

this State. The Bank, Internal Improvements, &c., have again and again been reprobated by South Carolina, and these are whig measures. I know of nothing which they have promised to do which we can approve, or which, by any possibility, can work in our favor. They have never pretended to principles which conform to ours, and their interests or supposed interests are diametrically opposed.

"Let me ask if a single Whig measure is known or thought of, beneficial to the South, or South Carolina. Their rivers, and harbors, and manufactures, and ships, and sailors, &c., are benefited by the appropriations of Congress; but these come from the Treasury, and that Treasury is filled by duties, and two-thirds of those duties most ultimately fall on the Plantation States, as they furnish two-thirds of our exports. But I am not disposed to disturb you with this vexed question. I solemnly declare I do not know of one opinion common to the Whig party, one principle generally acknowledged by them, or one feeling which can actuate them as a party, which is not, I believe, injurious to the South.

"General Taylor States in one of his letters that he will not veto any Whig measure, that is, any act passed by Congress, unless the same be unconstitutional or passed in haste: that is, without due consideration. These are sounding words, but they mean very little. In the first place, what can General Taylor know of the Constitution? In all doubtful cases he must receive as correct, the interpretations of those about him, and there will be none about him but Whigs. What the Whigs in Congress regard as constitutional will be constitutional in the opinion of General Taylor.

"Again, how can General Taylor ever decide that an act has been passed in a hurry or unadvisedly by Congress? If ever he takes this ground, satisfactory evidence will be afforded that he is not only very indiscreet but very unfit to be President. What! return a bill to either House with the declaration of the President appended thereto that not only one House but both Houses have acted without deliberation? Impossible! This will never be done. General Taylor says that the veto power is conservative. Granted. So is the negative of either House of Congress on the other. I cannot but think the General mistakes the Constitution. I have no doubt when surrounded by his Cabinet he will learn that a President must approve of an act before he signs it, and thus put upon record his approval. Could General Taylor, as an honest man, declare to the nation and the world he approved of an act when he did not approve of it. The act does not become a law until the President writes upon it 'approved,' and verifies the declaration by signing his name under it. The people have said as plainly as they could, in the constitution, that the President is appointed among other purposes to scrutinize such acts of Congress as they pass; and if he does not approve of them, they shall not become laws. If, indeed, he does not, within a certain number of days, signify to the House in which an act has originated, his objections, it will become a law without his approval. But are we to understand that the brave and high-minded Taylor will thus evade his constitutional responsibility? Impossible! He will soon learn that he cannot do so with honor, and therefore will not adhere to his present construction of the constitution. The fact is, General Taylor knows how to beat an enemy; but he does not know how to construe the Constitution. And how should he? His whole life has been passed in camps, and his very proficiency in arms is presumption against his knowledge of the laws and constitution. The Veto power is vastly more than he now thinks it is: it is conservative certainly, but much more than he supposes. The President is responsible for every act that becomes a law, unless passed in opposition to his Veto. He is to take care that the Republic suffer no detriment from unconstitutional, unjust, or impolitic laws.

"But I must come to close. I cannot consent to be one of the Vice Presidents. First, because I have already declared, in the name of the democratic party in Charleston, that they should take no action in the premises. Secondly, because many of my friends attended the Taylor meeting, whom I am not disposed to drive into the Whig ranks, by what will appear to them to be almost a personal opposition. I think they were wrong, and would win them back by some more conciliatory measures. If nothing more be said or done, many of them, if not all, who are not looking out for office, will, on reflection, see that it is better to vote for Cass than join the Whig party."

DANIEL E. HUGER.

SPEECH OF THE HON. FRANKLIN J. MOSES.

The following Report of the speech of the speech of the Hon. Mr. Moses, of Sumter District, at a Democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, N. Y., we extract from the N. Y. Herald of the 19th ult.

