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Political.

SPEECH OF MR STEPHENS.

The following condensed report of the remarks of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Missouri Compromise and the Nebraska question, we copy from the National Intelligencer:

very anxious, the day before yesterday, when the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Meacham) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fen ton) addressed the committee on the Nebraska bill, to submit some remarks in reply to some of the positons then assumed by those gentlemen. He desired to do so at that time, but the opportunity was not afforded him; and though he did not bring to-day the same interest in the question that he should then have brought, yet he thought it important that the position assumed by the gentlemen referred to, "hould be answered, and answered as soon as possible. It was for this purpose that he arose to address the committee to-day, and be as brief as possible.

The gentleman from Vermont, if he understood the train of his argument, contended, first, that the restriction against slavery in the territory acquired by by the purchase of Loui siana, north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude was in the nature of a compact; and that to declare this restriction inoperative would be in violation of the contract made in 1820. And, secondly, that this contract had been continuously adhered to from the day of its adoption to the present time; and that any breach of it now would be attended with disastrous consequences to the peace, quiet, and repose of the country. He (Mr. S.) now proposed to take and show, even to the honorable member himself, that every part of it was indefensible. In the first place he would state that the 8th of Missouri into the Union was never doomed in the nature of a compact.

Mr. Meacham explained that he used the word "contract," not "compact."

Mr, Stephens said that the gentleman used the word "contract," but others the word 'com- he did not agree with those who thought there pact." As Mr. Clay stated in 1850, perhaps would be much excitement upon this question. there was no question as little understood, in He believed that day was passed, and the coun so short a period of our history, as the Missou- try understood this question too well, North ri compact of 1820. That compromise, with and South. There might be some who un the Missouri Compromise, had nothing to do obtaining that patronage, might have given with the restriction of slavery north of 36 30. some kind of adhesion to the Compromise of to the "converging lines." The importance of mise of 1820, and the g at em a who proposed it was from the State of Hinois. It could not be a contract, it was a simple law. Subsequently, in 1821, when Missouri had formed her constitution in pursuance of that law, the House of Representatives refused her admission tion, prohibiting the introduction of free negroes there.

It was upon these disagreeing votes that Mr. Clay offered his compromise, providing that Missouri should be admitted if she would pass a law declaring that clause of her constitution should not violate the constitution of the United States. Now, this was a compact - a solemu compact; because it took two parties to constitute a compact, and in this instance Con- now as then. gress was a party to it and Missouri was a party to it. The extracting slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min, never was any thing but a law; there was no compact about Missouri never gave her sanction to it. So far as the territory outside of her limits was concerned, she had no right to do it.

As to the other point, the gentleman from Vermont had insisted that this act of 1820 was a solemn engagement between the South and ject: the North, and that the South now ought to adhere to it. So far as this line is concerned. as a Southern man he would state that his sec tion never proposed it; a majority of the South had always been against it; and had always held it unconstitutional. He believed he could state this fact with authority. The South acquiesced in it when an overwhelming majority of the North pressed upon them. The South was all the time protesting against it; but her fidelity to the Union caused her to yield her cherished sentiments of right for the sake of peace and harmony.

But has the North abided by this so-called compromise? Why was it not extended thro' New Mexico and Utah? Was it because the South was untrue to it? The South offered it again and again, and it was the same overwhel ming majority of the North that refused it : and not satisfied with the territory North of 36 deg. 30 min, they said they would have all south of that line.

(Mr Fenton) had said that this compact had re deg. 30 min. slavery should exist, and north ing their budding passions and evil propensities mittee feel perfectly at home. They recom- others, as himself.

the North abided by this so-called compact?-Had she ever given her sanction to it? The first State that applied for admission after the enactment of this law, was the State of Arkansas, which was south of 36 deg. 30 min. Who moved to disturb this compact then which the gentleman from New York said had receiv ed the sanction of the North for thirty years ? Why, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who moved to amend the constitution of the State thus applymg, so as to make it provide that nothing in the act should be "construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the said State relating to slavery and to the emancipation of slaves." &c., which received the votes of eighty gentlemen from the North, among them the gentleman's (Mr. Meacham's) predecessor, Heman Allen, of Vermont. The gentleman had spoken of "contract" and "hon-

Did the South ever thus disturb this line ? Did the South ever propose to touch it? Every attempt to disturb it came from the North and the gentleman's own State. Honor! "I thank thee, Jew, for that word."-Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said that he was Whenever we heard men from the North raising their cries for the compact of 1820, and appealing to Southern men to stand by it, he would tell them that if that compact no longer existed, it was they themselves that broke it; it had never been disturbed by the South.— Notwithstanding Missouri formed her constitution upon the very principle set forth in the preparatory act of 1820, every man from the

North except four voted against her admission!

