From the Globe.

ELECTION NEWS.

"The ruling passions strong in death."

Never was there such a reckless disregard of truth as that manifested by the opposition prints, in giving the results of the elections. All care for preserving decent appearances, is thrown aside The campaign has been conducted by the enemy on the principle of practising the foulest acts of deception—forgery itself was not neglected—and now the issuers and circulators of counterfeited statements to affect the election, are forging returns to deceive their own friends!

The following samples of the election news from the National Intelligencer of yesterday mark the grade of political morality which characterizes the leaders of the party, of which it is a fit organ. Of Pennsylvania it say:

"*Pennsylvania.*—There is scracely a doubt remaining that this State has been carried by the whigs; and although we have returns from nearly all the counties, which give an apparent majority of 2,800 for the *Harrison* ticket, still the shade of uncertainty which rests on the accuracy of some of them withholds the announcement of the result in positive terms. The mail of to-nay will doubtless remove all uncertainty on the subject."

At the time this was given to the press the editor was aware of all the information we had in our possession. The election returns were publicly canvassed by both parties at the City Post Office. We gave all the authentic returns received; and it was universally known by those seeking information, that the fabricated news at Philadelphia for the New York market had not been confirmed, but, so far as official accounts had come in, were shown to be exaggerated conjectures. It was well known that there was not the slightest pretext for saying that there was "*a majority* of 2,800 for the Harrison ticket." The ascertained majority was upwards of four thousand for the Van Buren ticket. The returns which we give to-day, show that it is so; and from the ascertained vote in the remote section, where a few counties remain to be heard from, there is not the least probability of a considerable diminution; on the contrary, taking the ratio of decrease in that quarter since the October election, and applying it to the counties to be heard from, the result will be a majority for Van Buren, rather over than under *four thousand*.

Virginia.—The Intelligencer, of day before yesterday, said:

"Light breaks upon us also from the Ancient Dominion. We have the most gratifying hope that she too has struck for the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws, and renounced her allegiance to Executive misrule. We have partial accounts from the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, and Hanover, the particulars of which it is unnecessary to detail, but all of them are highly auspicious to the regeneration and disenthralment of the State."

When this statement was made, the returns showed that there had been a Van Buren gain in at least *three* out *of* the *four* counties named, and we believe in *all* of them. Yesterday the Editor goes on to falsify thus:

"Virginia.—We can repeat to-day with additional confidence, what we stated yesterday, that the returns from this influential State are highly auspicious to the good cause."

The returns were indeed "highly auspicious to the good cause," and by telling his patrons that he was merely equivocating and "paltering in a double sense" with them, the Editor may escape from the imputation of wilful and downright falsehood. It will be seen, by the list of counties given below, that there has been a Democratic gain to the Van Buren ticket in two-thirds of the counties heard from—and the Editor of the Intelligencer was apprized of the fact, as to many of them when he penned the paragraph.

The Intelligencer next flies to Ohio.

"The news from this State is better.—The Whig majorities swell like a torrent. In every county heard from there is a gain, in some cases very great; and the Whig majority will probably amount to ten thousand.

At the moment the Intelligencer gave out that "*in every county heard from is a gain,*" he knew that in Fairfield and Licking (the first the county of Senator Ewing) there had been a loss to his party. The same evening's mail brought intelligence that there was a gain to the democratic poll in Hamilton, the county of the North Bend hero—the majority of upwards of five hundred in October last, was run up to above eight hundred. The editor probably could not make it convenient to stop the press to announce this. His whole edition might have been struck off. But will his next paper apprise his readers of the hero's popularity at his fireside? We fear he will forget it.

Of Connecticut the Intelligencer says:

"*Connecticut.*—But a light breaks upon us from a quarter of the horizon where we little expected it. Connecticut, two, gives goodly promise of returning to the Republican fold. All the intelligence we yet have received of the result of her election is highly favorable."

This was hardly dry from the Editor's ink, before the Journal of Commerce announced, from opposition information that the State had gone for Van Buren. We have letters from our friends at Hartford and New Haven, confirming the opposition report in the Journal of Commerce. Our friends, in their letters to us, say that it is conceded by the federalist themselves at Hartford and New Haven. All our letters say that the federal party worked in secret; allowed no suspicion to get abroad that they calculated on changing the State, and thus stole a march on the supine republicans, a great many of whom did not attend the polls. But this trick has failed. Now will the Intelligencer answer to its friends, at a distance for deceiving them, and inducing them to bet on results which it knows must be against them? There is not a result which it has announced as certain, in the article we have just noticed, that is not certainly the very reverse of all probability. We know several persons, of a sporting vein, who will bet two to one against every proposion just stated by the Intelligencer, on the subject of the elections in the States above referred to.