Hon. Mr. Moses, of South Carolina, after referring to the handsome reception he met with, and the reminiscences connected with Tammany Hall, said what is the great cause in which the democracy is engaged? Is it a contest for the election of men, or is it one of principle, between the old republican party and this new party, made up of the factions of all parties, moved by the great leaven of federalism? He confessed that when General Taylor's name was first proclaimed as an independent candidate, the people of South Carolina were disposed to support him; but when they saw him receive the nomination of the whigs, and associate his name with Millard Filmore, they concluded that whether they liked him or not, they liked the cause of their country better. (Cheers.) When they gave up Cass, it reminded him of the story of the two boys, who were about to divide a flock of sheep, which was the only property they inherited from their father. The older brother was wiser and more cunning than the other. The younger brother had a pet sheep, named Sandy, which he had raised, which slept in his room, which followed him everywhere, and which he thought a great deal of. The older brother, knowing this, divided the flock into two equal parts, as regards numbers, but one part contained all the poor and had sheep, and poor pet Sandy among them, and the other contained all the good ones. Now, said he, Bob, the sheep are equally divided, which half will you have? Bob looked at them along time and said, well, Sandy, we must part; I liked you well Sandy, while you were by yourself, but when you get into such bad company, I must give you up. (Laughter.) And so it was with General Taylor. Mr. Moses then alluded to the differences that exist between the whig and democratic parties, and asked whether they wanted another high tariff or another United States Bank. Suppose, he said, Mr. Filmore had occupied the place of George M. Dallas, when the question of the late tariff was decided, whose casting vote carried that measure, what would have been the consequence? Himself the representative of a tariff State, he acted on the principle,

ple, that on constitutional matters there could be no compromise. If there is an act in the whole of Mr. Polk's administration which he censured, it is, that he did not veto the Oregon compromise bill. His excuse was, for signing it, that that territory wanted a government; but a military government, under a democratic administration, would have been better than a civil government, the first acts of which would be performed by whig representatives. In respect to the position of South Carolina, the speaker said she was attached to the Union as any other State; but she was attached to it as our fathers framed it. She will sustain a position of equality in the Union, and will go to the death to sustain it. But, if the spirit of abolitionism is to prevail, South Carolina will say to the State of New York, "Let you and I have no more to do with this Union—it is not the Union of the revolution, but the Union of those who are endeavoring, from personal motives, like Nero of old, to fiddle while Rome is burning." South Carolina fought nobly for Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern feelings; but what has she got by way of gratitude? But he who was consigned to his political grave, and his son, John Van Buren, will write his epitaph.—He (Mr. M.) had but little faith in public men, who would be found capable of selling their country for a mess of pottage. (Cheers.) He would ask, who had General Taylor associated with him as Vice President? (Hear.) Millard Filmore. But he would refer to the letter he wrote to one Mr. Allison. (Cheers.) They say nothing in that letter that could protect them from the old abuse of the whig party; nothing that could protect them from having a National Bank; nothing to prevent their having such a Tariff as would elevate the rich upon the shoulders of the poor; nothing in relation to internal improvements, and harbor improvements, that was not purely and essentially whig. (Hear.) He would ask the whigs, did they mean to set a man of straw for the Presidency, who did not belong to the whigs, and yet, if he were elected to-morrow, he would have his cabinet composed of whigs? (Cheers, and cries of "that's it.") Would they then put such a man in the chair? (No.) Would they also put such a man as Filmore to fill the Vice President's chair? (No, no.) If they did, would they have patriotism and magnanimity, and independence? (No, no.) Would they place Martin Van Buren in the Presidential chair, because he wished the negro population white-washed? (Laughter and cries of no, no.) If they believe that Martin Van Buren, or his son, care one fig for the negro population, they are mistaken. The true state of the matter was this.—Martin Van Buren was endeavoring to erect a platform for his son, or to put down the Southern States. (Cheers.) That was the true state of the question. He would ask them, were they willing that such a state of things should be brought about so that every nigger could ride over their backs? (No, no, and vehement cheering.) That was a glorious response. He would carry home to his friends, in South Carolina, that response. (Renewed cheers.) Yes, they would receive it with—(Here some foolish abolitionist, in the crowd, made an effort to interrupt the speaker, and was soon thrust out the doors, causing at the same time, some confusion, after which the speaker resumed.) South Carolina would firmly support Cass and Butler. (Three cheers for South Carolina.) It would go heart and soul for Cass and Butler, and both New York and Massachusetts would do the same. (Cheers.) Charleston may have a few that would go for Taylor but the State would go, he pledged himself, for Cass and Butler. (Immense cheering.) They believed that Cass and Butler were honest politicians. It was said in the South, that General Taylor was a slaveholder, but he did not say what he was, and they in the South did not want to have anything to do with a man, who was afraid to speak, (applause,) or tell them what he was. (Cheering.) He did not wish to interfere with their local nominations for State officers, but the reputation of ex-Chancellor Walworth, and Mr. Charles O'Connor, required nothing in recommendation from him. (Vociferous and prolonged cheering.) He would leave them therefore, to themselves. (Cheers.) He would in conclusion, pledge South Carolina in favor of the Cass and Butler ticket. The speaker concluded amid much applause.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—We are called upon to chronicle one of the most heart rending and soul-sickening occurrences that falls to the lot of us frail mortals. Major Adam S. Camp, of our village, was killed on Thursday evening last, by a man named Joseph Glenn, and under the following circumstances, so far as we can obtain them, which had been, and was at the time of the murder, in the employ of Major Camp, as Overseer on his farm, some seven miles south of Spartanburg Court House, near the Glenn Springs road. Major Camp with his wife and daughter had been spending some time at the Springs, and were on their way home in company with several ladies of our village, and his brother Mr. Wm. Camp, and family. When the company arrived near the farm, Major Camp requested them to wait, as he desired to ride over to his place to give some directions to his negroes, which he did by getting on his wife's horse and side saddle. When he arrived at or near the house of his Overseer he stopped, and whilst giving some directions to his old negro man, at the same time sitting on his horse, was shot in the upper part of the breast, with two balls, from a rifle in the hands of said Joseph Glenn, who had concealed himself in a crib some thirty yards distant, for the diabolical purpose. Major Camp fell dead in a moment, and as the old negro man started to inform the company hard by of what was done, Glenn fired a musket with 16 buck shot at him, though without effect.

