Zemi-Weckly Camden Journa

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA DECEMBER 16, 1851.

NUMBER 97.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. PUBLISHED BY THOMAS J. WARREN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL
Is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in
advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed for three

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Certs, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following raises: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each

one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

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Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements tharged the same as for a single insertion.

OF All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

"NE PLUS ULTRA."

NEW and splendid stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps, and Fancy articles, which would have been announced before but for want of time, consisting in part of German, French and Amer-Aromatic Crystal in case

Queen of Flowers Hair Oil; Rose Blosson Flesh Powder; Pure Moelle de Boeuf; French Bandoline; German, French and American Cologue Water;
Amber Lavender, do.;
Lubins Ext. Jockey Club;
" Jenny Lind;
" West End;
" West End;
" Rough & Ready;
" Boquet de Caroline;
" Ean Lustral;
Cut Glass Pungents. Cut Glass Pungents, beautiful paterns; Embroidered Powder Puffs, Mignionette;
" Hedyosmia;
Roussell's Charcoal Paste;
" Mao.tcha "

China Puff Boxes; Cushion Top do do; Roussell's Hair Dye. Mao-tcha Poncine Soap; Rous Honey Soap; -ALSO-

—ALSO—
—ALSO—
English, French and American Tooth Brushes, some of them very handsome; Hair Brushes, a fine variety; avory, Horn, and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Purses, Porte Monales, &c. With many other choice articles too numerous to mention in detail, which serve to make up a very elegant (though not the largest) assortment of articles of this class. Received at Z. J. DEHAY'S.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

FIGURED Chameleon and black Silks
Rich printed and plain Delaines
Mantillas, Lace Capes, Collars, Hk'kfs. Gloves and Hosieries, of every decription. Just received and for sale at
A. M. & R. KENNDEY'S.

CARPETING, Printed Druggets, Rugs and Ba ze, at TILLY WHITE-Puff Powders, Chalk Balls of every variety. For sale by THOS. J. WORKMAN.

SUPERIOR Goshen Butter. For sale by Oct. 10, 80 tf R. W. ABBOTT. ORRIS' Extra Quality Corn, Starch for Puddings, Blanc, Mange, &c. White Ginger, Goshen and English Cheese, Old Port Wine, Cooking Wine, &c., for sale by E. W. BONNEY.

CAMDEN HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TRAVELLNG PUBLIC.

T is an excellent and commodious building, new and well fitted up, and lately put in a state of complete repair. The rooms are large, open and airy; fine Family parlors well furnished.

The Table will be supplied with every thing

which an excellent country market will afford,

attended by the best servants. The BAR will be supplied with the choicest

Wines and Liquors.

The STABLES are well fitted up; attended by careful and experienced Hostlers, and well supplied with Provender.

Also Lots prepared for the accommodation of

Drovers, with excellent water conveniences. There will at all times, be an Omnibus in attendance to convey passengers to and from the Depot,

The Subscriber having had several years experience in the above business, feels confident in saying that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all, who may favor him with their patronage, as he is determined to use every exertion on his part to please. H. J. WILSON.

Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table. Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals,

are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drovers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them. Nov. 1, 1850. 86 t

Temperance Hotel.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public in general, that he has again rented the above Hotel for a short time and would respectfully solicit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him heretefore, as no pains will be spared to make the traveller comfortable and at home.

The Stages, and Omnibuses will call regularly

at the House for passengers, going be ailroad.

Also, Horses, and Burgies, can be had from him on reasonable terms, to go in the country.

J. B. F. BOONE. 12 Heavy Negro Blankets, 75 pieces Heanels, Heavy Denims and Strip'd Homespuns, just received and for sale at reduced prices, by

E. W. BONNEY.

Hollow Ware. EVERY variety of Cauldrons, Pots, &c., Light Medium and Heavy. Received and for sale at very reduced prices, by McDOWALL & COOPER.

84 F. ROOT

AUGULONIBUR. CAMDEN, S. C.