Our political Architects are engaged, we hope, in *framing* successors to Messrs. Preston and Calhoun, United States senators. They have commenced the work early, it must be admitted; but they suppose, no doubt, that by giving themselves full and ample time, the job will be completed in a more workman-like manner If we do no greatly mistake the signs in the *political* zodiac, a successor to Mr. Preston has already been fixed upon; and if we do not further err, that successor is a gentlemen who resides on the waters of the Pee Dee, and now fills very creditably a high judicial station Who is to succeed Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the U. S. is not yet, we think, so clearly determined; but that he will withdraw at the expiration of his present term of service, if not at an earlier date, admits of little doubt. Our Senators in Congress are, undeniably, men of talents, and on that score are somewhat respected in the Senate Chamber: but their political course there, and elsewhere, has been such a game of plots and counterplots, manœuvre and management that they have not the influence in the debates and deliberations of that body to which, under a different course of conduct, their talents would entitle them, and they no doubt feel the irksomeness of their situation and would gladly be relieved from it.

The individual whom we have ventured to predict is to succeed Mr Preston is not, in the usual acceptation of those terms, the eloquent and splendid orator" which Mr. P. has the reputation of being; but in judgment, sound sense, and legal if not general learning, is not his inferior. Subject is that admit of high wrought declamation, and a fine display of the flowers and graces of oratory—such as the distresses of the Poles, the valor of the Texians, &c. are those in which Mr. Preston's gracefulness of person and fluency of speech are advantageously exhibited—and, indeed, in such efforts consists his great power; but we do not at present recollect ever having seen any thing from him which could be counted a profound argumentative speech. We believe the public have never been treated to any of his efforts on the floor of Congress of the latter sort, while, of the former kind, the repast has been abundant.

Georgetown Union

From the Columbia Telescope.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company is formed.

The subscriptions to this Road, as returned to the central Commission at Knoxville, on Monday the 7th instant, were for the following amounts.

Stock taken in South Carolina,	$3,023,450
We know of four places in the State where Stock was taken, that did not send their returns in time,	101,300
Amount taken by Col. Wade Hampton, on reopening the books at Knoxville,	220,050
Whole amount taken by citizens of S. Carolina,	3,344,800
Stock taken in North Carolina,	102,[illegible]
" " " Tennessee,	353,0[illegible]
" " " Kentucky,	186,[illegible]
" " " Cincinnati,	12,2[illegible]
Amount required to secure the Charter,	$4,000,000

Several adverse causes prevented subscriptions, to a considerable extent.—Some of them are removed, and before the Books are again closed, we hope the individual subscription will amount to Six Millions of Dollars. It is proper to notice these causes, and our reasons for believing that they have in some degree ceased to operate.

The books were opened only for one week, and were closed before many persons who intended to subscribe, were aware of it. This mistake, we understand, prevailed generally in North Carolina, where by an error in the press, the books were expected to be kept open *sixty* days instead of six. They are now opened again for a month, in all parts of the country, and at Knoxville till the 1st of January.

When the books were opened in October, the crops had not got to market, and farmers and planters had not realised to cash the produce of their last year's labors, and the pressure in the money market bore hard on the merchants and capitalists. We have heard that the Cholera in Charleston greatly diminished the subscriptions there (large as they are) by preventing many persons from returning to the city in time to subscribe, and by suspending the business of the place and abridging the means of its inhabitants.

The presentment, in a very imposing manner, of another location for the road, in competition with the French Broad route, on which most of the determinations to subscribe were formed, had the effect of diminishing much the amount of subscriptions. The Pendleton publications, in other respects unexceptionable, were so badly timed, that where their effect could not be counteracted, the largest part of those who had made up their minds to take stock, calculating on the local advantages the work would confer on them, were deterred from giving it their support. These publications were made too late to induce subscriptions on the line they proposed, and so near the time of subscribing as to have a mischievous effect on the line it was expected to supercede. They appeared at a time when they might defeat one line of road, but could not get up or sustain another. This was peculiarly unfortunate, as it proceeded from those who were devoted to the enterprize, and among its most zealous friends; and thus unintentionally gave to the wavering, the lukewarm, and the enemies of the undertaking, an apology for not taking stock themselves and preventing others from doing so. The effects of this error are passed, the charter is saved—and saved by those who are devoted to the line of the Knoxville Convention. The people living on that line in South Carolina, have taken one million and a half of the stock, and we think our friends in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, need not now fear that the general direction of the road which they agreed to at the Knoxville Convention, will be abandoned.

