

# THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1855.

NUMBER 22.

## Miscellaneous.

### A Bust of Calhoun by a Mobilian.

Yesterday we saw a bust of Calhoun, which was done in plaster of Paris by Mr. Perry Ryals, of this city. It was modeled from Mills east of the great Southerner, and is as striking as any we have seen of him. In some features it is more so. One receives a more correct impression of the size of his eye-brows. This cast is the first Mr. Ryals has ventured to show his friends, and though an humble offering at the shrine of art, it is a worthy one, and he has produced it without any instructor save the intuitive teacher which guides the hand of genius. It is an earnest, we hope, of the richer fruit of that mysterious power which moves the sculptor to chisel from the cold marble the features of the sublime and beautiful, and touch them, as it were, with Promethean fire.

Mr. Ryals is twenty-seven years of age, and though he has but now discovered the fact that he is possessed of this divine power, may take an enviable position among artists. He is a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and came to Mobile when but eleven years old, where he has ever since resided. His means are limited, and he has to depend upon his labor as a plasterer for a support of himself and family. These circumstances must render his success more difficult, yet labor will overcome them all.

The history of every successful man informs us that labor was an important and necessary auxiliary to his rise, and that where it has been directed by what is called genius, its results seem almost supernatural. But genius must be encouraged to succeed. It must not only have encouragement by the approval of friends and an appreciative public, in other words, it must not only have applause, which is to genius as the air of heaven is to the inhaling flower of the earth, but it must also have food and raiment. Genius must eat and drink and be clothed, like other men, and therefore must have money.

In a few days Mr. Ryals, cast of Calhoun will be ready for exhibition. We call attention to it now, that our cotemporaries of the city press may be apprized of its locality and go and see it, and give a helping hand in bringing it before the public. It may be seen at the north east corner of St. Louis and Conception streets, in the workshop, which is entered from a yard opening on Conception street. We have expressed a favorable opinion of this specimen of Mr. Ryals, attempt on casts. Should those more capable of judging find merit in it, we hope it will be arranged to bring it before the public, and if they give it the stamp of approval, this gentleman can then venture to receive orders from many who would like to encourage him by getting copies of this cast of Calhoun and of other distinguished men.—*Mobile News.*

**RAIL ROADS IN GENERAL.**—We had the pleasure of meeting within a few days past, J. Eli Gregg, Esq., the energetic and assiduous President of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road; who had just returned from a meeting of the Representatives of the Southern Rail Roads at Washington. We learn from him, that under the new contracts, which take effect on the 1st June, the schedule will be considerably quickened on the great Southern Mail Route, and the arrangements generally improved. A Petition was addressed to the Postmaster General, to dispense with the Sunday trains; with what result, we have not ascertained. This proposition was once seriously agitated in Congress, and seems to have been regarded as a dangerous attempt to legislate in matters of religion. We do not so consider it. Without regard to the sanctity of the Sabbath, as a religious institution, a regular day of rest is conceded by all physicians and economists to be essential to the healthful action of both the corporeal and social systems. Congress of course has no authority to legislate for the purpose of enforcing the observance of the Sabbath; but it has the right to refrain from compelling the neglect of the day by requiring the transmission of the mail.—*Darlington Flag.*

**THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.**—Bishop Spaulding, the Roman Catholic Bishop of this State, is the wealthiest man in the State. His real estate, consisting of cathedrals, churches, monasteries, nunneries, asylums, hospitals, &c., is worth not less than from "two millions to five millions" of dollars. Since the council of Roman Catholic Bishops assembled in Baltimore in 1848, promulgated their decree, requiring all individuals and trustees holding property for the uses of the church to convey the same to the Bishops, all the Church property in the State, as we are informed, has been conveyed to Bishop Spaulding. Bishop Spaulding is now more than a millionaire. Since the issuance of the decree by the Baltimore council, there has been concentrated in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States one hundred millions of dollars!

*Ky. Tribune.*

**BULWER ON THE AMERICAN PRESS.**—Bulwer, the novelist in his speech on the stamp duty, remarked, "You have been led to infer that the American press is left in the hands of ignorant adventurers, whereas the remarkable peculiarity of the American press is that it absorbs nearly all the intellect of that country. There is scarcely a statesman of eminence, an author of fame, who does not contribute to the American periodical press."