THE HOUSEHOLD GRAVES.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Away in that valley of sunset light, Where the loveliest verdure of summer waves The neavy shadows have closed to-night O'er the quiet place of our household graves.

There the blue eyed violet meek and mild, Looks sofly up when the spring-time glows; And the dark leaved ivey is running wild Under the shade of the damask rose.

And oft we think, as the dim eyes pass, And a shadow comes to my heart and brow, Whose sad foot falls on the quiet grass,-What hand is tending the roses now?

From the starry blooms of the mirtle vines, Who gently pushes the leaves away? And the silver thread which the spider twines, Is broken through the livelong day?

Oh, I know, in that valley, far away, One heart still turns to its loved and gone; And one step, grown sadder with every day, Comes often now to the graves alone.

Sad mourner, left on that far off shore, I have stood in the shadow beside thee there; But mt raven tresses are swept no more, By the mournful flow of thy silver hair!

REPORT

Of the Joint Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State, at Camden.

The Joint committee apponted to examine into the condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State, at Camden, respectfully submit the following as the result of their investigation:

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Be	Drafts	protes	ted		-					400	00
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To Discount Account \$23,600 71 " Interest 6,556 53 do " Exchange do 1,876 82 do North 56 36 128 00 " Protest " Individual Depositors 25,168 43 " The Mother Bank 457,747 80 " Bank S. S. C. on J. W. Cantey's bond

--\$515,198 93 Net profits for the year ending 30th Sept. 1851, \$26,081 43.

The Committee have no reason to doubt that the debts due to the Bank are well secured, and will be realized, except seven hundred and ten dollars of the notes, which are admitted to be desperate. This sum bears so small wise, as to the amount of losses sustained in

their operations The whole amount now outstanding, in notes, bonds, and judgements, is four hundred and sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-three dollars. This has been distributed amongst five hundred and twenty-three debtors, averaging about eight hundred and ninetyfive dollars to each. The largest debts are due upon bonds, of which there are three in number; two of them, however, absorbing an amount of the funds of the Bank very much disproportioned to the other debtors.

These bond debts were contracted in 1834, 1835 and 1840, respectively. Upon these, very little more than the interest has yet been paid, except one, upon which the balance of principal now due is a little more than one third of the original debt. The committee are of opinion that these bonds should be collected in as short a time as a just regard for the interests of the debtors and the Bank will permit; and have signified to the President, that such steps should be taken as will ensure their collection, in four equal annual instalments. Although these debts are well secured, yet the policy of permitting the funds of the Bank to remain for so long a time in the hands of one or two individuals, whilst others may be asking in vain for accommodations, denied to them by reason of such considerable sums remaining locked up beyound their reach, is a policy the Directors should by no means pursue.

The Committee deem it proper to bring to the notice of the Legislature the salaries allowed to the officers of the Bank with the view of recommending certain alterations

The President is allowed . \$1,900 00 therein. 1,500 00 Discount Clerk " - - - 1,400 00 Out door do. " - - - - 1,200 00

If the last named officer is not altogether unnecessary, (as some of the committee believe,) he is at least very much overpaid. His services are said to consist in protesting notes, giving notices of notes running to maturity, and performing some other offices in the Bank, no-requiring any great degree of either skill or labor. Notaries may always be found ready to perform the usual duties of that office, for the customary fces, payable by the delinquent debtors themselves, and who would be very willing to relieve the Bank from the expense of paying a salary for those services. The labor of giving notice of notes runing to

ommended that the office of Out-door Cler's, in the Branch Bank at Camden, be abolished.

The indebtedness of the Directors amount to fifty dollars, (\$20,850,) being an average of of four thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars, (\$4170) to each. The officers of the Bank are indebted the sum of ten thousand two hundred and two dollars (10,202.) Both these sums are well secured, and seem to the Committee to be reasonable in amount.