It is not to be doubted that many persons declined subscribing from a conviction that the Charter would not be secured, and that they would be deprived of the use of the money required in advance, for some time, with little hope that the work would go on. The Charter is secured, in a manner which shews that *South Carolina is in earnest, and determined that the road shall be made.*

Another cause, we understand, has tended to depress the subscriptions in East Tennessee: The President of the United States, in his late visit to that part of the State, used all his influence we are informed, to put down the enterprize. His principal arguments have been that no practicable route can be found, except in a course so circuitous that the road from Charleston to Cincinnati will be fifteen hundred miles long; and that it will cost eight or ten times the estimate submitted to the public. He has, therefore, pronounced it a mere humbug, got up to bring into notice some of the principal Nullifiers in South Carolina, especially John C. Calhoun. We think the President is mistaken in all these particulars Capt. Williams, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, assisted by other gentlemen of the profession, of great skill and experience, has examined the whole ground, making actual surveys in the parts most difficult, and careful reconnoissances of the rest, and has pronounced the route perfectly practicable, on a line as short as the stage road between the two cities, and has estimated the cost of construction at about $11,000,000. These surveys and examinations have been submitted to Maj. M'Neil, one of the most skillful engineers in the United States, who has planned and supervised more Rail Roads than any man on this side the Atlantic, or perhaps in the world, and he confirms all Capt. Williams' views of the matter. Our Tennessee friends can determine whether to place greater confidence in Gen. Jackson's random opinion, formed without information and without experience, or in that of Engineers of high standing, approved probity, and unexcelled skill. We think this great undertaking is not a *humbug*, and that it has nothing to do with politics or party. The two great movers in it General Hayne and Col. Blanding are of opposite politics.—They have never acted together in party measures. The are we believe, personal friends, but decidedly political opponents.—They can only act together in this undertaking because they believe it has nothing to do with party. Look over the South Carolina subscribers, and it will show in equal proportions Union and State Rights names. We therefore protest against this enterprize being considered any thing else than it purports to be—a great and patriotic movement of the South and West, to secure their share and the commercial advantages and substantial blessings which the spirit of the age, and the advancement of science, are dispensing to other parts of our beloved country. We claim this road as our share of the great improvements going on in the Union; and if we give it up, we shall shew ourselves unworthy of the station we hold and the blessings that are offered to us.

We believe that the reopening of the books will be every where hailed with delight, as furnishing an opportunity to those who have not yet subscribed, to swell the amount to the limits of the charter; that the wavering will be assured that the work must go on and will assuredly be completed; that, if necessary, the States that granted the Charter will confer on the company *banking privileges*, which will give to the States through which the road passes, and indeed to the whole South and West, a currency that will always be of equal value, from the Lakes to the Atlantic; and will at the same time furnish a monied capital to sustain the immense commerce which this road must necessarily create

To share in these benefits and aid in dispensing these blessings, let all who can take stock. Let the present subscription be raised to $6,000,000; and then out of the surplus revenue to be distributed among the States, let South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, each take one million, and North Carolina half a million, and the great work is accomplished.

GEORGIA.

On the 8th inst. the Message of Gov. Schley was delivered to the Legislature—This is an exceedingly well written document—its language is select, and the style perspicuous. His excellency recounts rapidly but very distinctly, the prominent features of the late Creek war, and pays a just tribute to the valor of the Georgia troops. Upon the subject of the late Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money," the Governor makes the following strong patriotic observations, which we would respectfully recommend to the consideration of such of our Legislators as do not imagine themselves too elevated to be counselled

"This act of Congress presents a subject of no ordinary interest, and involves principles which demand the deliberate investigation of the General Assembly.—Although the law is nominally constitutional because it purports to be "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," and so far as that purpose was entertained, may be considered as *really* so, yet declarations at the time of its enactment, and since, by some of its ablest advocates that these deposites were intended as donations never to be reclaimed; and the simultaneous avowal by the great beneficiaries of the Tariff, that this policy was to become a system to conciliate the complaining States, are calculated to excite a jealous watchfulness of innovation and of every effort to allure; or force, us from the primitive purity of our Government.

"We must fear these Greeks, even tho' they come with presents in their hands."

The framers of the Constitution never could have contemplated the accumulation of redundant revenue, to foster particular interests in its collection, and subsidize others in its distribution. Against such a system of injustice and corruption I trust that Georgia will enter her solemn protest, and call for such a reduction of the Tariff, as will prevent further unnecessary accumulation and division of the people's money.

