

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The president of the United States, Millard Fillmore, has written the following letter to the Boston Common Council, which was read before that body on the 12 inst. We have printed certain portions of this letter in italics in order to draw to those portions the particular attention of our readers. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1851.

Hon. Francis Brinley, President of the Common Council of the City of Boston.

SIR: When I had the pleasure of meeting you and your associates of the committee from Boston in New York, and you did me the honor of inviting me to visit your city, and kindly tendered me, on behalf of the Common Council, its hospitalities, I fondly hoped that I should be able, during the present month, to accept your invitation. But I regret to say that I find it inconsistent with what I deem my public duty to indulge in this gratification; and therefore, while I am profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor implied by the invitation, I feel reluctantly compelled to decline it.

My personal acquaintance in your city is but slight—but slight as it has been, it has left many pleasant recollections, and I should have been extremely happy to have renewed and extended it at this time. I have long entertained a high respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of your citizens, and recent events have not impaired that respect. You have been, and I hope will be a law-abiding people. I know that your devotion to this great principle has had a severe test in your recent efforts to execute the law for the return of fugitive slaves. Slavery in any form is repugnant to your feelings and education, and the fugitive naturally and inevitably excites your deepest sympathies. Nothing but a stern sense of duty, founded upon a rational, solemn conviction, that a constitutional and legal obligation must be obeyed, at any and every sacrifice, could have insured the execution of law in a case like this. But for myself, I never doubted that the law would ultimately triumph. Good faith is the foundation of all morality and all social security.

The free States had pledged themselves by the Constitution to the performance of this duty. The slave States had a right to insist upon its performance. There was then no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the Constitution of our country in the dust, and run the hazard of a civil war; or else to admit the obligation like honest, true hearted men, and do all in our power to comply with it, still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised, by those who have the constitutional power to abolish slavery and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction, to get rid of the evil, without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom mortal hands have ever raised, and in its ruins extinguishing the last hope of humanity for self-government. Permit me to say, that this Government has cost Boston too much to be given up or hazarded for slight and trivial causes. Some of the patriots of the revolution still linger among you, and the monumental pillar of your grateful recollection of the heroes who fell at Bunker Hill, would seem to be a mockery, if their sons could so soon forget that this Constitution cost the heart's blood of their sons.

That your citizens have acted wisely and patriotically in sustaining the law, I cannot doubt. Their conduct has been governed by the highest sense of moral and political obligation; and for this noble example I feel constrained, as the Chief Magistrate, whose special duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to return the citizens of Boston my warmest acknowledgments—and I should have been most happy to have done this in person, were it consistent with my official engagements to leave this city.

With many thanks to you, and through you to the citizens of Boston, for this kind invitation, I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Here we have the President of the United States expressing the sympathies of the people of Boston in favor of escaped slaves, and speaking of Slavery itself as an "evil" of which it is the duty of the Southern People to rid themselves in due time! Nay more, he thanks the people of Boston because they did not trample the Constitution and the laws under foot, and withhold from a Southern man his property by force!!

Does a citizen of this country deserve credit and consideration because he refrains from committing the crime of treason? Mr. Fillmore seems to think so. The President of the United States declares Slavery to be an "evil" and steps beyond the limits of his duty by expressing the "hope" and the "trust" that the people of the South will in due time, abolish this "evil." We regard this letter as most significant and extraordinary. This cant about the "evil" of Slavery has at length reached the Executive Chair of the United States, and this letter of compliments to a notorious Abolition City has been made the medium for conveying it to the whole country. We say cant—aye, hyperisy. Pharisism—that spirit which is so pure itself that it can perceive all kinds of sins and moral blemishes in others, and which thanks God that it is "not as other men are"—that spirit now speaks from the seat of Washington!

Mr. Fillmore is the choice of the Raleigh Register for next Presidency of the United States. Will that paper tell its readers and tell us, what right Mr. Fillmore has, as President of the United States, to express the opinion that Slavery is an "evil"? Is he not, in so doing, throwing the moral power of his high position against it, and giving aid and encouragement to those fanatics who brand Slavery as a sin and a crime!—*Charleston Mercury.*

It was the custom of the higher order of the Germans to drink mead, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression "to spend the honey moon."

The man who builds and want where with to pay, provides a home from which to run away.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

From and after the 30th June, 1851, the mode of computing the rates upon inland letters—i. e. letters from one office within the United States or Territories to another, and also upon letters between the United States and the British North American Provinces, is to be as follows, to wit: Single rate, if not exceeding half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; treble rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce and a half; and so on, charging an additional rate for every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

The mode of computing rates upon letters to Great Britain, and to all other foreign countries, the British North American Provinces excepted, will remain as at present, under the act of 3d March, 1849, and agreeably to instruction appended to the table of foreign postages.