So soon as the distressing circumstances took place and the murderer had fled, there gathered around the lamented one his little family and friends, whose anguish and distress can better be imagined than described. He was brought immediately to the residence of Colonel Harris of four town, who is the father-in-law of Major Camp, at which place, on the following day, his funeral services were performed by the Rev. J. G. Landrum, and his remains were consigned to their last resting place in the grave yard at this place. The murderer was pursued immediately after he committed the deed by the proper authorities and the voluntary service of other gentlemen. He however gave himself up the next morning, and is now in the jail of this District awaiting his trial.

In the death of Major Camp, our community has lost one of its most useful citizens. He was one of our nearest neighbors, and we can bear testimony to the fact that he was all that could be desired as a friend, kind and accommodating to all. As a husband and father, superior to any we ever knew in tenderness and affection towards his family, never happier than when ministering to their comfort.

S. C. Spartan.

¶ Blessed are they that do not advertise, for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Columbia Telegraph of Saturday.

A Telegraphic Dispatch received last night, informs us of the arrival of the Steamer Cambria, at Boston, bringing later news.

Her accounts confirm those of the America in relation to the failure of the Irish Republic. The leaders had been foiled in their attempt to organize resistance, and the Military and Police were exerting all their vigilance to suppress disaffection, and capture Doheny. The State prosecutions against the leaders were just commencing.

This, like the former movement, has proved the desire of the people to revolt in certain provinces, principally the Southern, such as Ulster, but at the same time shown their utter inability to cope with the British forces, through the want of organization and concert. The sources of discontent and revolt, however, cannot be removed, and trouble may still be apprehended.

On the Continent affairs are still in a very stormy condition. Paris still continues in a very disaffected state—threatened by military conspiracies.

The great body of the people seem to repose confidence in the honesty and patriotism of Gen. Cavaignac, but the different factions are endeavoring to undermine his authority.