The North thus violated this compact within

nine months after its enactmeet ! He noticed a few weeks since, in the National intelligences, a paper of long standing in this country, an article speaking of this compromise as not much less sacred than the Constitution itself. It was enough to make the blood run cold in the heart of every patriot to hear of any attempt to disturb it! Yet when John Quincy Adams, in 1836, moved to disturb it, why did not the Intelligencer sound the alarm that the constitution and the country were in danger? When eighty men from the North voted to disturb it, why did not the Intelligencer speak out? When fifty two men recorded their votes against the admission of Arkan sos, because her constitution tolerated slavery why did not this conservative paper then speak out? But he must pass on.

Mr. S. then cited various instances, in which up each branch of the gentlemen's argument, he said that the North refused to abide by the Missouri act, to prove that while the South had stood by that compromise the North had not done so. He granted that the Nebraska bill section of the act preparatory to the admission did not propose directly to repeal the Missonri Compromise, and argued to show that the principles of the compromise of 1820, and that of 1850 were inconsistent. He eloquently advocated the principle upon which the compromise of 1850 was based, and then stated that which Mr. Clay was identified, and known as der executive patronage, or for the purpose of The compromise was made be year after - 1850; but the adhesion was but temporary - these lines over every one embraced in "the Mr. Clay did not even vote for the compro- He had never doubted but that time would come when the same spirit which was so rampant in 1850 would break out again. Hydrophobia was never cured; negroism was hardly ever cured.

He referred to the mobs at Boston, at Syracuse, and at Christiana, and enquired it Southbecause there was an article in her constitu- ern blood had not been shed to carry out the compromise of 1850? Could it be expected that those men who abetted, who gave aid and comfort to those who fought against that compromise, would remain silent when they should see the great principle established by it vindicated and carried out in the bill for the organ ization of Nebraska and Kansas? The adder would continue to hiss, though he doubted whether as great an excitement could be raised

Aliscellancous.

THE PHILANTHROPISTS AT HOME .- The New York Times presents the following picture of what philanthropy leaves undone in that city. We are not informed that the Anti-Nebraska Conventicles passed any resolutions on the sub-

"Intelligent persons sometimes wonder where all the crime that infests society can come from. They will cease to wonder, if they will but reflect upon the fact that there are ten thousand children in this city alone, who are either without parents or friends, or are trained systematically by their parents to vagrancy, beggary and crime; not only shut out utterly and hopelessly from all moral influences, but exposed day and night to the contamination of crime, and taught by example, the swiftest of teachers, its worst excesses; growing up into youth and maturity without even knowing how to get an honest living, and predestined thus from their very infancy to become the pests and the victims of society. It is from this class that our army of thieves and murderers is annually reinforced. Here is the nursery from which come forth in due time the thousands of hardy, expert and reckless villains against whom we bar our doors in vain, and from whom we are compelled at last to protect The gentleman from Vermont had spoken of ourselves by the dread machinery of the dun-"honor," and the gentleman from New York, geon and the gallows. This is the hot-bed in which society raises its criminals-in which it ceived the approval of the North for a period of trains its children to habits of crime-shutting 30 years. Gentlemen would take notice that from them the light of knowledge - screening if any compact was made between the North | them carefully from all sympathy and kindly and South, in 1820, it was that south of 36 regard from the classes above them-surround-

and precocious growth-and then sweeping them into its dungeons, or hanging them by the neck until they are dead, in self-defence."

"Bunkum" Legislation.