**THE LOVELORN MISSIONARIES.**—It would seem that among the sacrifices which missionaries often have to make, is the relinquishing the right of choosing their own wives. One who has been a missionary himself said in court the other day: "I knew half a dozen missionaries who were obliged to get their wives from this country, and that when one lady came out to be married to a missionary, he could hardly distinguish her from two others who had come out in the same vessel. I could mention other instances, but they would only excite laughter."

Those who think that money will do anything may be disappointed if they do anything for money.

### A Lady Lawyer.

The name of a young lady has been registered as a student of law in the office of a legal gentleman of this city. We suppose that this is all right, though it is worthy of notice that the Acts of Assembly and rules of Courts in reference to the admission of attorneys, all refer to 'He's and 'Him's,' and not one word is said as to 'She's' or 'Her's.' This is probably a slight matter, and the Courts may be induced to extend the area of freedom without regard to sex. The young disciple of Themis may, one day, become a second 'Portia,' or even a Judge, for the Constitution in relation to the election of Judges is silent as to the sex of the officer, and does not even use the personal pronoun singular.—The experiment of this student in petticoats is a bold one; but these are days of progress. She will have a delightful time, during her pupillage, in poring over the black letter pages of Coke's Treatise on Lyttleton, or reveling in the dry metaphysics of 'Fearn on Contingent Remainders.' When admitted, her maiden speech will be doubtless worth hearing, and she will probably lay down the law with a strength at which the graduates of the Quarter Sessions will stand aghast. Probably she will prefer the quiet and lucrative practice of the Orphan's Court, or offer her services to wronged sisters to procure them divorces whenever they are needed—a branch of practice in which every lady-lawyer will take great interest.—Her text books will probably be 'Atherly on Marriage Settlements,' 'Clancy on Married Women,' or 'Bishop on Divorce.' She will study with attention the laimed essays of Blackstone on 'Husband and Wife,' and make herself acquainted with the legal liabilities which hamper the sex. The experiment will be popular beyond belief, and hundreds will flock to give their cases to the lady of the green bag. Addressed as 'the learned lady' by a legal adversary, she will be happy to return the compliment by calling her opponent 'the learned gentleman,' and although she may not be related to any members of the profession, she will certainly be a sister in law. Of course our Portia has determined to remain single. It would be awkward for her to desert a client whose case was half tried, in order to go home to nurse the baby. We are inclined to think that the Judges would not recognize maternal duties as sufficient cause for postponing a case on the trial list. Even the time necessary for flirtation would be disallowed, as courtships would find no favor in a Court. No! Our lady-lawyer must have no suitors other than those who are victims of cupidity, and not votaries of Cupid. Her clients must not fall in love with her; and when the opposite party, struck by her charms, essays to palsy her endeavors by whispers of admiration, she must let him know that she abhors 'embracery.'—She must spurn the wily persuasions of fascinating men without a hint of a *respondens* *oster;* and when they move for a new trial, or ask an *avalida querela*, she must steel her bosom against the complainants, and sternly enter a non-suit for want of sufficient evidence to convince her of the justice of their claims. *Philadelphia Dispatch.*

### Beauty of the Spirit rather than of the Form.

What is beauty, after all? Ask the lover, who kneels in homage to one who has no attraction for others. The cold looker on wonders that he can call that unclassic combination of features and awkward form beautiful. Yet so it is. He sees, like Desdemona, her visage in her mind, or her affection. A light from within, shines through the external uncomeliness, softens, irradiates and glorifies it. That which to others seems commonplace and unworthy of note, is to him, in the words of Spenser,

"A sweet attractive kind of grace,  
A full assurance given by looks,  
Continual comforts in a face"  
The lineaments of gospel books."

"Handsome is that handsome does"—hold up your heads, girls! was the language of Primrose in the play, when addressing her daughters. The worthy matron was right. Would that all my female readers who are sorrowing foolishly, because they are not in all respects like Duce's Eve, or that statue of Venus, which enchants the world; could be persuaded to listen to her. What is good looking, as Horace Smith remarks but looking good? Be womanly, be gentle—generous in your sympathies, heedful of the well doing of all around you and my word for it you will not lack kind words of admiration. Loving and pleasant associations will gather about you. Never mind the ugly reflection which your glass may give. That mirror has no heart. But quite another picture is yours, the retina of human sympathy. There, the beauty of holiness, of purity, of that inward grace "which passeth show," rest over it, softening and melting those of a rough landscape in a harmonious loveliness.