In Northern Italy, hostilities have been suspended on account of the French and English mediation.

Frankfort has been the scene of a sanguinary revolt. Thirty barricades have been erected by the people, and desperately defended. At the latest accounts the conflict was still going on.

The disturbed state of the Continental Politics still continues to exercise an injurious influence on Commerce, creating doubt and uncertainty, and embarrassing business operations. In the manufacturing Districts business is diminishing, and the Factories adopting short time.

The Armistice between Denmark and Prussia, has been ratified by the Frankfurt Assembly.

The weather for harvesting continued fine. Accounts received from Italy, speak of the most horrible atrocities having been perpetrated by both the Sicilian and Neapolitan Armies. Revolting as it appears, *Cannibalism*, is said to have been resorted to—dead bodies having been cut to pieces, roasted and eaten.

MARKETS.

The condition of the Markets at the time of the Steamer's sailing, was rather dull. Cotton was inactive. Fair Mobile and Orleans quoted 1-8 lower. Other descriptions unchanged, but tending downwards—as holders are anxious to sell. Fair Orleans brought 4 1/2 Uplands 4 1-8—Mobile 4 1-4.

The sales of the week amounted to 25,000 bales.

The Corn Market was firm on account of the prevalence of easterly winds preventing the arrival of supplies—though accounts from America of large shipments were calculated to check the tendency of prices to advance.

Corn is quoted at 35 to 27s. Flour 32 to 33d. Wheat, 4d and on Flour 2 to 6d.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—THE PROPERTY QUESTION.—The Bishops and Commissioners of the Southern Division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a meeting held at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th of September, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary in view of the rights and interests in controversy, that the necessary suits be instituted as soon as practicable, for the recovery of the funds and property falling due to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the contract of the plan of separation, adopted by the General Conference of 1844.

The reasons which the Episcopacy and the commissioners assign for this course are, in substance, that for the Church South to agree to the arbitration proposed, would be to admit the invalidity of the "plan of separation," that they have waited since the General Conference nearly four months, without having received any proposition from the Church, North, that several of the Northern Annual Conferences have met and adjourned, without conferring upon the General Conference the necessary constitutional authority to arbitrate; that superannuated Ministers in the Church South, their wives, and many widows and children, are suffering from the long delay of payments they were entitled to; that due notice was given in May last that the present resolve could not be delayed longer than S-tember; and finally, that any other course than that now determined upon would place in jeopardy "rights and claims previously admitted and provided for."—N. Y. Commercial.

EARLY SNOW.—We have a letter from Auburn, written on Saturday evening, which says: "We have had a severe storm for about two days. Yesterday it rained from early morning with a strong Northeast wind. About nine o'clock in the evening it commenced snowing and continued to snow for nearly three hours. Had the ground been hard without rain it would have been six inches deep. This morning on the way to Skaneateles the snow, by the fences, was an inch deep; it had frozen during the night. The thermometer early this morning was at 36, and very cold. To-day it is cold for the season."

We learn, also, that the summits and sides of the Catskill mountains were covered with snow on Saturday morning.

N. Y. Commercial.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA, &c.—By the late foreign advices, we learn that a correspondence has taken place between the Spanish Government and Mr. Saunders, the United States Minister, respecting Gen. Lopez's plot to deliver Cuba into the hands of the Yankees. The American Ambassador's explanations are considered quite satisfactory by the Spanish Cabinet, and all the communications that have passed between his Excellency and the Minister of Foreign Affairs were sent home by him in London a few days ago, by a special messenger, Spaniards regard Cuba as the gem of the Spanish crown. It is said that the United States Ambassador at Madrid, has been sounded by Narvez, with a view of finding out in an indirect manner, whether he will act as a mediator between himself and Great Britain for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation. Lord Palmerston has expressed his firm determination not to have anything more to do with the existing Spanish cabinet.

A DARK PICTURE.—A gentleman who has lately travelled extensively in the South-western States, stated at a public meeting the other day, that to his knowledge there was not a single book-store in all the State of Arkansas.

