

next election between him and General Harrison. Looking upon the latter gentleman as the representative of Federal principles, in the present contest, and knowing that he has never been identified with the republican party in any of its great struggles against the influences which have been calculated to take power from the States, and give it to the General Government; to suppose that I would for a moment think of giving my support to such an individual as a candidate for the Presidency would be a mockery of all public principle.

In respect to the statements which have been made in several of the newspapers of the day, that I disagree with many of my political friends in the estimate they have formed of General Harrison's military merits, I am not aware of having said anything to justify them. Having never admired General Harrison as a military man, or considered him possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army, I have looked at his political relations alone in the opinions I have formed or expressed respecting his pretensions to the Presidency, and the consequences which would result to the country, should the suffrages of the people place him in that high office.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

CAMDEN JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. CAROLINA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1840.

The Hon. JAMES R. PRINGLE, Collector of the Port of Charleston, died of apoplexy on the 11th inst: Mr. PRINGLE had filled the office of Collector for upwards of twenty years with fidelity, and had been nominated to the Senate as Receiver General, under the Independent Treasury Act.

The Hon. WM. SMITH, formerly a Judge of the court of Common Pleas, and Senator in Congress, from this State died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., on the 26th ult.

The Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written a letter to his constituents, in which he defines his position as one of dignified neutrality. He says he can neither support General Harrison nor Mr. Van Buren, and therefore, declines offering himself as a candidate for re-election. Speaking of the candidates for the Presidency, he remarks: "we belong to different schools in politics; I am a strict constructionist, and they, I believe, latitudinarians—Mr. Van Buren being rather less so of the two." In another portion of his letter he says: "both are committed, I think, to the power of the general government over the subject of internal improvement, but Gen. Harrison the more deeply of the two. He, I believe, voted for the system in all its forms."

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

We regret to learn that the Bankrupt bill, which passed the Senate a few days ago, and so severe, a struggle received its quietus in the House of Representatives on the 7th inst. It was read twice as a Senate bill, and on motion of Mr. PICKENS laid on the table, by a vote of 101 yeas, to 89 nays. Mr. P. gave as a reason for this course with the bill, the want of time to give it that consideration which so important a subject demanded, and as the bill was not to go into operation till next February, immediate action was the less necessary. The whole South Carolina delegation with the exception of Mr. BURLES, who was absent, voted for laying the bill on the table.

We have, during the whole discussion of this bill feared this result, and we should feel less concern on the subject, if we did not believe that want of time was not the true reason for giving this important measure the go by. Many of the members are opposed to it altogether, and if any mode could be adopted to get rid of it, without coming out in direct opposition, it would be resorted to. For ourselves, notwithstanding the decisive vote, by which it has been disposed of for the present, our opinions remain unchanged not only as to the power, but the expediency of immediate legislation on the subject.

The august body which framed the constitution of the United States, gave no power to legislate expressly upon particular subjects, which they would not have acted upon themselves, had they been called on to carry out the provisions of the constitution.

We look upon the enactment of some uniform system of Bankruptcy, as important, apart from the consideration of its humane provisions in enabling honest, and unfortunate debtors, to release themselves from their obligations, so that they may again, untrammelled, give their energies to business, and let their country have the benefit of their talents, enterprise and industry. It is of the utmost consequence, in an extended country like ours, which is day by day, assuming more and more of a commercial character, that we should have uniform laws defining distinctly the obligations of debtor and creditor. The insolvent laws of the various States, all of which, partake more or less of the character of Bankrupt laws, vary the relation of debtor & creditor precisely into as many different phases as there are States. Considering therefore the commercial character of the country without regard to the effects of the law upon contracts already existing, it is an important subject for legislation, which requires prompt action. How is it possible under existing circumstances, for a creditor in New York, or Philadelphia to know what obligations his debtor who lives in Kentucky, Ohio or Tennessee assumes when he makes his bill with him? What do merchants generally know of the insolvent or Bankrupt laws of the different States? There are few of our lawyers even, who can tell any thing about them, other than in the State in which they practice. It is therefore necessary, as the constitution expressly gives the power, that Congress should without delay exercise it, and thus settle a question which is of growing importance.

Cotton was open in Florida, the present season, as early as the 4th of July.