"Hold up your heads, girls!" I repeat Primrose, why should you not? Every mother's daughter of you can be beautiful. You can envelope yourself in an atmosphere of moral and intellectual beauty through which your other wise plain faces will look forth like those of angels. Beautiful to Ledyard, suffering in the cold of a northern winter, seemed the diminutive, smoke-stained women of Lapland, who wrapped him in their furs, and ministered to his necessities with kindness and gentle words of compassion. Lovely to the homesick heart of Park seemed the dark maids of Segof as they sung their low and simple song of welcome beside his bed, and sought to comfort the white stranger, who had no mother to bring him milk, and no wife to grind his corn! Oh! talk of beauty as we may as a thing to be chiseled from marble, or wrought out on canvass—speculate as we may upon its colors and outlines, what is it but an intellectual abstraction, after all? The heart feels a beauty of another kind—looking through the outward environment, it discovers a deeper and more real loveliness.

### ITALIAN CHARACTER.

The European correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, in one of his recent letters from Italy, thus sums up several of the peculiar characteristics of the people among whom he is wandering:

"The Italian will bear an insult in open day, but never forget his revenge, which is insinuating himself, sooner or later, into your favor to suck the blood out of your very heart. Not only in his revenge, but in all things—i. e. things natural to him—the Italian is the most assiduous and persevering of human creatures; so is he the creature of habit above all others. From year to year he goes through the same daily routine; rising and going to bed; eating and drinking at the same hours; visiting at the same places, on the same days of the week, and indulging just so far, and no farther, in the same amusements and dissipations. Indeed, he not only says his prayers, but does everything by rote. Hence the impulsive acts of Italians are failures; for when the impulse which carries them for a moment beyond themselves is spent, they fall back again into themselves and subside into their quietest course, showing that it had no sustaining principle within, but was the superficial effect of some outer excitation. Habit, of course, makes them the most constant of lovers; though unfortunately this constancy is seldom between married pairs. Habit, too, keeps them from ever spending an evening at home—in fact their own houses are never their homes, if they have any. Habit sends them nightly to the same places. Intercourse with the same persons to whom they may be first by inclination or sympathy, becomes to them a necessity. 'Apropos to this, is an anecdote related of some Italian here the other day. Having been the devoted *cavaliere servente* of the same married lady for many years, he was asked on the death of her husband, if he did not mean to marry her. He replied, 'Where then should I spend my evenings?' It never occurred to him that a husband could spend an evening with his wife—though that wife were the same 'with whom he had chosen to spend his evenings for years!'"

Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the rest have failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow for blow; future interest he meets with present pleasure; but love that sun against whose melting beams winter cannot stand—that soft subduing slumber, which wrestles down the giant, there is not one human being in a million whose clay heart is hardened against love!

Falls of Niagara.—The gross power of the Falls of Niagara is, according to Blackwell's observations, equal to that of nearly seven millions of horses; others, from different data, make it as high as ten or twelve millions, and even more. In fact, taking into account the constant of its operation, the effort of this great cataract will bear a comparison with that of the entire adult laboring population on the face of the globe.

There are about seven million pores in the body of a man of ordinary size. If these were joined lengthwise, a tube would be formed twenty-eight miles long.

### PROCEEDINGS

OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
[SECOND QUARTERLY SESSION.]

### SUMTERVILLE, April 26th, 1855.

Pursuant to notice, the Grand Division met this day in the Hall of Sumter Division, No. 12, S. of T., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Present—B. D. Townsend, G. W. P.

Geo. S. Bower, G. Treas.  
Rev. Alex. Gregg, G. Ch.  
Ebenezer Thayer, G. S.  
G. T. McKenzie, G. S.  
M. Moses, P. G. W. P.  
S. S. McCully, P. G. W. A.  
Absent—Nath'l Tylee, G. W. A.  
Z. J. DeHay, G. S.

Vacancies filled as follows—Bro. Thos. C. Evans, G. W. A., *pro tem.* and Thos. A. Elliot, G. Scribe, *pro tem.*

Opened with singing, and prayer by the G. Chaplain.