The Committee cannot but feel, that their duties have been somewhat imperfectly, done unless they had subjected every entry in the books, to the closest scrutiny. The magnitude of such an undertaking, that would have furnished for the committee the same employment almost as constitutes the duties of al officers of the Bank for the whole year, has forced the Committee to deal with results, instead of items leading to them. These have been furnished by the officers of the Bank with the utmost courtsey, and also, all such copies from their books as have been requested. The high character sustained by the gentlemen who have the management of its business, is a satisfactory assurance that their official duties are discharged with ability and fidelity-and the Committee have relied implicity upon all such explanations as they have been requested to make, and upon the statements that have been furnished. The books were freely opened for inspection whenever called for, and bore evidence of having been kept in a business like manner. The cash, as reported, was carefully counted and corresponded strictly with the amount charged,

The Committee, therefore, cannot hessitate to believe that the books are faithful records of the results appearing from them, and may be safely relied upon as exhibiting fairly the real condition of the Bank. In this belief, they have adopted general statements, taken from the books, without examining every item leading to them, which would have been the labor of perhaps a whole year, instead of the time usually devoted to such investigations.

All of the Committee arc, however, perfectly satisfied that there was no need for such ex treme particularity, and that their report will place before the legislature all the facts necessary for that body to form a correct opinion as to the actual condition of this Branch.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot withhold the expression of their opinion that the officers of this Branch of the Bank of the State are diligent, able, and faithful, and in all respects worthy of the continued confidence of the Legislature.

C. W. DUDLEY.
ALFERD M. LOWRY. Chairman of the Com. of the House. Nov. 25, 1851.

Report of the minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State, at Camden.

A minority of the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Branc's Bank of the State, at Camden, althoug fully concura proportion to the amount loaned, as to chal-ring in all that has been said in the report of lenge a comparison with any of the business the majority of said committee, beg leave to pursuits of men, whether in banking or other- submit an addition thereto, in which that majerity do not concur.

This Branchshows an indebtedness to the mothre Bank of four hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents (\$457,812 08); to individual depositors of twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixtyeight dollars, and forty-three cents (\$25,168-43); making in all the sum of four hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and eightyone dollars andfiftycents (\$481, 980 51.) Taking this latter sum as the amount employed in banking operations, the interestof it for one year, at seven per cent would be thirty-three thousand eight hundred ann eight dollars sixty-three cents (\$33,808 G3); which sum, set off against the net profits, (twenty-six thousand and eightyone dollars forty three cents) would show a profit less than seven per cent., of seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars, twentycents (\$7,727 20) For this, neither the directors nor officers of the bank are in anywise culpable, for it seems to be the necessary result, which the incidental expenses of the business of banking bears to the small amount of capital employed at Camden. If this be increased, it will necessarily abstract funds from Charleston or Columbia, and diminish profits there. Besides, were there no expense at all to be paid out of the profits at Camden, still those profits could not be expected to exceed seven per cent, under the ordinary business of that branch, for it does not bank upon anything but actual capital. It cannot, like other banks, issue bills to a higher amount, and bank upon them, but is compelled to deal only with its capital, and not with its credit.

Under these circumstances, nothing more can be expected from the Branch at Camden, than to realize seven per cent upon the funds sent to it from Charleston, and from that to deduct the necessary expenses, to wit: six thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. This is inevitable, and seems to a minority of the Committee, a very strong reason on the score of economy, for discontinuing the branch at Camden, and in lieu thereof establishing an agency there.

This arrangement we think will save to the State, at least five thousand dollars a year, and will not narrow the accommodations of that section of country, injuriously. There is another Bank at Camden, which, in the business of discounting notes, would be able to furnish all the accommodations in that way, that would be necessary-whilst the contemplated agency of the Bank of the State, would still farther Discount Clerk, without adding unreasonably to any amount that the business of the coun-

to his duties. The Committee therefore rec- try required. Believing therefore, that an a- argument to show that the convention was not branch at that place, with at least five thousthe sum of twenty thousand, eight hundred and | and dollars less expense, we cannot, as a measure of economy, refrain from expressing to the Legislature our opinion, that the branch of the Bank at Camden should be discontinued. and an agency established there, in lieu thereof. C. W. DUDLEY,

JOHN W. HARRINGTON.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, December G. In the Senate, Mr. Griffin from the committee on incorporations, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the South Carolina Conference, recommending its passage.

