The War in Europe.

The war in Europe has become a subject of anxious interest. It has already had disas trons effects upon many pursuits, even in this country, and its termination is looked to with a solicitude not to have been expected of a day people so distant from the scene of conflict.

It is hoped, upon the occurrence of that desire the event, that trade will revive, commerce best the President's profiler of mediation to the come active, and that our staple products. eatching the spirit of improvement, will spring

to the elevation they have held for several years past. As a step to this result, it is considered necessary that there shall be a coaliof all the other Powers of Europe against assia, and so urgent is the hope of such a coalition, that we realize the fact in spite of its

failure to occur, and are almost ready to enter into the controversy, and precipitate, if possible, that desirable event.

With every sympaty for the feeling that induces such anticipations, we are constrained to believe that they will prove illusory. We believe, in the first place, that the immediate resuits of a return of peace, will not be such as we anticipate. A reaction must alternately come, but we feat it will be slow and defeated of many of the energies that bore it onwards at the commencement of the war. Upon the opening of the war, there was a want of con-fidence which occasioned the withdrawal of large amounts of capital from the productive interests in England; large amounts of capital were also withdrawn to mget the exigencieof the contest; drafts were also made upon the preductive labour of the country, and the organization and machinery by which the Herculean labors of that Kingdom have been carried on, have been directed and disturbed .-Upon the return of peace, there will be return of confidence, and a returning tendency to reinvestments; but we fear the process will be slow, and that it will be long before the returning energies of life and progress will act upon the trades and business of our country. There will doubtless be a temporary exhileration from the stimulants of hope and promise, but it will be transitory, and it were as well, perhaps, to contemplate at once the necessity of a patient waiting for the return and estabhistment of a sound and prosperous condition Radvancement.

We think that there is also illusion in the hope that a speedy peace can come from a coalition of the other powers of Europe against may be arrested by the physical strength which other powers of Europe may throw around sia is not assailable through any artificial struca natural necessity upon the part of France comes unpopular. With Russia it may not when he is bound to bring force enough to keliveen the endurance which may be profita- along with, it necessary." ble and that which may be possible to a people

A peace is hopcless, therefore, from a coali-Every accession to the strength of such a coalition but protracts the controversy, and saying, eighteep months ago, that a peace will only come from a change of ministry in England, and a vacation of the throne of France, is over \$200,000, making the value of the tion then, that the war was not required by the cause of humanity, or any necessity to the people of England and of France; that not opposed by the sentiment it would be opposed they were then; and though the accession of to proceed to the islands within the past three months. We subjoin the import for the past ful consummation, we believe that even that year and for several years previous : will be insufficient to prevent it, and that spec-Mations upon the future of Europe are unsafe 78,927 : Mexican, 6,611; African, 627; Total when not made in view of such events.

She has felt the nower of Russia, and must have a salutary dread of its recurrence in a 152; 1854, 78.927. hostile form. The contest would be vital to ber, but not so to England and France. They The Chief Grain Port of the World.—
may withdraw by a sacrifice of their council. The Chief Press of the 14th instant says lors, and the people of those countries return that a thorough investigation establishes the to a condition of amity with Russia. But not supremacy of Chicago as a grain port over all so with Austria. She will stand in track of others ports of the world. According to its Russian aggression, and provoking her anger, calculation the grain exports of Chicago exmust be forever at her mercy. The removal ceed those of New York by 4,296,393 bushels, of the Emperor of Austria or of his Ministry, those of St. Louis by more than two hundred will not remove the people of that Empire and fifty per cent those of Millwaukee nearly from proximity to this fearful adversary. It four hundred per cent. Turning to the great will not remove the discordant elements com- granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles pressed within the bosom of that Empire, and we are well assured that there are no hopes the rails combined 5,406,727 bushels. - Nat. Intel. Affice are able to afford, sufficient to justify a

power of Russin.
That Austria will temporise and make the

without further delay .- Charleston Courier. amounts to about 112,000 men.

Washington Items. shington, dated the 8th A dispatch fr

instant, says:

Neither House of Congress is in session to day both having adjourned over until Tues-

We have had a beautiful day and the streets

powers of Europe has taken many by sur prise. None but the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was aware that such proffer had been made.

The Old Soldiers mustered about 1500, and

were escorted by the Washington Battalion to the President's House.

A speech was delivered by the President of the Convention, which was responded to be the President of the United States.

They hold a convention this evening at Four Indians from the Six Nations were in

the procession, in war costume, who attracted much attention; also, G. W. P. Custis. Messrs, Cass. Houston, Shields; Van Rense-

her, Benson and Leslie Combs, all Generals. Judge Satherland presented the Convention

o the President, who made a speech. The Chief of the Six Nations also spoke for the tribe as soldiers of the United States.

At the evening session, they passed resoluous arring Congress to make provisions for diers, their widows and children; also for those fediens who helped us: prisoners in Tripoli; and an extension of the pension law to ldiers' widows and children of the war of 1812.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brod read forthis exertions in their behalf.

Eulogies were passed upon Messrs, Madion, Clay, Lowndes and Calhoun.