THE CASKET—We have received the first number of the *Seventeenth Volume* of the Philadelphia Casket, rich in literary gems. It contains a splendid mezzotint engraving, "The Gypsy's Warning," the most beautiful specimen of this superb art we have ever seen.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION—The news has reached us from New South Wales, by the way of Rio Janeiro, that the *Vincennes*, Lieut. WILKES, commander, has succeeded in landing upon a new Southern Continent, which was first discovered on the 17th of January. She ran down the coast about seven hundred miles, and has obtained specimens of rock and earth, some of them weighing one hundred pounds.

However interesting to geographers, this discovery is unimportant commercially considered, as the extreme cold must prevent any attempt at colonization. The *Peacock* was disabled from her contact with icebergs, and had put into Sidney, (N. South Wales,) for repairs. As soon as they were completed, the whole expedition were to proceed Southward.

DICKINS, the celebrated author of the *Pickwick papers* &c. is suffering from illness, and mental derangement. It is feared that his bright genius is destined to experience a premature and fatal blight. His mind has been overtasked, and the equilibrium of his brilliant imagination lost by a too constant exercise.

FRUIT—Peaches, apples and watermelons have been tolerably abundant in market for some weeks.

THE NEW WORLD—This paper has not reached us for the last fortnight, although it is received regularly by its subscribers. Is it forwarded as usual? If not, why?

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Bankrupt Bill; and to the Hon. T. D. SUMNER, for various public documents.

Messrs. Brown and Strange, Senators in Congress from the State of N. Carolina, have resigned their places; to take effect, on the meeting of the next legislature.

The sentence of the Naval Court Martial, which recently met in Philadelphia, for the trial of Com. J. D. ELLIOTT, is suspension from the service for four years, and withholding his pay for two years.

FOURTH OF JULY AT ABBEVILLE.

About 2500 persons attended to join in the festivities of the day. The Hon. Geo. McDuffie presided, assisted by Thos. C. Perrin, Thos. Thompson, and D. J. Red, as Vice Presidents.

After the Regular Toasts, the following was given:

By the Committee of Arrangements.—**GEO. McDUFFIE, the President of the day**—Our former distinguished, long-trying and faithful Representative in Congress—The champion of the Constitution, of the South and Southern interests. In statesmanship, talents and integrity equalled by few, surpassed by none. He now devotes his time, by his own choice, solely to the pursuits of Agriculture; but South Carolina still with pride points to him as one of her most cherished and gifted sons.

To this Mr. McDuffie replied by a speech of about an hour's length, which was enthusiastically cheered.

After his thanks to the meeting for remembering him in his retirement, he entered upon the topics which now agitate the public mind, premising that as he had, when in public life never concealed from his constituents his sentiments upon any political topic, even when he differed with them most widely, he trusted that he could not now, as a private citizen, be suspected of any sinister design when he declared his opinions.

He explained what the Independent Treasury was, and enforced the propriety of its adoption as a means of making the public Treasury safe, of rendering the Government wholly independent, of promoting economy in public expenditures, and of furnishing a sound currency. He had before supported the United States Bank as he found it existing, because he deemed it then useful as a regulator of the currency; but the same Bank, if now existing in the same form, could not regulate the State Banks, increased as they had been in number and capital; and a greater delusion never possessed any people, than that of those who supposed that the establishment of a new National Bank, such as might be hoped to furnish a sound currency, would afford any relief to the present distress.

Upon the Presidential question, as to the men merely, he was indifferent, however greatly he might suppose them to differ in ability; but looking upon them as the representatives of diverse parties and interests, he could not doubt the propriety of the South supporting Mr. Van Buren. He had thought ill of Mr. Van Buren, but had never been more disappointed by any one, than by him since his election. To Mr. Van Buren no one could now impute non-committal—his course had been open, firm and favorable to our interests—he had always been of the Republican party, opposed as now by the Federalists, and he seemed to be fairly acting up to his professions.

General Harrison was the representative of the money influence; known to be superannuated and imbecile; but set up by those who would use him for their purposes, and sustained by pageantry and boast, addresses to the lowest passions made by designing Aristocrats, beer barrels and log cabins, but no declaration of principles. He examined and contrasted

the claims of the two candidates to the favor of the South, and concluded by expressing in the strongest terms, his surprise and astonishment that any Southern man, with Republican principles, should hesitate one moment in giving to Mr. Van Buren his most zealous and cordial support.