DIRECTIONS.

- 1st. Every letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce.
- 2d. All drop letters, or letters placed in any post shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent.
- Each deputy postmaster, whose compensation for June did not exceed \$200, may send through the mail all written communications addressed not exceed in weight one half ounce, free of postage letters unless written by themselves, and on their part to receive free of postage any thing but written communications of their private business.

NEWSPAPER RATES, per quarter, when sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers.

From and after the 30th June, 1851, for each newspaper, not exceeding three ounces in weight, the next rates per quarter are to be paid quarterly advance. These rates only apply where the paper is sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers.

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	- - - - -	1,000
Over 50 and not exceeding 300	- - - - -	2,000
" 300	- - - - -	3,000
" 1,000	- - - - -	4,000
" 2,000	- - - - -	5,000
" 4,000	- - - - -	6,000

DIRECTIONS.

- 1st. Weekly papers only, when sent as above stated, they are published; and this although conveyed in a box.
- 2d. Newspapers containing not over 300 square inches.
- 3d. Publishers of newspapers are allowed to exchange, free of postage, one copy of each number only; and this privilege extends to newspapers published in Canada.
- 4th. The weight of newspapers must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state.
- 5th. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.
- 6th. Payment in advance does not entitle the party paying to any deduction from the above rates.

RATES OF POSTAGE to be charged upon all transient Newspapers and every other description of Printed Matter, except Newspapers and Periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers.

	Weighting 1 ounce or under.	Over 1 ounce and not over 2 ounces.	Over 2 ounces and not over 3 ounces.	Over 3 ounces and not over 4 ounces.	Over 4 ounces and not over 5 ounces.	Over 5 ounces and not over 6 ounces.	Over 6 ounces and not over 7 ounces.	Over 7 ounces and not over 8 ounces.	Over 8 ounces and not over 9 ounces.	Over 9 ounces and not over 10 ounces.
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
When sent not over 300 miles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Over 300 and not over 1500	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Over 1500 and not over 2500	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
Over 2500 and not over 3500	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
Over 3500 miles	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50

DIRECTIONS.

- 1st. On every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical magazine, book and every other description of printed matter, the above rates must in all cases be prepaid, according to the weight.
- 2d. Whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required to be prepaid, shall, through the inattention of post-masters, or otherwise, be sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the above rates.
- 3d. Bound books and parcels of printed matter, not weighing over thirty-two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter.
- Periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, are to be charged with one half the rates mentioned in the last above table, and prepayment of a quarter's postage thereon must in all cases be required. Periodicals published at intervals of more than three months are charged with the full rate, which must be prepaid.

THE NEW FEMALE COSTUME.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, June 20.

A meeting of those in favor of the new Bloomer costume was held in Mechanics' (upper) Hall last evening. About two hundred persons were present, about two-thirds of whom were ladies. Mrs. Sumner presided, and Miss Sears was chosen Secretary. It was voted to join the Fourth of July procession in Bloomer costume and arrangements were also made relative to the presentation of a banner on the morning of that day to Engine Company No. 11. A committee of arrangements was also appointed to make arrangements for a dinner on the Fourth. There will be another meeting at the same place to-morrow evening—to which ladies and gentlemen in favor of the new costume are invited.

From the Jersey City Sentinel, June 20.

Last evening, about half past 8 o'clock, a young lady, in full "Bloomer" costume, was seen promenading Newark avenue. We are informed that she resides in the Third Ward. She attracted great attention, but no ungallantry was exhibited toward her, and no attempt made to interrupt her progress. Her movements were graceful and dignified, and her whole appearance lady-like. The novel attire she wore was very becoming to her symmetrical form, and she proceeded on her way, not the least daunted by the universal observation of which she was the subject.

SUBLIME TRUTHS.—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unlettered, unenvied mind.—Let him have his gardens, his fields, his woods, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind; a mind which can see and adore the Creator in his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness and truth—this man is greater as well as happier in his poverty, than the other in his riches—the one is little higher than the beast, the other is little lower than an angel.—*Jones of N.*

Another Annexation Scheme.—Agents of the Mexican Government, it is stated by the New York Tribune, have arrived in this country, authorized to sell to the United States the three provinces of Sonora, Lower California and Chihuahua, with the hope of recruiting her finances.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1851.

Our Next Paper

Will be published on Tuesday 8th inst., in consequence of Friday being the 4th. We are disposed to relieve ourselves from our duties Editorially, and afford our hands a short time for recreation.