The following Divisions were represented as follows:

*Palmetto*, No. 1—Ebenezer Thayer, J. L. Bell, and Geo. Taylor McKenzie, P. W. P's.

*Taylor*, No. 8—S. S. McCully, Geo. S. Bower and Thomas J. LaMotte, P. W. P's.

*Waterloo*, No. 9—A. M. Kennedy and Z. J. DeHay, P. W. P's.

*Higgason*, No. 11—Simeon Corley, P. W. P.

*Sumter*, No. 12—M. Moses, W. Lewis, S. E. W. Clarkson, A. Anderson, W. J. N. Hammet, H. W. Gardner and W. F. B. Haynesworth, P. W. P's.

*Blackville*, No. 22—J. Holman, P. W. P.

*Darlington*, No. 24—Thos. C. Evans John Culpeper and J. E. Morris, P. W. P's.

*Cheraw*, No. 31—Rev. Alex. Gregg, P. W. P.

*Orangeburg*, No. 38—Thos. A. Elliott, P. W. P.

*Benettsville*, No. 45—B. D. Townsend, P. W. P.

*Black River*, No. 79—Thos. S. Price, P. W. P.

The Committee on Credentials examined and reported as correct, the credentials of B. Kavanagh, J. H. Vaughan and E. D. Frierson, P. W. P's of Sumter Division, No. 12; J. D. A. Murphy, P. W. P., of Blackville Division, No. 22; William Jackson, W. P., of Darlington Division No. 24; Isam H. Watson, P. W. P., of Phenix Division, No. 33; W. H. Fleming, P. W. P. and W. W. Rickenbaker, W. P., of Orangeburg Division, No. 38; and J. M. McIntosh, P. W. P. of Black River Division, No. 79; who, being in waiting, were introduced by the G. C. and duly obligated.

The minutes of the last quarterly session were read and approved.

The G. W. P. then presented his quarterly report, as follows:

SUMTERVILLE, April 26th, 1855.

**Worthy Brothers:**

In my last Report, submitted at Camden, I engaged to extend invitations during the Spring to all the Grand Divisions of the Southern and South Western States, pressing them to be fully represented at the National Division in Charleston next June, and to the Grand Divisions of the British Provinces, the Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States, and Territories, respectfully and affectionately asking them each and all to be present with full representations.

The names and Post Office address of some two hundred Representatives to the N. D. were obtained, and to each of these circulars were sent direct. But to render it certain that all should receive the invitation, I also addressed circulars to all the G. W. P's in North America with a written request that it should be extended to each of the Representatives within their respective jurisdictions.

A copy of this National Circular is herewith submitted.

Following the resolution which imposed on the G. W. P. the agreeable duty of extending this general and cordial invitation to all the Representatives in North America entitled to seats, was another, pledging the Grand Division of South Carolina to "unite with the brethren in Charleston in securing to our visitors a splendid reception and a kind and hospitable provision for them during their stay—*free of charge.*"

To carry out this important resolution, a committee was appointed in Charleston, and a general committee for the country, consisting of a member from each Division in the State—the G. W. P. being chairman "to raise funds for the support of the National Division."

It was also resolved in Camden at the last meeting of this Body, in reply to an inquiry sent up by the Charleston committee, "that this Grand Division believe there will be no difficulty in raising money to aid in defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the N. D. in Charleston, and that our G. W. P. will be able to ascertain the sum that the committee in Charleston may rely on from their brethren in the country, by the next quarterly session of this Body."

Regarding the Grand Division solemnly pledged by the resolutions quoted above to assist Charleston to make up by contributions a sum of money—that should be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of an entertainment—voluntarily offered by this Body; I proceeded soon after our last adjournment to address a circular to each member of the large State committee, and to a great many leading Sons of temperance in various parts of South Carolina, setting forth as clearly, and as forcibly as I could the necessity, duty and obligation of the Order to contribute to this fund.

A copy of this circular is herewith submitted.

I have been led quite recently to fear that contributions from the country will fall below our reasonable expectations; and if, on summing up at this meeting, it shall be found that our appeal has been disregarded or but partially responded to, I respectfully recommend that Representatives in attendance at this meeting be requested to call the attention of their brethren at home to this matter immediately after their return, and report the result to me with any funds collected within the next three weeks.