The Hon. D. L. WARDLAW being then called for, addressed the meeting in a speech of about forty-five minutes, in which he rapidly and eloquently gave his views and the reasons for them. He avowed himself in favor of the Sub Treasury, and of any honest measure which might serve to compel the State Banks to a performance of their contracts. His opinions coincided with those expressed in the foregoing toasts—On the Presidential question he showed, that with regard to the course of the Abolitionists, to a system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, to a Tariff, to a United States Bank, to the principles of Democracy and State Rights, to the restoration and preservation of a sound currency, and to economy in the public expenditures, the South had much to hope from a continuance of Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration, and every thing to fear from the ascendancy of the party which sustains Gen. HARRISON. He declared his purpose, if elected, to give his hearty and zealous aid towards the election of Mr. VAN BUREN.

[Each of the other candidates present gave their sentiments, which accord with those of the gentlemen above.]

THE MILLER AND THE FOOL—A miller who attempted to be witty at the expense of a youth of weak intellect, accosted him with, "John, people say that you are a fool." To which John replied, "I don't know that I am sir; I know some things, sir, and some things I don't know, sir." "Well, John what do you know?" "I know that miller's have fat hogs sir."—"And what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they eat, sir."

THE LOAFER IN TEXAS.

A HUMOROUS SKETCH.

By the Editor of the *Morning Star*.

During the hardest of the storm, the day before yesterday, we took a lounge down to the steamboat landing; while standing on the brink of a deep gully that emptied its torrents of water into the bayou, our attention was attracted to the bottom of the gully, where a drunken loafer was stemming the torrent, holding on to a root fast anchored in the bank. The poor fellow, not knowing any one was near him, was combating his fate manfully, and in calculating his chances of escape, gave utterance to the following:

"Haynt this an orful sivation to be laced in, nohow. If I was a steamboat, a rail, or a wood pile, I'd be better worth fifty cents on the dollar than I'll ever be again. Unless I'm a gone case now, there haynt no truth in frenology. I've weighed all the chances like a general, and find only two that bears in my favor; the first is a skunk hole to crawl into, and the second a special interperstion of Providence; and the best chance of the two is so slim, if I only had the change, I'd give a premium for the skunk hole—their's my sentiments. If could be a mink, a muskrat, or a water snake, for about two months, perhaps I wouldn't mount the first stump tother side the Rio, and flap my wings and crow over everlastin' life scientifically preserved.

"But what's the use holding on this root? there haynt no skunk hole in these ere diggins;—the water is getting taller about a feet, and if my nose was as long as kingdom come, it wouldn't stick out much longer.

Oh, Jerry! Jerry! you're a gone sucker. Oh, I guess your marm don't know you're out, poor woman! wont she cry the glasses out of her spectacles when she hears her darlin' Jerry has got the whole of Bufferlo Rio for his confin? What a pity 'tis some philanthropis or member of the humane society never had foresight enough to build a house over this gutter, with a steam engine to keep out the water! If they'd done it in time, they might have had the honor and gratification of saving the life of a feller being; but it's all day with you Jerry, and a big harbor to cast anchor in. It's too bad to go off in this orful manner, when they knows I olers hated water ever since I was big enough to know 'twant whiskey. I feel the root givin' way, and since I don't know a prayer, here's a bit of Watts' Doxologer, to prove I died a Christian;

"On the bank where droop'd the willer, Long time ago."

Before Jerry got to the conclusion, he was washed into the bayou, within a few feet of a large flat that had just started for the steamboat; his eye caught the prospect of deliverance, and he changed the burden of his dirge into a thrilling cry of "Heav to! passenger overboard and sinking, with a belt full of specie! the man what saves me makes his fortune!" Jerry was fished ashore by a darkey, and to show his gratitude, invited Quashey to "go up to the doggerly and liquor."

[Communicated.]

MARRIED—Near Sandton, on Thursday evening the 25th June, by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, DAVID G. LEIGH, Esq. aged 63, to Mrs. RACHEL MILLER, aged 77.

The happy couple, we presume, were by no means confused in appearing at the hymeneal altar, it being the third time with the bridegroom, and the fifth with the bride.