N. Y. Express.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, he would pull his hat over his eyes.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, October 11, 1848.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

¶ We would call the attention of the owners of Negroes to the Resolutions passed by Council, which will be found in another column.

Our Markets.

There has been a large supply of cotton during the past week, and prices firm, with a fair demand. We quote 4 1/2 to 5. Corn 45 cent bushel. Flour, 65 per barrel.

¶ We will endeavor to give a correct account of the State of our market for all produce, and our country friends may rely upon our quotations. We will in connection with the remarks on our own market give also the ruling rates of the Charleston market, so that all concerned, may have both before them and decide which is the best for the disposal of their produce. For some years past the cotton quotations of this market, have come up to within 1/4 to 1/2 cent of the Charleston prices. It takes fully 1/2 cent to cover the expenses of sending it to Charleston.

Acknowledgements.

We are indebted to Hon. A. P. BUTLER, for a copy of the Mexican Treaty, correspondence &c. We are indebted to Mr. Greenville, the publisher, for a copy of his Almanac for 1849, containing besides the usual information, a vast amount of useful matter. We consider this Almanac, the best issue we have seen for years.

Acceptance.

The Hon. WILLIAM B. SEABROOK, in a reply to his nomination by a meeting of the citizens of St. Johns Berkeley, for the office of Governor, accepts the nomination.

¶ C. F. Cluod the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Baltimore had been elected. It seems that the popular vote, as far as received shows a gain for the Whigs.

Movements in Charleston.

The following Resolution, accompanied by a lengthy address were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Charleston of both parties. We give the concluding paragraph of the address:—

Again we may be asked what we do propose to do? Our answer is: we propose, at present, nothing but union among ourselves. Union for consultation—for deliberation, as well as for action, against the proposed aggression; that, when the turmoil of the pending election is over, we may assemble together as brethren, to consider our position and discuss the modes of our defence. We will not anticipate what such assemblies may resolve upon, but hold ourselves in readiness for co operation in any measures which shall then be deemed advisable. In the mean time we content ourselves with recommending that such assemblies be convened immediately after our elections are over, and before the meeting of our Legislature, in every District and Parish throughout the State.

Resolved, That the condition of our federal relations is at this time so alarming as to justify the surrender of all party differences, in order to secure concert of action against the threatened invasion of the peace, and destruction of the sovereignty and equality of the Southern States by the other members of this Union.

Resolved, That while an arrangement between the North and the South in relation to the Territories of California and New Mexico, upon the basis of the Missouri compromise, would meet our approbation, yet as the only hope of such arrangement rests upon the private understanding and interpretation of public acts, in themselves more threatening than encouraging, it becomes us at once to realize that the South is driven for protection to the last bulwark of the Constitution, the Presidential veto.

Resolved, That under these circumstances, and more especially when we have no positive assurance that either of the prominent candidates for the Presidency will interpose this power to arrest the aggressions upon Southern rights and Southern interests, it is the part of prudence to contemplate the passage of an act by the next Congress excluding the South from California and New Mexico, as a political contingency which must and should be provided for before it comes upon us.

Resolved, That such provision and preparation belong to no party, but are the right and duty of the whole people of the South, who ought to meet in their primary assemblies to consider and determine upon their course in such emergency; and that we recommend such assemblies to be held by our fellow-citizens, in every District and Parish, as soon after our pending elections as practicable.

Resolved, That we are ready, without anticipating what course of action such assemblies may counsel, to co operate in any and every measure which may be adjudged best by our fellow citizens.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

GEN. JAMES HAMILTON AND LEWIS CASS.