As the Nashville True Whig remarks, the very amusing report of the chairman of the committee on Bunkum' in the House of Representatives, upon the bill to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature, is the best specimen of burlesque upon the "Bunkum" legislation of the day; and particularly of the present Legislature of Tennessee. The report

um" to whom was referred " A bill to diminish the compensation of Members of the Legisla

The special Committee on Bunkum, to whom was referred House Bill No. -, have had the bill under painful consideration and beg leave to report that they would have no objection in the world to reporting in favor of the passage of a bill that diminishes the perdiem of future members of the Legislature, but from the fact that some few of said committee still cling fondly to the hope of some day returning as members of this Honorable body—and feel that seats in the Legislature, uninvested with the charm of four dollars a day, would be, in-

deed, a "beggary account of empty benches." Those of your committee who took passage in "the omnibus," feel that they have taken a short yet sorrowful trip to their political graves -martyrs to the future glory and grandeur of Tennessee; of course, they feel no personal interest in refusing to retrench the rations of those upon whom their mantles must fall hereafter. Tender considerations for the financial fortunes of those of the committee whose political fortunes were not wrecked in "the Omnibus" alone constrain your committee from recommending the passage of the bill - and while they do not recommend its passage, they also do not recommend its rejection. Your committee, then, as a whole, would not be understood as reporting very strong on either side of the question. Indeed, your committee, think it no part of their business to report on the subject matter of any bill before them. No pent up Utica contracts the powers" of a committee which, as its name indicates, is composed of members who regard the rules and practices and monotonous proceedings of ordinary legislation, as shackles and fetters which genius should scorn to wear in a free country. They therefore claim the privilege of branching in whatever direction their inclination may lead-and under this clear and unliver themselves to this House, generally.

Upon the subject of internal improvement, your committee would remark, that while you are running so many roads over the ground, you should be very careful not to run the whole thing into the ground. They are of opinion, that in the selfish and sectional strife, that has taken place upon this subject; the most important lines of railroad have been entirely overlooked and omitted. It is needless for them to say that they allude with becoming reverence Omnibus" is too apparent to be elucidated by reason or strengthened by argumentation. As far as divine things expeed those of mere human origin, and in so far do the "converging lines" exceed in importance all the roads embraced in "the Omnibus." Your committee therefore recommend that ten thousand dollars per mile be given to the line running upon the earth to the point of intersection, with the one running from above, at the millenium. Your committee cannot too strongly urge upon your con sideration the importance of the connections proposed by this route.

Upon the subject of education and common schools, your committee, after the most laborious research, and patient investigation, have come to the conclusion, that education is a right good thing, but that it is owing altogether to the way in which a child is raised, whether it will agree with him or not. They think our present system of common schools should not be made any more common than they are. They recommend that all the poor children of good constitutions, be educated, and that the capitol be rented out when the Legislature is not in session, to raise a fund for that purpose.

On the subject of finance, your committee would state, seriously, that they are out of funds and recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for their benefit, on which they earnestly hope the House will not permit the gentlemen from ----, or the gentlemen from ---- to call the ayes and noes. And in this connection your committee would sug gest, that in their opinion, the best way to wind up the Bank of Tennessee, is to allow the members of the House who shall be in arrears to the treasury, at the close of the session, to remain and board it out with the State.

On the subject of the Penitentiory, your committee recommend that the building be so destroyed, that not one stone shall be left upon another-that the convicts be turned out, and that a whip be placed in every honest mechanic's hand to lash the rascals naked through the world-or else they recommend that every stone in this proud edifice on which a felon's hammer has fallen or a felon's hand has been laid, be immediately taken out, tied round the felon's neck, and both be east into the Cumberland river.

On the subject of the judiciary, your com mittee recommend that law shall be made equity and that hereafter we shall have neither law nor equity in this State, and that all lawyers be absolved, abolished for the peace of society and the prosperity of the world.