The meeting of the National and Grand Divisions in Charleston next June should excite the deepest solicitude of all true Sons of Temperance in South Carolina. If we are so fortunate

as to secure a full meeting of both Bodies, and if our pledges are redeemed in making ample provision for the hospitable entertainment of the N. D. free of charge—we are still bound to make such timely and judicious arrangements for conducting the exercises during the few days we are to remain in the city, as shall most successfully and powerfully promote the interests of the great cause which calls us together.

Whilst I shall not presume to submit a programme for the occasion it may not be amiss to suggest that a social meeting of the Order generally on Tuesday night preceding the appointed day for the National Division to meet would afford a pleasant opportunity for us to formally welcome that distinguished Body to the State and city, and our own members the privilege of an evening's fraternal association with the gallant leaders of Temperance in North America before official distinctions and the prescribed order of conducting business shall separate us for a time, and close the door upon all not entitled to wear Red and Blue Regalia.

I beg also to suggest that as but few members of the Grand Division are entitled to seats in the N. D. and as we are to have a called session, would it not be well for the G. D. to continue in session all the time the N. D. remains with us, of course in separate Halls, giving deliberate consideration to the affairs of our Order generally, and enjoying frequent opportunities to mingle with and hear the stirring addresses of the ablest and most distinguished champions of Temperance in America?

If this suggestion meets with favor, I may, if it shall be deemed proper, submit to the called meeting of this Body an Extra Report embracing such recommendations for the good of the Order as will probably afford topics for discussion and action during the time.

Until quite recently our Order has been making scarcely any progress in this State—indeed, there is too much reason to fear that in several districts steps have been taken backward. The extraordinary commercial embarrassments and the extreme severity of the past winter will account for our reverses. But, I feel constrained to say that there is no sufficient excuse for the lifelessness of our operations the present year. We are pledged to "advance the interests" of the cause of Temperance, as well as to total abstinence ourselves. There is, therefore, inconsistency in the conduct of Sons of Temperance who would not on any account violate Art. 2nd, but stand still and do absolutely nothing for the Order.

Within a few weeks however there is some improvement in several quarters, and I think it not unreasonable to hope that the year so unpropitiously begun may yet end prosperously.

On Saturday last, assisted by a few of the brethren from Bennettsville Division No. 45, I organized a new Division at Clio in Marlboro District with some 18 charter members to begin with. This new Division which is to be known as Clio Division No. 6 commences with promising prospects and is destined in my opinion to rank high in the Order which has just welcomed it to our fraternal circle.

Cheraw Division No. 31 has been greatly revived the past quarter, and encouraging reports are communicated to me unofficially from several Districts—besides the accompanying quarterly reports from D. G. W. P's A. M. Kennedy, S. E. W. Clarkson, A. B. Towers, Henry Sumner, I. Caughman, J. B. McCully, J. L. Bell, Ebenezer Thayer, T. A. Elliott, and J. Holman, which are full of interesting details, and I trust the Grand Division will order them read and referred with this to the usual committee.

Referring to the remarks I had the honor to make in my last Report on the subject of Degrees, I have to add that time will be required to test the experiment.

Most of the Divisions have taken no official notice of them—others have decided not to introduce them, and in one or two where it has been decided to confer the Degrees, it was done in the face of some opposition.

In others still their introduction has been agreeably effected, and hopes are expressed that good results will follow.

As it is evident that all good Sons of Temperance are not perfectly agreed on this subject, it is fortunate that every subordinate Division is at perfect liberty to receive or reject them, and I earnestly recommend therefore that wherever strong opposition arrays itself against the introduction of this new feature in our system, that time and free discussion shall be allowed to reconcile conflicting opinions.

The South Carolina Temperance Standard, commenced soon after the publication of the Temperance Advocate was suspended, has been conducted with ability and with much advantage to our cause. The enterprise is a private one, in other words, it is understood to be owned and published by a single member of this Body, who is willing to devote the necessary time and talents required, if the subscription list can be increased to a number that will pay the actual expenses incident to its publication. Surely this is reasonable and all that we could desire. But, it would be unreasonable to expect the paper to continue at its present very low subscription price without liberal patronage. It is very desirable that our Order should have a common medium through which to communicate with each other freely from every part of the State. The advantage of such fraternal intercourse has already been felt and witnessed to some extent, but increased circulation is necessary as well to give us the full benefit of general communication with each other, as to sustain the paper itself.—The attention of the G. D. is called to the subject, not with the view of inducing official action, but that Representatives may, if they concur with me, make exertions on their return home to raise the subscription list of this paper to a living point, if indeed it cannot be made to flourish.

