witness the bursting agonies of mothers and sisters hanging on the necks of the wretched young men in the prisoners' box, shrieking almost with anguish of heart, and pouring their tears like water down the cheeks of their dishevelled brothers and sons. And yet this is, unhappily, no uncommon spectacle; and we lament to see that it is monthly becoming more common. And unless young men are kept under more strict paternal restraint, and not permitted to roam the streets at night, and mingle in the society of the hardened culprit, and the old and abandoned villain, we shall be called upon often to mourn over the exhibition of such scenes as these. Parents will be called upon to weep in tears of bitter over the criminality of their sons, as they are consigned by the sentence of a court to suffer a moral death, unless they exert a more potent influence over their minds and manners when young. All these young men who were thus shut out from the light of liberty and society, had been permitted to spend their nights from home, in the society of vicious and depraved of both sexes, and in the short space of a few months, were converted from a parent's hope to a parent's curse. Thousands of others are training for the same dreadful destiny, and unless checked by the timely intervention of a more moral control, will ere long be found in a felon's prison, and be buried in a felon's grave. Let the melancholy fate of those who have thus fallen, be a solemn warning to the young men of our city, lest they also share in the moral predium and damning disgrace and ruin of those we have described.

COINAGE.—The whole coinage of the United States from 1795 to the present time, amounts to about \$21,000,000 in gold, \$43,133,682 in silver, and 75,244,514 cents and half cents. Of the gold about \$2,000,000 has been coined since the alteration of the standard value in 1834. The new coinage of the eagle dollar, as well as the gold eagle, will probably be in circulation by the 1st of March next. Within the past seven and a half years, 3,024,112 quarter dollar pieces have been coined, 6,883,855 dimes, and \$1,287,700 half dimes. "Government have it in contemplation," says the Globe, "to issue three new coins to take the place of the cent, which is too bulky and unsightly for such a use. The first is to be made of a mixture of silver and copper; one, the half cent, will be of the size of a silver half dime; the cent piece will be of the size of the ten cent; add the two and a half cent piece will be of the size of a quarter dollar."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The latest intelligence from Texas is contained in the following extracts from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th and 21st instant.

At a late hour last night by the schr. Shenandoah, Capt. Moore, from Velasco, Texas, on the 11th instant, we were obligingly put in possession of the Message of President Burnet, to the first Texian Congress, which we are enabled by great exertion, to lay before our readers this morning.—Capt. Moore reports nothing new in Texas, and that the army lay quietly at its old quarters.—Lieut. Jeremiah F. Johnson, late of the Texian armed schooner Independence, died at Marion about the 10th inst.

The Message of President Houston, on assuming the chair of State, will probably reach us by the next arrivals.

The Message of President Burnet, which we published yesterday, is a well written and able document, and unfolds in a clear and satisfactory manner all the advantages, necessities and prospects of the infant Republic. The tenor of the whole production is manly and dignified, and the sentiments in the main are such as might be anticipated from the first magistrate of a people fighting in defence of their own freedom and rights. The views of the writer, upon the subjects of most impor-

given, of the moral courage, with which a free people can subdue every difficulty. The power of the Bank has even failed of its effect, and that monstrous institution, which was expected to conquer the People, is now cowering at their feet.

We congratulate our Republican fellow citizens upon the glorious triumph! All hail, noble Pennsylvania!—the great Keystone of the Federal arch!

In the days of terror, in '90, Pennsylvania and Virginia stood by each other, and supported the same great Republican principles. In 1836, they will do the same. And surely, if Pennsylvania has stood to her principles, in defence of the powerful institution which a mongrel and apostate Legislature had quartered upon her, we in Virginia, who have no such obstacle to subdue, no such seduction to resist, can pursue the glorious course which Pennsylvania has marked out to us.

Pennsylvania.—The laudible error varies its forms, not to be repressed by results "such as those in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which were foreseen by most of the politicians who do not suffer their wisest outrun their judgment." It tells them,

"Instead of looking down into the abyss beneath their feet, let them look aloft, with some confidence in themselves, but a great deal more in the beneficence of a wise Providence."

Now, this is excellent advice! The unhappy Surface, finding that his party will not believe his fabrications about Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in the face of facts now notorious to all the world, encourages them to take the leap for whiggery without looking.

This is something like the consolation he would give a wretch condemned to take the leap from the top of the Tarpeian rock: Do not look into the abyss beneath your feet—look aloft—about some little trust in the deeds you have done, but a great deal more in the forgiveness of Providence." We are glad to see these comparisons, visitings of conscience come upon all offenders. It is proof of repentance; but it is a death-bed repentance. But why does not this deceiver, who avails along pretended even since the election, that the result in Pennsylvania argued no ill to his party, confess his own sins, while he is encouraging his friends to "look aloft," and leap into "the abyss beneath their feet," without casting their eyes to see the depth of the gulph into which they are persuaded to plunge?—Globe.

From the Augusta Courier.