Mr. Barnes, from the military committee, reported a resolution, appropriating \$10,000 for enlarging the Arsenal Academy.

After the transaction of some further business, the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House a large number of petitions

were presented. Mr. Chesnut, from the committee of the

whole, which sat on Friday, reported the bank bill with amendments; which together with the bill to re-charter the bank of the State, on motion of Mr. Hunt, was made the special order of the day for Monday, at I o'clock. On motion of Mr. Ayer, the special order

was called for, being the bill to fix the time for the meeting of the convention, together with sundry resolutions touching our federal relations. The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Memminger in the chair. Mr. Ayer said: It is known that it was as

the bumble organ of the secession party, appointed to that duty, I introduced the bill for assembling the convention. I had not intended sir, to say one word on the subject of it further than to move its passage. Nor do I now intend to discuss the bill; for I cannot see even a plausible objection to it. Should any be made, I may bereafter crave the indulgence of the committee in reply. I rise now simply to say a few words in reference to all those other matters which have been referred along with that bill, to this committee for consideration. By the fifth section of the act of the last session, ordaining a convention of the people, the entire subject of our federal relations is transferred to that convention, with the one power to fix the time for its assembling. I therefore with confidence submit that this Legislature has no further jurisdiction over the subject of federal relations which have been reto pronounce an opinion in our Legislative capacity on those subjects? Is not the convenple! Sir, there can be no doubt of it.

The bill which I had the honor to introduce does not presume to indicate any course of action to the convention. I sincerely trust that the other measures before us, essaying to do so will not be pressed. Why should we, when there is no call for it, when there is no necessity for it, when there is no right for it, enter into the discussion of topics which can effect no good; but which must tend inevitably to widen, and deepen, and fret, and exacerbate the diversity of feeling and opinion that now duce a unanimity of sentiment among us. God grant that it may be so! From my heart and with my whole heart do I desire that we may soon once more be able to say in the language of a resolution of our General Assembly of 1840, "that the people of this State have cause to congratulate themselves that the party feuds which lately weakened the vigor of its counsels have happily ceased, and that South Carolina now presents to the enemies of her policy and peace an undivided front, and is prepared, as she is resolved, to repel, by all proper means, every aggression upon her rights as a sovereign republic the instant that aggression is attempted." We doubtless all desire it. Then let us refrain from any thing and every thing calcu- in. lated to defeat such a happy result. Let us pass the act to convene the convention, and no more. Let us not enter unnecessarily and wilfully into the discussion of these exciting party questions, lest passion obtain the mastery of patriotism-" lest we may betray our trust and

lower our mind, and to party give up what was meant for mankind." Yea give up may it be fore it. in the end our free, our cherished institutions-give up it may be, and forever, our glorious blood-bought liberty. Let us all here now, at this session of the General Assembly, bend our united efforts to party feeling and end fruitless agitation. He allay and remove as far as possible those unfortunate party feuds which of late have torn and lacerated the bosom of our State. Let us all

strive together so to dispose of the questions that we were renewing agitation, after the peo. before us, that when our work shall have ended. when our labors shall be done, and the time arrives for us to separate and return to our con- regarded that remedy as dead; but he now wanstituents and our homes, we may view the record of our acts, and feel that with confidence adopt any other measure that would right the we could inscribe upon it the pleasing, grateful thought, " hac olim meminisse juvabit.

Mr. Wilkes said it had not been his purpose to participate in the debate, but he felt impelled from his position, to state the reasons why he should oppose the calling of the convention. resolutions; which was negatived.

gency of the Bank of the State at Camden, a legal vital body-it was in the condition of would answer all the useful purposes of the the first man-perfect in form and feature, but destitute of the breath of life. He was a secessionist, and believed secession the only reinedy; but regarding the decision of the people as against such remedy, he was unwilling to convene that body; and at all events, not without the concurrence of a two-thirds vote. He reviewed the successive acts of aggression; and while he held them cause for secession, he believed that no such movement would be sustained by the people. We ourselves, in our action upon the various matters, were doing acts as obnoxious as these of the federal authority, although the right to do so could not be questioned in us, as with the general government. He wanted to dissolve the Union, but that was out of the question. In homely, phrase, our engine had bursted, and he would now call upon co-operation to put their mischine in motion, and see what it could effect? If the convention met, it could only lay down a platform, and he was opposed to all plattorms; the people understood both plans of action. They know you cannot resort to separate secession, and co-operation with other States is out of the question.