Our Market,

Has remained dull and inactive for several weeks past. There is little or no Cotton coming in, and our quotations are merely nominal, and may be made to-day, from 5¢ to 9 cents.

Rain in Abundance.

We have no lack of rain, and the crops are doing well. We are informed that very large crops of Wheat and grain will in all probability be made, at least in some of the middle and upper Districts, which to us is gratifying intelligence.

The mails for Bishopville, Darlington, &c. &c. for Cheraw, & on to Raleigh, N. C., will be made up daily at 3 P. M.

The mails for the North beyond Raleigh, will be made up in future, via Charleston S. C., at 5 P. M.

JOHN N. GAMEWELL, P. M.

July 1st 1851

Attention Citizens of Lancaster.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Southern Rights Association of Lancaster District, will be held on the 1st Monday (7th) of July prox., at Lancaster, at 12 M.

The punctual attendance of every member is respectfully urged, and the citizens of the District—one and all—are earnestly solicited to attend.

Brother Badger

Complains of not receiving the Journal regularly, or to use his own words, he gets it "about once a month." We assure our friend, that he is one who never will be slighted intentionally, and if our paper fails to reach him it is not our fault, not that of our Post Master. The papers are regularly mailed, and if they do not get to their destination, somebody else is to blame. The fact is the affairs of this Union are out of order anyhow, and they don't work to suit us.

Mortality in Cities,

The following statement comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending June 21, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston	74	138,788	1 in 1875
New York	363	517,849	1 in 1426
Philadelphia	161	350,000	1 in 2180
Baltimore	97	169,025	1 in 1742
Charleston	13	43,014	1 in 3309
Savannah	12	16,000	1 in 1333

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The City having subscribed \$250,000 to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, payable in stock of the above Company, and their charter having made no provision for subscriptions of this character, a proposition, we understand, has been laid before the citizens to come forward individually and guarantee the sum for this stock, in order to overcome the obstacle to its acceptance. The Mercury of Saturday says: We have no doubt that the public spirit of our citizens will induce them promptly to respond to this call, and thus render effectual a subscription which in its present form defeats its own effect.

28th June.

In Charleston a salute of fifty Guns was fired in honor of the day of day-break, and the citizens celebrated the occasion with appropriate honors—in sight the old Fort, whose venerable walls are frowning upon the sea. The true-hearted Carolinians, could at least look upon its majestic walls, and exult in just and honest pride, knowing that Carolina chivalry and valor preserved it once, and is willing to maintain it now, in spite of "Federal threats or Federal guns."

President Fillmore's Letter.

We refer our readers particularly to the letter of his Majesty, King Millard the first, written in good faith to the Bostonians. He is true to his colors. Says in plain language he is averse to the institutions of the South, and hopes for their speedy abolition. He is nevertheless a good whig, and is supported with a spirit so loving and loyal, by the Georgia and North Carolina Whigs—who would not have a party?

Candidates for Congress.

For 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, Hon. G. W. Caldwell, and Gen. Dockery.

We don't like to ask too many questions brother Badger, but we would like to know if the name of Jockery would not come nearer the thing for the Whig Candidate and his party, in your district. We hope, however, that all will be right; and when your people call for their Congressman they will call well, (Caldwell.)

New Postage Rates.

We refer our readers to the new rates of Postage, found in another place of to-day's paper. On and after this date, the postage on Letters for 3000 miles or less, will be Three Cents prepaid—Five cents unpaid. Over 3000 miles, double these rates.

One, Three and Twelve cents Postage Stamps, for the preparation of Letters and News Papers, always for sale at the Post Office.

PLEADING BEFORE JURIES.—A HINT TO LAWYERS.—Sir Jas. Scarlett, (afterwards Lord Abinger) the eminent English lawyer, accounted for his success with juries as follows:

"I take care to press home the one principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. I find, also, when I exceed half an hour in pleading, that I am doing mischief to my client."

Celebration of the 76th Anniversary of American Independence.

The day will be announced by a salute of 13 Guns, and the ringing of Bells. The Citizens will assemble at the Council Room at 9 o'clock, to elect an Orator for the 4th July 1852.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed at the Market, in the following order under the command of Lt. Col. J. B. Keishaw:

- DeKalb Rifle Guards.
- Beat Company No. 2.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- Officiating Clergy.
- Orator and Reader.
- Intendant and Warden's of the Town.
- Citizens Generally.
- Kershaw Troop.

The Procession will march up Broad and DeKalb Streets to the Presbyterian Church, where will be performed the following exercises.