General HAMILTON, once Governor of South Carolina, a long time member of Congress from the State, distinguished for his talents and chivalrous character in every station, and now a planter of the Southern part of Georgia, retired from public life, has addressed a letter of the date of Sept. 23, to a friend in Charleston, in answer to one addressed to him on the Presidential question. General HAMILTON says in the letter, "An intimate personal acquaintance with General Cass enables me to speak of him without any reference to the opinions of others," and he alludes to an acquaintance with General Cass at Washington, as well as in the city of Paris, when General HAMILTON was representing the Government of Texas, as Foreign Minister. It was General HAMILTON's talents and address that procured the recognition of the Independence of Texas by the British Government, and by the French, likewise, and also by other European powers. This was the great preliminary step in the Annexation of Texas to our Union. The impartial opinion of such a man as General HAMILTON is surely worth more than the petty slanders of such men as "Ogle" STEWART, of Pennsylvania, who has had the hardihood to charge Cass with the crime of peculation whilst Governor of the Northwest Territory, and whose misrepresentations of truth and fact have been circulated by a few prejudiced Whig partisans, who have persuaded themselves, and endeavor to persuade others, also, to believe every evil report of the Democratic candidate for President. It is honorable to most of the Whig papers and politicians that they have disclaimed to circulate such charges against Cass.

We have only room for a short extract from the letter of General HAMILTON. He speaks with the candor and fairness of a high-minded gentleman of both Cass and TAYLOR. His objection to the latter is political, not personal.

ADVENTURES OF A LETTER.—The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury says: "Some time since a letter containing bills of exchange amounting to

£5000, was posted in London, addressed to a banking firm at Boston. The word "Lincolnshire" being omitted from the address, the letter was put into an American bag, and crossed the Atlantic to Boston in Massachusetts. No answer being found, brother Johnathan honestly returned the letter, and on Tuesday morning last it reached its proper destination. Messrs. Good & Co.'s Boston, Lincolnshire—after typical traveling the Atlantic, and having caused a journey to London, and a long and anxious correspondence.

W. D. Epps, convicted of the murder of T. A. Muir, in Virginia has been sentenced to be hung on the 22d of December next.

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, gives almost every disease, and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of syrup of wild cherry bark; and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Cough, Liver Complaints, etc, it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a singular extract from Tar, which enhances its value. It is successful in pulmonary diseases, in almost every stage, where our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed J. Barra on the wrapper Sold in Camden by J. R. McKain; at wholesale by P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, and by Druggists generally in South Carolina.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bacon, per lb.	18 to 20	Lard,	13 1/2 to 15
Bale Rope,	10 to 12	Lard,	13 1/2 to 15
Butter,	12 to 18	Malasses,	gall 31 to 35
Brandy,	gall 28 to 35	Nails,	lb 6 to 8
Beeswax,	lb 18 to 22	Nails,	lb 6 to 8
Beef, fresh,	lb 4 to 6	Old Sperm,	gal 18 to 24
Cheese,	lb 14	Linseed, gal 70 to 75	
Coffee,	lb 8 to 10	Peas,	bus 50 to 55
Cotton,	lb 4 to 6	Peas, sweet,	bus 57 to 59
Corn, bushel,	45 to 50	Rice,	Irish bus 37 to 42
Flour, barrel,	44 to 5	Rice,	bus 37 to 42
Fodder, cwt 60 to 75		Rice,	bus 2 to 4
Glue,	lb 25 to 30	Sugar,	lb 8 to 16
Glass, 100 feet 24 to 30		Stalk,	per ton 40
Hides, (dry) lb 8 to 10		Shot,	lb 1 1/2 to 2
Iron,	lb 5 to 6	Shingles,	100 to 25
Lime,	bus 2 to 4	Tobacco,	lb 10 to 25
Leather, sole,	lb 18 to 22	Wheat,	bus 75 to 80

Consul Chamber, Oct. 7, 1848.

Resolved, That all passes for Negroes shall state the place, or places in the Town, to which they are permitted to go; and general permits to Negroes, to pass at large in the Town, shall not be considered valid: That permits for a month to Negroes to go to church, or remain at the premises where they have wives, shall be considered valid.

Ordered, That the Town Guard, conform to these Resolutions.

By order of Council, L. W. BALLARD, Town Recorder.