On the subject of military affairs, your com-

of that line it should be excluded. Now, had with whatever can stimulate them into a rank mend a general war in Europe as the best means of affording us an opportunity to take Cuba, and should the auspicious hour arrive, they most strenuously urge the importance of a filibustering expedition to "the Queen of the surance of immortality. If that is wounded, Antiles" that she may be enabled Venus-like, to rise from the ocean, clad in the robes and adorned with the jewels of freedom. They recommend the building of the Pacific Railroad, and as a safety valve to those who are troubled with constitutional scruples, they recommend that it be built as a military road, and that from its eastern terminus a suspension bridge be thrown to the Sandwich Islands, in order that those Islands may be annexed to Report of the Special Committee on " Bunk- | us. We are progressing-in a few more years we shall have annexed to us the Western Hemisphere, and unless suspension bridges or some other means are adopted to connect us with of the mighty deep—to fly above earth with points within and over the ocean, it is obvious its cities and hills, its improvements and its points within and over the ocean, it is obvious that our manifest destiny must be defeated, and the area of freedom circumscribed. This your committee would regard as a great calamity. For they recommend that the American eagle be permitted to fly, horizontally to "earth's loneliest bound and ocean's wildest shore," and that perpendicularly, the proud bird be permitted to soar, until bathing his plumage in the clouds, he shall settle on the highest round of " Jacob's ladder," and an eternal sunshine shall settle on him.

Chairman of Bunkum Committee.

Heart Burnings.

Whoever heard of a marrie | couple becoming estranged and "put asunder" by great adverity, by real troubles, by deep domestic afflictions, or the severest calamities? Yet heart alienations, domestic discord, and family disruptions, occur every day from the most trifling circumstances; from little trials and insignificant difficulties. The reason is, that great troubles call up the latent energies of mind and heart to meet and overcome them, while small things are considered too trifling to be endured; and in the attempt to cure them, they are often aggravated to a remediless condition.

In this world there is and can be no cup of earthly happiness unmixed with a drop of gall; but, on the other hand, there is no cup of bitterness without some attempering sweet. The true doctrine of domestic comfort is, to lessen every evil that is thrown in our way as much as possible, and patiently endure what cannot be helped, while we strive to economize every joy and multiply every ray of happiness by all the means in our power. He who expects to live in this world without meeting with some wrong estimate of the world, and if he or she cannot meet them without indulging in heart burning and bickering, better that you had never been born, for the whole of life will be a scene of anguish, followed by a hopeless death. We are, in a majority of cases, the architects of our own misfortunes and consequent us happiness. We cannot cast the blame upon the author of our being, for he desires our happiness, and has provided means whereby we may secure the priceless boon.

It we indulge in heart-burnings, and make war upon each other, it is because the great principles of truth are forgotten.

Alas! how light a cause may move Dissensions between hearts that love! Hearts that the world in vain had tried, And sorrow but more closely tied; That stood the storm when waves were rough, Yet in a sunny hour fell off; Like ships that have gone down at sea, · When heaven was all tranquility.

Mind and Happiness.

" Mind in its own place and in itself, Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

We do not suppose that Milton intended in these lines to convey the idea, as his deliberate and honest conviction, that the mind could make a heaven of hell, or a hell of heaven. He was, unquestionably, speaking hyperbolically, and intended to teach, that mind is all powerful in its influences upon personal happiness. It may be made the instrument of one's almost boundless felicity or wretchedness. It is true the mind is, in a great degree, dependent upon the body for its sound and healthy action, but, in most instances, it can and ought to control the tegoment of flesh, wedding, as it does, unlimited power in this, its earthly tem ple. If the body is given up to intemperance n eating, or drinking, or in any thing else, it is proof, at once, that the mind has lost its balance, or is not doing its duty. If the mind has no startling images of terror to arise before it-if it sinks into a lethargic sicep under circumstances like these -its impressions have already become morbid, and hopes of reformation are exceedingly doubtful. Such an individual is fast sinking into that condition in which phantasma originate, and presents to its terror-stricken subjects, wandering demons of night, creatures of phantom and fiendish form, lights of lurid flame, serpents spitting fire and other objects equally as repulsive and terrific.

It is not, however, only by indulgencies, like these, that the mind can make of itself a hell. A man may not drink to excess-he may be, even temperate in his diet, and yet, he may burn up his soul with envy, malice, slander, malevolence, hate, and other fiery and baleful passions. Such persons, sooner or later, have the stain of blood upon their consciences, or nestle in their bosoms the torturing fiend of hopeless remorse. He who wantonly and per sistently pursues a course which darkens life with so many ills-which distills the poison of a slande er's tongue-which withers the confidence of friendship and blights the fair, sweet hell of his own mind, not so much to torture ous man. Who can set limits to the power of

The mind: what is it? It is all that gives dignity and glory to man. It is his intellectual sun, from which as a creature, he derives whatever allies him to Deity and gives him ascorrupted, eclipsed, gone are all the golden dreams of human dignity and glory. Man falls down towards the brutes and the lurid flashes of his reason exhibit but little superiority to the dullness of their instinct.