The Tract enterprise, I am happy to say, is making satisfactory progress. Soon after the G. D. adjourned at Camden, some 10,000 of the five approved Tracts were published and forwarded to me with the Stereotype plates of each number. This edition has been distributed already, and 30,000 more are now being struck off in Charleston. Three other original Tracts have just been approved by the committee, and one sent in a few days ago is now passing round. Others have been promised quite soon, and it is confidently expected that the Series will run up to 10 or 12 numbers before the end of the present year. But, the committee will be com-

peted to ask the G. D. to increase their capital a little before proceeding much further with the publication of new numbers.

It will thus be seen that we are advancing slowly, but steadily in this good work. But I confess that a comparison of our limited operations with the powerful instrumentalities employed in some of the Northern States where Prohibitory liquor laws have been enacted, is well calculated to make us ashamed of our inactivity and the feeble support we have given a cause which we all profess to have so much at heart.

The New York State Temperance Society reports that from June, 1854 to January following upwards of 2,000,000 Temperance Tracts were published and distributed. Other Temperance publications on a correspondingly large scale were soon broadcast in the State—and \$12,500 in money were expended during the same time. These are the principal operations of but one Temperance organization in that great State—besides the Prohibitionist which may be regarded as a national paper, there are some ten or twelve other Newspapers in the Empire State almost exclusively devoted to the Temperance cause. No wonder then that our Northern sister States are being so rapidly revolutionized on the subject of Prohibitory liquor laws, when such powerful influences are brought to bear on public sentiment! Now, compare the work of one single State which I have selected for example, with what we are doing in South Carolina. We have but one single Newspaper in the State exclusively or principally devoted to the advocacy of our principles, and I fear it is but feebly supported. A few thousand Tracts have been published and distributed, and a small amount of money—too little to be mentioned—has been contributed.

These make up the principal sum of our sacrifices for Temperance in South Carolina the present year, and I submit that it would be unreasonable to expect speedy or powerful results from the means employed.

I trust it will not be understood that I take any pleasure in making this humiliating statement—nor is it done in an invidious or complaining spirit—but simply to indicate the extreme improbability of making much progress in the great work before us in our day without greater exertions and more liberality.

It would be a glorious achievement for us to banish from our beloved old Commonwealth a traffic which the most enlightened States of the American Union have already outlawed. It can certainly be regarded no longer as a doubtful experiment, when at least a dozen States have after thorough discussion adopted prohibitory liquor laws. But the prejudices, appetite, and interests that usually combine to oppose this great movement are entirely too formidable to be successfully encountered by our present forces and means at command; and yet I confess that the shouts of victory, echoing from State to State as one after another bears down all opposition, and sweeps away the staggering Regiments of King Alcohol, make me feel eager for the contest.

The times appear to me propitious for action. Wherever the issue is fairly made, in spite of all the sneers, ridicule and desperate opposition of the liquor interests, Prohibition is triumphant. In the politics of the day, we hear a great deal about "progress," "manifest destiny" and "old fogysm." The terms are well understood to characterize certain parties in this country whose respective peculiarities are to be *fast and slow.*

The great English Philosopher John Locke happily contrasted these extremes nearly two centuries ago:

"Some will not admit an opinion, not authorized by men of old, who were then all giants in knowledge. Nothing is to be put into the treasury of truth or knowledge which has not the stamp of Greece or Rome upon it; and since their days will scarcely allow that men have been able to see, think, or write."

"Others with a like extravagance content all that the ancients have left us, and being taken with modern inventions and discoveries—lay by all that went before, as if whatever is called old must have the decay of time upon it—and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness."

Perhaps a medium between the two extremes would be the *best* and *best* policy. The *spirit* and *bit* are both necessary.

But, regarding South Carolina as having a decided proclivity to "old fogysm" it is certainly safe to recommend progress where the "stand still" policy is but too apparent.

Temperance men in the State are now generally agreed in the opinion that prohibitory legislation is necessary to secure to our cause "past conquests and future success."