All the hubbub now, is about abolishing Slavery in the South; but not a decent politician in any section of the United States avows any such intention or wish on his part. We have always considered and still consider the Abolitionists themselves a contemptible squad, without power or influence, and with designs too manifestly fraught with public ruin to engage proselytes among the patriots of the country. We ourselves give them all the consequence, all the consideration they have. And this attempt to create an excitement on this topic, had its origin in this State long ago. Whenever the agitators lacked material for public excitement from the ordinary legislation or troubles of the Land, they threw in this faggot, as full of fire and brimstone, to rekindle the blaze of evil passions and swell the roar of the conflagration. Why all this hubbub should be raised and cherished, and augmented at the present period, it requires no explanation to understand. There are not two ways of thinking at the South on the subject of interfering with our slave property, and we ought not to say, that there are at the North, such is the immense disparity in every respect, in numbers, wealth, talent and influence between the great body of the intelligent patriots of that section, and the hand-full of misguided wicked fanatics, whose success would prepare for themselves a seat of disgrace and the ruins of their country. Why we ourselves keep up this discussion at the South, and rescue these plotters of mischief from the oblivion to which they tend, we have said needs no explanation. It can be but short lived.—The 7th of November will probably put an end to the disputes about the better or worse policy of doing this or that with their knockings at the doors of Congress, and the country will rest from its agitation, for a time at least—till some other faction shall invoke every evil agency under Heaven to aid its selfish purposes in arraying one portion of our happy country against another, and thus weakening the sacred ties which bind us together in one great family connection. We say there is no diversity of opinion on the subject among us. Every man, woman and child stands in deadly hostility to any such policy. And the overwhelming weight of sound opinion at the North creates nearly the same security there. Then, why should we be eternally wrangling about nothing, and magnifying an agitated puddle into the ocean in a tempest! Sober, honest, patriotic people of the South, answer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Keystone of the Arch is safe—Pennsylvania is regenerated and disenthralled. When in the year '90, she first broke the federal phalanx by electing Governor M'Kean, she scattered dismay into their ranks, and gave the first assurance of the success of the Republican cause. Her victory of the last week is still more decisive and triumphant. Never has there been a more signal defeat. Never has the democracy obtained a more glorious victory. It has come upon the Whigs, like the hand-writing upon the walls of Belshazzar's Palace.

The Whigs had flattered themselves, that the Bank of the United States had wound herself so completely around the interests of the State—that the Anti-Masons and Whigs had formed so powerful a coalition—that the friends of Wolf and Muhlenburg had become so far alienated from each other—that the patronage of the office-holders was so powerful—that the presence of the Conquering Hero would work such miracles—and that it was so easy to excite a jealousy between Pennsylvania and New York—that these and other causes would prove irresistible, and that their victory was secure. How little did they know the spirit of her People! They have risen in all their strength, and burst asunder all the coils of the Bank, all the influence of Philadelphia, all the patronage of office, all the attempts to produce a jealousy between the two great States. They have risen in the majesty of their strength, and exhibited one of the strongest examples, that has ever been

From the New York Transcript.

Youthful Depravity.—The records of our criminal courts have recently exhibited an alarming increase in the number of youthful criminals who, by a premature wickedness, appear to outstrip almost all their older predecessors in guilt. At the last term of the Court of Sessions, no less than twelve young men, of rather prepossessing appearance and some of them the sons of highly respectable parents, were convicted

From the Southern Patriot.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

The Schooner George & Mary, Capt. WILLIE, arrived here about 2 o'clock, P. M. from Jacksonville, and have received the Jackson Court of the 13th inst. from which we have copied the following:

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.

We hear partly from rumor but mostly from undoubted authority, that the detachments of Tennessee troops have killed struggling Indians to the number of fourteen. It is to be hoped that the report and general impression are true—that even the swamps and hammocks of Florida afford no safe refuge for the Indian, from the bold and brave Tennesseans. Should this campaign close the war, as every friend of Florida devoutly wishes, those men will return to their own State, their friends and homes, wearing the laurels of glory.

At the date of our latest intelligence, Gov. Call was still at Fort Drake—and report says, he is short of provisions and forage. Supplies must soon reach him. It is supposed he will soon be on the Ounahatchee, and that supplies will be brought up that river. Forage has ere now reached Volusia, and Maj. Pierce, with his command, has undoubtedly joined the Governor.

A gentleman of the Army in a letter to Col. Dell, of this place, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal, thus speaks of Maj. Pierce.

"He is a fine fellow—going a head—taking all the responsibility to aid Gen. Call with forage &c. without waiting, as some of the rest do, for a special order for every 'half-bit he expends.'"

The same writer says, the question of command between Gen. Jesup and Gov. Call is settled. Gen. Jesup does not claim it, but offers to take any command the Governor will give him. The Governor gives him the command of his own regulars, 800 in number, and the Creek Indians, 600 in number.—They left Tampa on the 25th ult., and are supposed to be on the Ounahatchee.

No news from Gov. Call since the 28th ult.

Reliance can be placed on the above statements, as they come from a gentleman who ought to know the facts and is above mistaking them.

The Indians have doubtless concentrated their forces, and probably they are in council consulting whether to yield or fight till the last man of them is slain. From the past winter and the Seminoles character, we can hardly anticipate any other alternative than that they will, in one way or another, continue the warfare.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated

MICANOPY, Oct 8th, 1836.

"We arrived here yesterday with Maj. Pierce and about 100 regulars. We met 100 of Gov. Call's volunteers under Col. Cuthbert, at Santafee, as an additional escort or to hurry on provisions to the Governor, who, with 1700 men, lately arrived at Fort Drake, probably on the 21. They left this place on the 5th, and about 20 miles on towards Santafee, at Daniels' place, they surprised and killed four Indians. The house is situated about 100 rods from the road, and feeling themselves perfectly secure from observation, were cooking and preparing a meal, but the smoke let the secret out and the volunteers surrounded them. They all run and attempted to bribe through the line but were shot down making no resistance. I was at the house yesterday, and Billy (Omaria's cousin) was along. He examined the dead bodies, and is of the opinion that they were Creeks. He says no Seminoles ever goes from home so poorly dressed as these were, one of whom was naked."

"We expect to leave to-night for Governor Call's head quarters, and from thence we do not yet know."

"The Indians have dug up almost every thing which the troops buried on leaving this place in the summer, and even Lieut. Wheelock's grave was yesterday found open on our arrival. They had dug to the coffin but left it unmolested when they discovered it to be a grave."

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