But we delight to contemplate this great gift of heaven, this spirituality of ethereal birth, in the nobleness of its origin and the power and glory of its purposes. It was made to rove upon earth and see and admire its beauties-to visit its fields and bowers and its groves of every bright hue and flower and fruit-to cross the blue waters and study the wonders ruins, far towards the glittering sun seated in the bluefestal heavens-there to load its pinions with new discoveries and sublime thoughts, fit to thrill it with noble aspirations in search ing into the mysteries of creation.

Such a mind as this, illuminated with science, regaled with a thousand sweet odors of nature's kingdom, and serenaded with summer sounds and sweet soft notes borne upon gentle winds-such a mind looks out upon the stupendous miracle before it exhibited in the majestic oak or the sweet-smelling violet, the great sun or a burning gas-light, and is enraptured by all that comes within the range of its vision. The baliny air is sweeter to it than the ambrosia of Olympus-the perpetual music of breathing Nature, in winds, and woods, and waves, or, as produced with such enchanting power by human art-the blushing fruits which delight the eye and gratify the taste-the blue sky above and the green earth beneath-the constellated heavens and the sparkling beauties of universal nature-these and other laughing voices, and enchanting beauties scattered on every hand, make the duly endowed and cultivated mind overflow with gratitude to Heaven and benevolence towards mankind. It is this unison between the mysteries of Nature and spirit, between the glory of the one and the reciprocal emotions of the other, which clothes the world in its richest garb and its highest interests to man. God, who made them all, sees proper to reveal himself only in his works. Man, then, seizes upon materiality, and under the great planetary laws which govern our solar system, he in some measure, seems to direct the destiny of earth.

Thus gifted and honored, the mind of man was made to flourish like any other of creation's glories, and to confer happiness as pure made separate and endowed with corporature, could bestow upon created and immortal beings. Georgia Home Gazette.

Singular Case of Insanity.

We copy the following particulars of a case ofinsanity from the interesting report of Dr-Clement A. Walker, Superintendant of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. In alluding to the natients under his charge, he says :

One case, from the peculiarity of its origin, and its singular manifestation, is worthy of he subject, a young man of fine intellectual powers, seemed, on admission, almost distracted with fear-not that of vague form, so often noticed in a certain class of the insane, of imaginary enemies -but of the more tangible one, of officers of justice. When, for the purpose of making remedial application, it was deemed necessary to use temporary restraint, his terror was pitiable. Upon recovery we learned that during the incipient stages of an attack of the delirium tremens, induced by the use of opium and alcohol, he had taken from the owner a valuable article of property, and carried it in open day through the streets to his lodgings. That afternoon medical advice was called, and he remained under treatment for several days. At length leep was induced and he awoke in his right mind. During that day, while sitting up in bed, his eye fell upon the abstracted article .-At the sight of it, the full recollection of his crime rushed upon him, and with it an overwhelming sense of shame and terror for its probable consequences. He besought his landlady to send for his employer. She feigned to do so, and for long hours he lay tortured with anguish, till fearing, from the absence of him he had injured, that all was lost, reason was dethroned, and he became a maniac. Upon his recovery, a letter was sent to his employer, detailing the circumstances, and confessing his guilt, in terms such as a sensitive and honest mind alone could indite. It is almost needless to say that it met with a noble and generous response.

EFFECTS OF PERSEVERANCE.—Some years ago we mentioned the case of a mechanic in this city, a man of more than ordinary intel lect, who, having become very intemperate, was induced to join the Sons. He relapsed repeatedly, and every time seemed to sink lower and lower, and of course become more hopeless. He finally had the Snake Feverbecame a terror to his family and the neighbors, but the same brother who had originally sought him out out, still followed him with his kind offices in his relapses, would bring him back and try to strengthen his good resolutions. and render him pecuniary aid. It was near a year ago we heard of him wallowing in the ditch, and as it appeared to us, a hopeless case. But we now learn that the same kind brothe who had so long borne with him, was not yet discouraged, he fellowed him still, and the consequence is that for eight or ten months flowers of hope and happiness-is making a the poor drunkard has been a soher industrikindness and perseverance.