Georgia will, I hope, never consent to give up her independence and be supported by the surplus revenue of the United States. She has ample resources of her own, and if she had not, she could obtain money from her people, who are too proud to permit her to be the beneficiary of the Federal Government, which has no means of supplying her wants, other than those obtained from the people by the exercise of a power delegated for another purpose, but improperly applied to raise money to corrupt them.

Two questions for the consideration of the General Assembly arise on this law. First. Will the State receive her proportion of the surplus upon the terms proposed? And secondly, if she so receive it, how shall it be disposed of?

As regards the first, I presume there can be little or no difference of opinion, because, if rejected, it would go to the other States and strengthen opposition to any objection she might urge against a measure already sustained by an overwhelming majority. And as there is no reasonable ground to hope that all, or even a majority of the States will refuse to receive the money. Georgia by doing so, could not, unaided by her sister States, arrest the operation of the law, or give a sufficient rebuke to Congress for thus sporting with the best interest of the republic. Under these circumstances, the State will act with commendable policy of the surplus revenue upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act.

The second question is one upon which it is probable, there may be some diversity of opinion, not in regard to the nature of the State's interest in the fund and her obligation to return it, but as to the mode of investing it.

The money to be deposited is, and will continue to be, the property of the United States. It may be, that this fund is not intended to be reclaimed, and unless war should cut off the revenue from commerce, probably never will be, but, whatever may have been the real design of those who enacted the law, we will be bound by its terms, and should be prepared, *at all times*, to redeem the pledge it exacts.

DAVIS'
(Late M'Adams') Hotel.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he will, assisted by Mrs. Davis, (late Mrs. M'Adams) continue the

House of Entertainment

known as M'Adams' Hotel, extensively improved in every respect, and will jointly use their best exertions to render the establishment worthy of patronage. They can confidently promise to all, a well regulated and quiet abode, with the comforts of a good table, supplied bountifully with every variety the country affords, and the bar with the choicest liquors

His Stables

shall be always provided with abundance of provender, and entrusted to careful and attentive ostlers

Call and judge how far we redeem our pledges, and it shall not be our fault if any go away dissatisfied or fail to afford us patronage. C. H DAVIS.

Oct 29—37—d

The Telescope Columbia, Journal Fayetteville, and Patriot Charleston, will please insert the above once a week for four weeks and send their bills to the subscriber for payment

STRAYED

ON the 10th inst., a Bay HORSE, 3 years old, with a star in his forehead, 15 1-2 hands high; with saddle, briddle and martingale, all nearly new, and saddle blanket with 2 black stripes on it. If said horse is stopped and delivered at M'Adams' Hotel, the person so doing will be liberally rewarded.

Nov. 12.—38 tf

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 25, 1836.

The Legislature of this State meets on Monday next.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The papers from every section are teeming with accounts of the Elections from those States where they have been held, and with speculations as to the result in the States where they have not yet been ascertained. The returns are not sufficiently complete to determine yet who is the successful candidate for the Presidency, but enough has transpired to convince us that MARTIN VAN BUREN will succeed General JACKSON.

It requires one hundred and forty-six votes to make an election, and the following is the state of Polls thus far.

	Van Buren.		Harrison.		White.
Maine	10	Vermont	7		00
N. Hampshire	7	Delaware	3		00
Connecticut	8	Maryland	10		00
New York	42	Ohio	21		00
Pennsylvania	30		00		00
Virginia	23		00		00
Norcalina	16		00	Georgia	11
	135		41		

The Steamer *Cheraw* reached Camden on Monday last, being her first visit the present season. She left Charleston nearly two weeks previous to her arrival, detained, we understand for want of wood on the river, for procuring of which, proper arrangements had not been made. Our river has been for the last three or four weeks in fine boating order, and is so now.

We published an article last week from the Raleigh *Register*, giving an account of the death of Mr W. P. FERRAND, who was said to have been killed by the upsetting of the Stage, sixteen miles this side of Cheraw. Both the Fayetteville papers, the *Journal* and the *Observer*, say that the writer was in error, and that the person killed was not Mr FERRAND, but a Mr. PERRITT. We have ourselves heard none of the particulars of this fatal accident—except what we have seen in the papers, and consequently are not able to say who is correct.

The last Raleigh *Register* notices the correction made by the Fayetteville papers, and say that their correspondent received his information from Mr. BROADFOOT, who we think was not likely to be mistaken. The Register states however, that they understand from another source, that the deceased is Mr. E. S. FERRAND, half brother of W. P. FERRAND.