The Subscribers Agents for the Sale, Concord and Salem manufactory, are constantly supplied with the following goods and yarns, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, viz: Bales cotton Osnaburg, 3 4 and 7-8 plain, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 striped, shirting, 4-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Yarns of all numbers from 3 to 12 inclusive. Linsey, white and colored. The attention of planters and others are called to the Linsey, a new article in this market, for the quality and durability of which we are permitted to refer to Messrs. Jas. Chesnut, Jr., H. DeSausure and B. Boykin, who for some time past have been furnished with them. Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. VILLEPIGUE & SONS, Camden, October 11, 1848, 41 if

Hostilities Resumed.

The Masonic Hall clothing establishment, which has been closed during the summer months for the purpose of affording the proprietors a more favorable opportunity of visiting the North, and laying in a suitable stock of goods, was re-opened on Monday the 9th inst., with one of the finest and most select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever brought to this market, consisting in part of—Gentlemen's Frocks, business and Overcoats, cloaks, Pants, Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, Suspensorys, Under-shirts, Drawers, Dressing Gowns, &c. &c., which will be disposed of at a very small advance on cost for Cash. Persons visiting the Town, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the MASONIC HALL, W. A. KENT & M'CHELL, Camden, October 11th, 1848. 41 if

Small Bargains.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

G. W. OLNEY is now opening a general assortment of Boots and Shoes made to order expressly for this market, and warranted to give satisfaction to those who buy. It is needless to enumerate the various kinds and prices as persons who wish to save money will find it to their interest to call and judge for themselves. Determined to adhere to the cash system, he is thereby enabled to sell at least 10 per cent less than the like qualities can be purchased elsewhere.

The stock of Negro Brogans and Stitch downs of home manufacture is large, amply sufficient to supply all demands.

Also—An entire stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnet at corresponding Leather, shoe thread and all kinds of shoe maker's tools constantly on hand. Shoes made to order and repaired executed on moderate terms.—Store opposite the Bank of Camden. Camden, S. C., Oct. 11, 1848. 41 if

Dry Goods in Charleston.

FOR FALL TRADE.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and purchasers generally, to his stock of Goods for fall sales. He has recently received and opened

350 PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS, making the largest, most varied and elegant assortment he has ever possessed; consisting of every variety of new and Rich Dress Goods, Shawls, Wassetts, Laces, Hosiery, Linens, Linen Cloths, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Prints, Long Cloths, &c. &c.

His DOMESTIC GOODS ROOMS are as usual, well stocked with a great variety of Fabrics adapted to Negro wear, such as Ke yos, Sattinetts, Plains, Jeans, Stripes, Cotton and Linen Osnaburgs, Blankets, &c., &c.

He is prepared to supply Planters with the same style of GEORGIA PLAINS, he has sold for the past two years in any quantity. Samples of these Goods will be sent to any person who may desire them, and all orders shall receive prompt attention. Planters and others visiting Charleston, will find it to their interest to examine this stock, as it will be found the

Most Extensive in the Southern Country, and he is enabled to offer Goods at prices well worthy the attention of purchasers.

E. W. BANCROFT, 252 King-st. Charleston, Oct. 1848.

Notice.

Persons indebted to me by note or open account, who have not yet settled, are hereby notified to do so immediately.

S. B. LEEVY, Oct. 4, 1848. 40

He does not attack private character, and for this he is to be more respected; we wish he were more generally imitated. He speaks as one who knows of "the talents, tried worth and distinguished public services" of Gen. Cass.

"When I represented the Republic of Texas, (says General Hamilton,) at the Government of the King of the French, Gen. Cass was our Plenipotentiary. I owe to his zealous friendship and enlightened public spirit, in no small degree, the favorable impression I was able to make upon the mind of the then King of the French, in behalf of a country then independent, but now gloriously united to our own, which, in the extent of her territory and grandeur of her future resources, is destined to contribute so much wealth of the whole Union and to the domestic security of the South.