LAW BLANKS

Printed and for sale at this Office.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT

ARTICLES.	PER	£	C	¢
Beef, in market,	lb	5	a	7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	8	a	9
by retail,	lb	10	a	12
Butter,	lb	15	a	25
Beeswax,	lb	20	a	25
Gauging,	yard	a	25	
Bale Rope	lb	10	a	14
Coffee	lb	14	a	16
Cotton	lb	5	a	8
Corn	bush.	90	a	95
Flour	bb'l	8	a	50
Feathers from wagons,	lb	37	a	40
Fodder	cwt	1	a	25
Hides, green,	lb	5	a	7
dry,	lb	10	a	12
Iron	cwt	5	a	8
Lime	cask	3	a	32
Lard	lb	10	a	15
Leather, sole	lb	22	a	25
Oil, currier's	gallon	75	a	1
lamp	gallon		a	2
Molasses	gal	45	a	56
Oats	bushel	45	a	50

We are authorized to announce the Hon. THOMAS D. SUMNER, our present Representative in Congress, as a Candidate for re-election. July 4, 1840.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BASKIN as a candidate for Ordinary for Kershaw District, at the approaching election. June 27.

We are authorized to announce JOHN R. JOY, Esq. as a candidate for Ordinary for this District, at the August election. June 27.

We are authorized by the friends of ISAAC TILLMAN, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature from Lancaster District, at the next election. July 4, 1840.

FLAT ROCK ACADEMY

The Principal of this Institution respectfully informs the public that it is situated 1-1/4 mile above Flat Rock. The following branches are taught at the rates annexed:

Orthography, Reading Writing and Arithmetic, at \$3 50 per quarter; English Grammar, with or without Geography, \$4 50 per quarter. Book-Keeping, which will be a separate charge, will be taught agreeably to the most approved methods, now practised.

References.—Col. David Miller, Mr. Joseph Kirkland, and Mr. John Knox, who are Trustees of the institution; also, D. G. Leigh, Esq. and Mr. George Fletcher. Boarding can be obtained on moderate terms at respectable houses in the neighborhood.

The situation of this institution is particularly eligible, as it respects health, good water or remoteness from any places of dissipation whatever. It is expected institution will be permanent.

Any communication on the subject, addressed to me at Santon, P. O. will meet with prompt attention.

From the long experience of the undersigned, as a teacher, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

S. S. CARPENTER.

July, 1840. 3133

South Carolina--Kershaw District.

D. L. DESAUSSURE tolls before me five head of Sheep, all Ewes, and marked in the ear with a swallow fork in the left, and crop and hole in the right, and marked on the rump with the letter H.—Appraised at \$1 25 cts. each.

THO. SALMOND, J. S. NETTLES, C. J. SHANNON, Appraisers.

R. L. WILSON, J. P.

July 17, 1840.

MECHANICSVILLE DEBATING SOCIETY.

DR. W. J. SPANN will deliver a quarterly address before this Society, on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst. at five o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited.

G. S. C. DESCHAMPS, Sec'y.

MILES JOY, Sec'y.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Jacob's Greek Reader,
Grove's Greek Lexicon,
Anthon's Horace,
" Cæsar,
" Cicero,
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Onley's
Emerson's Arithmetic, 1st, 2d, and 3d parts with the Key,
Abercrombie's Moral Philosophy,
Parker's Exercise in English Composition,
American Instructor,
Grimshaw's England, with Questions,
Goodrich's History of the U. States with Questions,
Blake's Natural Philosophy,
Just received, for sale by
ALEXANDER YOUNG.

July 11

AN ORDINANCE

To establish and regulate a Town Guard.

1. Be it Ordined by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Camden, now met and sitting in Council, That four persons shall be elected by the Council, who shall constitute and be the Town Guard, in and for the said Town, in lieu and place of the patrol of said Town, who shall perform all the duties required of the patrol, by Laws of the said State and Town now of force, or hereafter to be passed, and shall be subject to all the penalties, and shall have all the rights and authority, of the patrol, and the protection extended to the patrol, contained in the Laws of the said Town and State now of force, or hereafter to be enacted.

2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Council shall designate two of the said four Guardsmen, who shall be Sergeants of the Guard, and shall be responsible for the continuance on duty, and the due performance of duty, of the man on duty with him, and shall report to the Recorder, at the end of each calendar month, all absences from, and neglect of duty, by the man of his squad, and of the sergeant of the other squad, and all violations of the provisions of this Ordinance by them, or either of them, and the Recorder shall report the same to the Council at their first meeting thereafter.