Communications.

CAMDEN S. C. JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

On the 7th inst. the day before the races, a sweepstake for 3 years old colts and fillies, $100 entrance, half forfeit with 4 subscribers came off, 2 paid forfeit, the other two run, to wit:

P. M'Ra's jun C. S. C. Eclat, by Godolphin, 86 lbs.

J. J. Harrison's B. C. by Bullocks Mackie John, out of the dam of American Citizen, 80 lbs

Eclat 1 and 1

B. C. (Harrison's) 2 and 2

Time, 1st heat 1 m. 54 1-2 s. 2d h 1 m. 58 1-2 s.

On the 8th J. C Race 2 mile heats, purse $300, 4 entries.

G. Edmonson's S. F Jone 3 years old, 87 lbs. by John Richards, dam an Expedition mare.

J. J. Harrison's G M. Chestatee, 5 yrs old, 109 lbs, by Bertrand, dam a Galatin mare

J. J. Moore's S H. Don John 4 yrs old 100 lbs by Claremont, dam Dorcadia.

J H Adams' B. M. 4 yrs. old, by Johanna, dam, Sir Charles.

G. M. Chestatee, 1st h. 2d, 2d h. 1st 3d h. 1st.

B. M. Hebe 1st h. 1st, 2d h. 2d, 3d h. 2d.

S. F. Jone 1st h. 3d, 2d h. 3d, 3d h. bolted and distanced

S. H Don John distanced.

Time 1st h. 3 m. 55 s. 2d h. 3 m. 39 s. 3d h. 3 m. 57 s.

On the 9th 3 m. heats purse $400, 4 entries.

J. J. Harrison's G. M. Sally Vandyke, 4 yrs old, 97 lbs. by Henry, dam Durock.

J. H. Adam's G. C. Camden, 3 yrs old, 90 lbs. by Tonson dam Oscar.

G Edmonson's B M Jane Read, 4 yrs. old 97 lbs by Lance dam Expedition.

P. M Ra's C. S. C. Eclat 3 yrs. old, 90 lbs. by Godolphin, Kosciusko,

G. M S. Vandyke 1st h. 1st and 2d h. 1st.

G. C. Camden, 1st h 2d and 3d h bolted and distanced.

The other two distanced in 1st heat.

Time 1st h. 5 m 59 s. 2d h. no time kept.

On the 10th 4 m. h. purse $500 4 entries.

J J. Harrison's G. C. Kite 3 years old, 90 lbs by Bullock's Mackie John, dam Bullock's Elizabeth

J. H Adam's C H Sir Kenneth, by Crusado, dam ——

G Edmonson's Brown mare, by Jackson, dam——

P M'Ra's C. mare. Slow and Easy, by Crusado dam by Coscincko

G. Colt Kite 1st h 1st and 2d h. 1st.

C. H. Sir Kenneth 1st h. 2d and 3d h 2d the other 2 distanced.

Time of each heat 8 m. 4 s.

On the 11th mile heats best 3 in 5, purse $300, 3 entries.

J J. Harrison's S M Eliza Hicks, 5 years old, 109 lbs by Timoleon, dam Potomac

W. Hampton's C. H. Wilcox by Sir Charles

Mr. Webb's C. H Garrett, by Claramont

S. E. Hicks, 1 h 1st, 2d h 2d, 3d h 1st 4th h 1st

C H Wilcox, 1st h 2d, 2d h 1st, 3d h 2d, 4th h 2d

C. H Garrett, 1st h 3d, 2d h distanced

time, 1st h. 1 m 51 s. 2d h. 1 m. 53 s 3d h 2 m 4th h 1 m 59 s

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Mr. Editor:—Permit me to call the attention of the "Commissioners of Roads" to the dreadfull situation of that portion leading from Camden to the boat yard. PUBLIC GOOD.

MARRIED On Wednesday evening at Col. W. J. Taylor's, by the Rev Mr Witherspoon, L. L WHITAKER, Esq. of this place to Miss MUIR of Charleston.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RUSSELL Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Kershaw District at the ensuing election.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following property; his Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, the Dwelling House adjoining, containing six rooms, lately occupied by Mr D. L. Desaussure, the large house occupied as the female Academy, the store and ware houses corner of Broad and Rutledge streets, opposite the new Bank, a comfortable summer residence at Kirkwood, near the spring

For terms and further particulars, apply to

J. K. DOUGLAS.

Nov. 26—40—