Mr. Sullivan deprecated extended debater Every gentleman had made up his mind on the question of calling the convention, and debate would be fruitless of good results. He therefore moved that the committee report the bill to the House, recommending its passage, without amendment.

Mr. Tucker had no speech to make. At the commencement of the last session he was a conservative; but subsequently his views underwent a change, and, obedient to what he regarded the popular will, he then went for separate State action. When the elections for deputies to a Southern Congress took place, he found that that mode of redress was obnexious to the people, and he was not in favor of bringing into vital existence a body which held to that remedy. He was in favor of herrying out in good faith the decision of the people. Should the convention meet, in all probability it would do nothing, or, like the Georgia Convention, place a new limit at which resistence would commence. He would not hold the people forever between sleeping and waking. Let them slumber on, till some new and daring aggression should rouse them to action. They would indicate the time for resistance, without simple reservation to this Legislature of the any effort of ours to force it upon them. Do not cry wolf, wolf, while no wolf, appears; or, when he does come, no heed will be given to the cry. He was therefore opposed to the bill, and should vote against it.

Mr. L. M. Keitt rose simply to protest abe admitted, I think, by all, that no action we be admitted, I think, by all, that no action we against the conclusion that the people, in the Then why introduce them here? And, even if late election, had decided between resistance we had the right, where is the necessity for us and submission. His co-operation friends had never taken that ground before the people. His friend from Kershaw (Mr. Chesnot) had tion as competent as the Legislature to judge | declared when that issue was presented, he and to determine what decision the people have | would adjourn the debate to the battle field; made in the recent election? Will the con- and Mr. Chairman (Mr. Memminger) had said, vention not be as much disposed and as likely if he had to wear chains, he would not himself as any Legislature to obey the will of the peo- forge them. Mr. Preston said the Union or slavery must sink, that he would cut the cord single and alone and peril all on the deed. That issue was not made-except between different modes of resistance.

Mr. Thos. Thompson had not been desirous of engaging in this debate. He stood unpledged as to the call of the convention; but he knew no reason why it should be convened. No acceptable plan of action could be adopted by it. Secessionists were unwilling to take any other remedy than separate State action, because any other course would be, in their opinion a exists among us. It may be, sir, it may be, step backwards. That step should not be forthat events will transpire between this and the eed upon another body. If it must be taken, assembling of the convention which will pro- let it be taken by ourselves, and not throw the responsibility and disgrace upon gentlement whose views are known to be antagonist to those of the people. Mr. B. J. Johnson would vote against the

bill before the committee. He was a secession ist, and he would take no step backward. But he was unwilling to call the convention, because they could do nothing. He wished it directly understood that he was devoted to disunion now and forever. The Chair announced that the Senate bill,

which had come in from the printer, was now before him, and suggested its substitution for the House bill, and the application of Mr. Sullivan's motion to that bill; which was concurred

The question was then put on reporting the Senate bill to the House recommending that it do pass without amendment, and laying the House bill on the table; and it was agreed to without a division.

A motion was made that the committee rise, and ask to be discharged from all matters be-

Mr. Garlington only rose to explain the nature of the resolutions he had the honor to offer. and which were committed to this committee. In introducing them, his motive was to allay wanted to unite South Carolina on some measure which would vindicate her honor and maintain her rights. The charge would be brought ple had decided against separate secession-In view of his representative responsibility, he ted to abandon that impracticable plan, and wrongs of the State. In the deliberations of the convention some efficient measure might be envolved which would effect this desirable end. He therefore moved to lay Mr. Sullivan's motion on the table, with a view to take up his