Moral suasion has been heretofore successfully employed, and will still continue to perform its appropriate office of *persuading men*—to abstain from drinking intoxicating beverages.

But, to the entire crew of reckless vagabond grogshop and itinerant liquor vendors, who infect and curse the land, it is high time for the law to speak in majesty.

In the name of common sense and decency does this infamous traffic deserve to be countenanced—nay, licensed—encouraged by our laws? Have the good people of South Carolina discovered such merits and advantages in this traffic, as to make opposition to it in any form unpopular? And is it true that windy demagogues actually take the stump in patriotic defense and support of our present grogshop system!

In the great variety of political platforms in this country, will South Carolinians consent to stand on a *Liquor platform*!

Seriously, my brethren, it is time for us to speak out on this question.

If our leading Temperance men could but feel the importance of indefatigable practical efforts, it would require little time with the facilities now at hand to put the great argument which we proclaim to be unanswerable and irresistible, into the hands of our entire reading population.

Thus informed and convinced the people would require publications to be on the right side of the question—the Press of the State would soon change its tone; and the great work of Prohibition would be speedily accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

B. D. Townsend, G. W. P.

Which report, on motion, was, together with the reports of D. G. W. P's Rev. A. Gregg, H. Sumner, I. Caughman, J. Holman, Ebenezer

Thayer, G. S. Bower, G. Treas. Rev. Alex. Gregg, G. Ch. Ebenezer Thayer, G. S. G. T. McKenzie, G. S. M. Moses, P. G. W. P. S. S. McCully, P. G. W. A. Absent—Nath'l Tylee, G. W. A. Z. J. DeHay, G. S.

Vacancies filled as follows—Bro. Thos. C. Evans, G. W. A., *pro tem.* and Thos. A. Elliot, G. Scribe, *pro tem.*

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*Blackville*, No. 22—J. Holman, P. W. P.

*Darlington*, No. 24—Thos. C. Evans John Culpeper and J. E. Morris, P. W. P's.

*Cheraw*, No. 31—Rev. Alex. Gregg, P. W. P.

*Orangeburg*, No. 38—Thos. A. Elliott, P. W. P.

*Benettsville*, No. 45—B. D. Townsend, P. W. P.

*Black River*, No. 79—Thos. S. Price, P. W. P.

The Committee on Credentials examined and reported as correct, the credentials of B. Kavanagh, J. H. Vaughan and E. D. Frierson, P. W. P's of Sumter Division, No. 12; J. D. A. Murphy, P. W. P., of Blackville Division, No. 22; William Jackson, W. P., of Darlington Division No. 24; Isam H. Watson, P. W. P., of Phenix Division, No. 33; W. H. Fleming, P. W. P. and W. W. Rickenbaker, W. P., of Orangeburg Division, No. 38; and J. M. McIntosh, P. W. P. of Black River Division, No. 79; who, being in waiting, were introduced by the G. C. and duly obligated.

The minutes of the last quarterly session were read and approved.

The G. W. P. then presented his quarterly report, as follows:

SUMTERVILLE, April 26th, 1855.

**Worthy Brothers:**

In my last Report, submitted at Camden, I engaged to extend invitations during the Spring to all the Grand Divisions of the Southern and South Western States, pressing them to be fully represented at the National Division in Charleston next June, and to the Grand Divisions of the British Provinces, the Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States, and Territories, respectfully and affectionately asking them each and all to be present with full representations.

The names and Post Office address of some two hundred Representatives to the N. D. were obtained, and to each of these circulars were sent direct. But to render it certain that all should receive the invitation, I also addressed circulars to all the G. W. P's in North America with a written request that it should be extended to each of the Representatives within their respective jurisdictions.

A copy of this National Circular is herewith submitted.

Following the resolution which imposed on the G. W. P. the agreeable duty of extending this general and cordial invitation to all the Representatives in North America entitled to seats, was another, pledging the Grand Division of South Carolina to "unite with the brethren in Charleston in securing to our visitors a splendid reception and a kind and hospitable provision for them during their stay—*free of charge.*"

To carry out this important resolution, a committee was appointed in Charleston, and a general committee for the country, consisting of a member from each Division in the State—the G. W. P. being chairman "to raise funds for the support of the National Division."