- March on the Organ.
- Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hay.
- March on the Organ.
- Reading Declaration of Independence,
- By W. H. R. Workman, Esq.
- March on the Organ.
- Oration by Thos. J. Warren, Esq.

At the close of the Exercises at the Church, a salute will be fired. A Dinner will be provided to which the citizens of the District are invited.

- A. G. BASKIN, } Committee
- B. W. GIBBONS, } of
- L. W. BALLARD, } Arrangements.

Excitement at Gosport Navy Yard.—On the President's visit at the Gosport Navy Yard, the mechanics and laborers being excluded from the Yard, a meeting of these took place at Portsmouth, and a Committee was appointed to wait on the commandant, Capt. Stringham, who refused to revoke the order. Another Committee was appointed to wait on the President. The greatest excitement prevailed in Portsmouth.

The deaths from cholera at St. Louis for the week ending the 22d, were 149, mostly emigrants.

A destructive fire occurred at Boston on Tuesday in the store of Messrs. Collins & Co., Atkinson street, which destroyed property worth \$20,000.

Fruits of Disobedience.—In Pelham, N. H. Mrs. Moreland was shot and fatally wounded while struggling with her son, aged 16, who had taken his fowling piece to go a gunning, which his mother forbid.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

THE COSDEN MASSACRE

Sentence of Shelton, Taylor and Murphy. CHRISTERTOWNS, June 25, 1851.

Yesterday having been designated by the court as the day on which sentence of death should be pronounced upon William Shelton, Abraham Taylor and Nicholas Murphy, convicted of the murders of William Cosden and family, a great concourse of people assembled at the appointed hour, 12 M., to hear the sentence.

The prisoners, having been manacled together, were brought into court and placed in the dock. The Chief Judge then, addressing the prisoners in order, inquired what cause they could show why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon them. To this Shelton replied, "I have nothing to say, except that I was not there, and know nothing about it." Taylor's reply was, "I am as innocent as that boy in the bar; the witnesses, Shaw and Drummond, have sworn falsely except in the statement of Shaw that I took a drink with him at the spring." Murphy replied, "I am not guilty; I know neither part nor parcel of the matter." Judge Chambers then proceeded to address the prisoners, and to pronounce the sentence, of the law.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd.	13 to 18	lard,	lb 10 to 13
Rope	6 to 10	Lead,	lb 6 to 7
Bacon,	lb 9 to 12	Molasses,	gall 3 to 4
Butter,	lb 18 to 20	Blackarel,	bid 3 to 4
Brandy,	gall 28 to 35	Nails,	lb 41 to 6
Beeswax,	lb 18 to 22	Oats,	bushel 75
Beef,	lb 4 to 5	Peas,	bushel 80
Cheese,	lb 12 to 15	Potatoes, sweet,	bu 50
Cotton,	lb 5 to 9	Irish bu	12
Corn,	bushel 30 to 31	Rye,	bushel 95 to 1
Flour,	bid 6 to 6 1/2	Rice,	bushel 3 to 4
Fodder,	cwt 11 to 15	Sugar,	lb 7 to 10
Hides, dry,	lb 8 to 9	Salt,	sack 13
Iron,	lb 5 to 6	shot,	bag 14
Lime,	bid 2 to 2 1/2	Tobacco,	lb 10 to 50
Leather, sole,	lb 17 to 22	Wheat,	bush 1

Preserves, Brandy Peaches, &c.

I. Ginger Preserves, W. I. do. (assorted.) E. Brandy Peaches, Lemon Syrup, Curacao, Maraschino, and other Cordials, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Claret and N. C. Black-berry do.

HEIDSEICH CHAMPAIGNE

Gauva Jelly, Catsups and Sauces, Rose Water, Chocolate, Prunes and Raisins, English, French, and American Mustard, do. do. do. Pickles, Imitation English Cheese, Macaroni, &c.

ALSO

English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Shell Barks and Soft Shelled Almonds.

ROBT. LATTA.

Camden, July 1, 1851. 52 tf

100 Sacks Salt to close consignment.

Fine Baltimore Flour and Lard at the lowest prices. E. W. BONNEY.

Mating.

White and Colored Mating 4 and 5-4, for sale at a reduced price by E. W. BONNEY.

Ladie's Dress Goods.

A Splendid assortment of Ladie's Dress Goods in a great variety of styles, will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close them out. Among them may be found some very rich and rare patterns. E. W. BONNEY.

HAY Cutters and Corn Shellers of the most approved patterns, just received by E. W. BONNEY.

EXTRACTS, White Ginger, Citron, Currants,

Lemon Syrup, and best Port Wine, for sale by E. W. BONNEY.

A Pair of Gentle family Horses for sale by

E. W. BONNEY.