"I certainly, at the period to which I allude, could not but have felt much pride as an American, in witnessing the consideration which General Cass enjoyed at the Court of the French King, by manners the most bland and unostentatious, by the kindest regard for the wants and convenience of his countrymen, by a hospitality the most cordial and fervent, and by an ability which made our country felt in the Court of every crowned head in Europe. Although I take no part in the election, yet I am induced to believe that, should General Cass occupy the Presidential Chair, the interests of the South would be exposed to no peril and sustain no injury at his hands. In one word, I believe him utterly incapable of sectional injustice to any portion of the Union.

"In announcing this declaration, let it not be understood that it is made in any feeling of partisan opposition to the distinguished veteran who is really the only serious competitor Gen. Cass has to deal with in the approaching struggle. No, sir! If I had thrown myself into this contest with all the vehemence I once felt in past public canvasses, I could not find it in my heart to utter one word in unkindness or disparagement to his gallant old soldier."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A letter received at this late date informs us of quite a serious accident, which happened on the 2nd of Sept. in this District, and resulting in death. Mrs. JULIA M. TINDALL, wife of Mr. John J. Tindall accompanied by her husband, mother and younger brother, was riding in a buggy, for the purpose of visiting a brother residing on the other side of Santee river. A little below Mr. S. Richardson's, the horse took fright and, running away, threw Mr. Tindall and the brother out of the buggy. She ran the risk of jumping out and struck her head with much force against the hard clay, as the horses were ascending the hill. Some suppose that her head struck a flat part of a roof extending from a stump near which she lay when found. Almost lifeless, she was conveyed to the house of Mr. Richardson. The mother let herself out of the buggy and escaped with many but not serious bruises. Language fails to describe her anguish on seeing the condition of her daughter, nor were the feelings and grief of the husband less keen. After several days of intense suffering, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, this sad accident resulted in the death of Mrs. Tindall, at the early age of her 21st year. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and beloved by all who knew her. Her husband, parents, relatives and numerous friends mourn her death as a grievous loss.

Sumter Banner.

STEARBOATS.—MERCHANTS.—COTTON.

The steamer Cassandra left this place on Tuesday night last on her upward trip to Knoxville. This excellent boat has never missed a trip during the ten and a half months that she has been running—a success never before the lot of any other boat, and a presage that the Tennessee river is to be navigated with as much speed and certainty as any other stream tributary to the "father of waters."

We notice that the fall and winter stocks of goods are coming earlier this year than former years. From the number of wagons daily arriving from the head of the road, we look for a much larger amount of goods to pass through this place for distant points than was ever before carried. The facilities afforded by Southern Railroads for speedy, safe, and cheap transportation is drawing merchants from remote points to this route, and when the Railroad is finished to this place merchandise will be wagoned more than a hundred miles from the river.

The Cotton crop in North Alabama is not so large this year as it was last. Less Cotton was planted, as the planters did not wish to grow Cotton at such low prices, when their lands were as fine as any in the country for the production of grain. But notwithstanding less Cotton will be raised in North Alabama we believe more will be shipped over the Roads to the Southern cities. The experiment of sending Cotton South was tried last year under disadvantageous circumstances, but the merchants and planters were generally well pleased. If we are not mistaken one hundred wagons or more can be regularly employed on the road between Dalton and this place during the winter, hauling goods from and Cotton and produce to the head of the Road.—Chattanooga Gazette, Sept. 29.

American Stocks in London.—The New York Journal of Commerce, of Saturday afternoon says:

"Mr. Corcoran's arrangement for the sale of \$5,000,000 of the new U. S. loan in London, does not appear to have been definitely concluded at the time of the America's departure, though nothing unfavorable had occurred.

"At least, this state of the case is to be inferred from the only letter of his that has been made public to date. The senior member of the house with which the negotiation was pending, was absent from England, and Mr. Corcoran himself had also gone to France for a few days.

"He still expects to return in the steamer of the 23rd September. His negotiations had been conducted with privacy, and none of the circles mention them, nor do they appear to have become known at all in the monetary circles of London.

"Meanwhile American stocks maintained their prices, with a moderate business, but not more so than was proportioned to the general dullness