It was also resolved in Camden at the last meeting of this Body, in reply to an inquiry sent up by the Charleston committee, "that this Grand Division believe there will be no difficulty in raising money to aid in defraying the expenses of the approaching session of the N. D. in Charleston, and that our G. W. P. will be able to ascertain the sum that the committee in Charleston may rely on from their brethren in the country, by the next quarterly session of this Body."

Regarding the Grand Division solemnly pledged by the resolutions quoted above to assist Charleston to make up by contributions a sum of money—that should be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of an entertainment—voluntarily offered by this Body; I proceeded soon after our last adjournment to address a circular to each member of the large State committee, and to a great many leading Sons of temperance in various parts of South Carolina, setting forth as clearly, and as forcibly as I could the necessity, duty and obligation of the Order to contribute to this fund.

A copy of this circular is herewith submitted.

I have been led quite recently to fear that contributions from the country will fall below our reasonable expectations; and if, on summing up at this meeting, it shall be found that our appeal has been disregarded or but partially responded to, I respectfully recommend that Representatives in attendance at this meeting be requested to call the attention of their brethren at home to this matter immediately after their return, and report the result to me with any funds collected within the next three weeks.

The meeting of the National and Grand Divisions in Charleston next June should excite the deepest solicitude of all true Sons of Temperance in South Carolina. If we are so fortunate

as to secure a full meeting of both Bodies, and if our pledges are redeemed in making ample provision for the hospitable entertainment of the N. D. free of charge—we are still bound to make such timely and judicious arrangements for conducting the exercises during the few days we are to remain in the city, as shall most successfully and powerfully promote the interests of the great cause which calls us together.

Whilst I shall not presume to submit a programme for the occasion it may not be amiss to suggest that a social meeting of the Order generally on Tuesday night preceding the appointed day for the National Division to meet would afford a pleasant opportunity for us to formally welcome that distinguished Body to the State and city, and our own members the privilege of an evening's fraternal association with the gallant leaders of Temperance in North America before official distinctions and the prescribed order of conducting business shall separate us for a time, and close the door upon all not entitled to wear Red and Blue Regalia.

I beg also to suggest that as but few members of the Grand Division are entitled to seats in the N. D. and as we are to have a called session, would it not be well for the G. D. to continue in session all the time the N. D. remains with us, of course in separate Halls, giving deliberate consideration to the affairs of our Order generally, and enjoying frequent opportunities to mingle with and hear the stirring addresses of the ablest and most distinguished champions of Temperance in America?

If this suggestion meets with favor, I may, if it shall be deemed proper, submit to the called meeting of this Body an Extra Report embracing such recommendations for the good of the Order as will probably afford topics for discussion and action during the time.

Until quite recently our Order has been making scarcely any progress in this State—indeed, there is too much reason to fear that in several districts steps have been taken backward. The extraordinary commercial embarrassments and the extreme severity of the past winter will account for our reverses. But, I feel constrained to say that there is no sufficient excuse for the lifelessness of our operations the present year. We are pledged to "advance the interests" of the cause of Temperance, as well as to total abstinence ourselves. There is, therefore, inconsistency in the conduct of Sons of Temperance who would not on any account violate Art. 2nd, but stand still and do absolutely nothing for the Order.

Within a few weeks however there is some improvement in several quarters, and I think it not unreasonable to hope that the year so unpropitiously begun may yet end prosperously.

On Saturday last, assisted by a few of the brethren from Bennettsville Division No. 45, I organized a new Division at Clio in Marlboro District with some 18 charter members to begin with. This new Division which is to be known as Clio Division No. 6 commences with promising prospects and is destined in my opinion to rank high in the Order which has just welcomed it to our fraternal circle.

Cheraw Division No. 31 has been greatly revived the past quarter, and encouraging reports are communicated to me unofficially from several Districts—besides the accompanying quarterly reports from D. G. W. P's A. M. Kennedy, S. E. W. Clarkson, A. B. Towers, Henry Sumner, I. Caughman, J. B. McCully, J. L. Bell, Ebenezer Thayer, T. A. Elliott, and J. Holman, which are full of interesting details, and I trust the Grand Division will order them read and referred with this to the usual committee.

Referring to the remarks I had the honor to make in my last Report on the subject of Degrees, I have to add that time will be required to test the experiment.

Most of the Divisions have taken no official notice of them—others have decided not to introduce them,