In the absence of any one of the sergeants, the man of his squad shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties of his sergeant.

3. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of said four guardsmen, to assemble every night, at the ringing of the nine o'clock bell, in the guardroom, which shall be the south room of the second story of the Market House, and while not on duty, shall remain in the said guardroom until day light. It shall be the duty of the said two sergeants to divide the night into equal watches, and if they cannot agree thereon, then to decide by lot, which of said watches shall be performed by each, and the man of his squad respectively. It shall be the duty of one of said sergeants, at nine o'clock every night, together with the man of his squad, to proceed forthwith to patrol the streets of said Town, according to the laws of the said State and Town, as are now of force, or may hereafter be passed, and the sergeant shall take one part of said Town, and the man of his squad, the other part, which the sergeant shall designate, in which they shall respectively perform duty, and the sergeant shall appoint certain places and times at which he shall meet the man of his squad, during the said watch. But the sergeant on duty may require the man of his squad to accompany him to any part of said Town, if he shall deem the same necessary in the performance of his duty. And so soon as the term of watch of the squad on duty shall expire, the sergeant on duty shall return to the guardroom and wake up the relief guard, who shall be the other sergeant and man, and who shall proceed forthwith to perform the same duties required above of the relieved squad.

For each violation, of any of the provisions of this section, the guardman offending, shall be fined, not more than five dollars, at the discretion of the Council.

4. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sergeant of the squad which shall capture any free white person for a violation of the laws of the State or Town, shall commit such prisoner to jail, and give notice to the Intendant, and confine all slaves or free negroes captured for being without a legal permit, in the stocks at the guardroom, until next morning eight o'clock, unless sooner discharged by the other provisions of this clause, and the guardman who made the seizure, shall give notice to the owner of such slave before eight o'clock, and if one dollar shall then be paid to the said guardman, such slave or free negro shall be set at liberty, but if the said sum of one dollar be not then paid to the said guardman, such free negro or slave, shall be forthwith whipped by said guardman, according to law; and the sergeant of the squad which shall seize any free negro or slave for any other violation of the laws of the said Town or State, shall forthwith commit such prisoner to jail, and give notice to the Intendant next morning.

5. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on each and every Sunday, one squad of said guard, shall perform duty from nine o'clock in the morning, till such time before nine o'clock at night, as the Council may direct by Resolution, each member of which squad shall be on duty one half of said period; and all slaves and free negroes seized on Sunday, shall be dealt with according to law.

6. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each member of said guard shall be furnished by the Council with a stout stick and rattle, leather belt with a scabbard attached thereto, and a bayonet, and the sticks shall be so made that the bayonet may fasten thereon, which articles the said guard shall wear while on duty, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence therein; and the said guard shall be further armed with a musket and sufficient powder and balls when so directed by the Intendant or Council. And in case any one of the said guard on duty should need assistance in the performance of the duties of his watch, he shall spring his rattle, when the whole guard both those on duty and those at the guardroom, shall promptly repair to his assistance.

7. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case of a fire occurring at night, the fire bell shall be rung by the guard, and the whole of the guard shall turn out and patrol for the remainder of the night, in all parts of the Town.

8. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any one of the said guard may be removed from office, by a vote of the Council, and the said guard, while on duty at the guardhouse, shall be subject to the orders of the Intendant, or any member of the Town Council.

9. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That each member of said guard shall receive, out of the Town Treasury, compensation, at the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, to be paid at the end of each calendar month, by order of the Council; and any one of the said guard, quitting the guard, without the consent of the Council first obtained, shall forfeit his pay of the then current month; and no member of the said guard shall quit the service, until after the expiration of two weeks notice in writing to the Council under a penalty of ten dollars.

10. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no deputy shall be allowed or received in the place of any member of said guard, except by the permission of the Intendant, in case of the sickness of said guardman, or some member of his immediate family, and then only, at the expense of such guardman.

11. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each member of said guard to report to the Council, all violations of this ordinance by any one of the said guard.

12. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties for violation of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be inflicted by a vote of the Council, and the amount thereof deducted from the monthly pay of the guardman so fined.

Ratified in Council, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the sixty-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN M. DESAUSSURE,

Intendant of the Town of Camden.

John S. Richardson, Jr.

Being a suitable person to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, is nominated by

MANY VOTERS.

June 27.