The completion of the National Monument was also urged, and a committee was appointed to memoralize Congress on these subjects.

A RICH Scene. - An amusing scene occurred Philadelphia on Wednesday, at the Columbia Museum, in consequence of a suit having been entered against Miss Richardson, the "Fat Woman" at the instance of the "Swiss Warbler," who charged her with slander. The North American of Thursday says:

" Mr. George Wise, deputy sheriff, went up to the Columbia Museum, to execute his writ Russia. Oar belief, from the first, has been and was there met by her counsel, De Witt that Russia is impregnable. Her progress C. Morris, Esq., who, in reply to what arrangement was to be made, replied, 'Execute your writ.' Mr. Wise took a survey all around the her path, but in her dream regions of eternal 'prodigy' of creation, and finally very gallantwinter she is invincible; contracting to the icy ly told the lady his errand. She very deliber centre of that great empire, the pulses of life ately replied, 'Very well-I am ready to gowill still beat while her enemies will die around take me.' Here was a fix. George acknowlher. Unlike the other powers of Europe, Rus- edged Linself cornered; said he would postpone the arrest till half past two o'clock .tures of a political system. Unlike England Even a sheriff could not arrest and carry such she is not powerless when the Commons cease a pile. At half past two o'clock Sheriff Allen to grant supplies, or like France, without an himself, with a posse of some wenty-five nien, Emperor the instant the reigning monarch and a big familiare wagon, marched solemnly seases to control the sentiment of his people; up to the place of conflict, and was there met but unique and single, her powers to sustain a with the same serenity and answer by the la contest is co-extensive with her powers of dv, 'take me.' It must be known that Sheriff physical endurance. Against such an empire Allen would not Limself brag on more than there is the possibility of victory upon the out- one hundred and fifty pounds, and when met skirts, but with proclivities down upon the by this calm intonation, 'take me,' looked a Bosphorus natural to her position, and without good deal horrified. He surveyed the eight hundred pounds of female humanity from eveand England to arrest them, she may be drawn ry point of observation, and finally coming to back within her borders, but the contest is im- the conclusion that he had not machinery and and three in Iwon, & measurably unequal. With France and Eng- power enough to make the arrest and remove Land the contest must cease as soon as it be- the victim, postponed the arrest till to day,

ence is vast, and Russia may sustain more de- increase in the use of guano as a fertilizer of bartson give an account of the progress of the cate about the Crimen than the allied powers the earth has caused the trade in it to become translation going on in China, under direction can find the endarance to inflict upon her, and exceedingly important. The number of vessels from this society. yet roll on to the final achievement of her arrived at the port of Baltimore the past year loaded with guano was 135, mostly ships of the largest class. Assuming the freight paid tion of the powers of Europe against Russin. to those from Peru to be an average of 828 pared in Hawaiian and English. The request per ton, the freight money alone amounts to \$2,184,000. The whole value of guano imported from Poru, at 350 per ten is \$2,000 000, and that from other ports at \$25 per ton we still adhere to that belief, and consider guano imported into Baltimore the past year nothing fortunate which has no tendency to nearly four million one hundred thousand dolhasten these results. We urged the couvic- lars. It is to be remarked that the largest import of guano has been into Baltimore, and without correct data, it is assumed that the quantity imported equals that of all the other cities of the Union. At the close of the year the interests of the great body of the peoby the interests of the great body of the pro- the supply on man is the supply of man and so the hope of triumph these interests would ulti- the whole import of the year. The market in mately lead the sentiments of both communi- the Spring will therefore open with a stock desig opposition to the measure, and that the sufficient to meet almost any demand, but in connecllors of both countries would stake and the mean time supplies are not expected to forfeit official existence upon that undertaking, continue as freely as heretofare, as it is under-These results are not less probable now than stood that but few vessels have been chartered

Imports of Guano for 1854 .- Peruvian, 69.168 tons.

800; 1851, 25,000; 1852, 52,500; 1853, 32,-

St. Petersburgh, and exceeds Galatz and Ib-

to a correspondent of the London Times, the it as his opinion that the bite caused death. combined forces landed by the allies at Old Fort most of her position is certain, but will abandon a neutral position only when to held it shall become unpossible.—Char. Standard. in the Crimea making the total force 114,415 store, the sum of \$2,000, and that several la-THE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—We are men. From this must be deducted the loss nuch pleased to learn that some difficulties in battle, in the trenches, by sickness, &c., in regard to the contracts for constructing this 17,300, leaving on the 15th of November an most desirable public work having been adjust effective force of 94'115 men, Since the ed, the able and efficient parties who have un-dertaken the work are expected to arrive here—the Crimen, making according to this showing about the 20th last, with a smost effective a total force of 121,500 men. In these totals force of three hundred and fifty experienced are included 7,000 British and French sailors and re liable men to re-commence the work, and marines, acting a land forces. The ag-

A RAILROAD IN MEXICO. - A highly important enterprise is about to be undertaken Mexico. A gentleman has obtained authority from the Government to construct a railroad through the heart of the Republic. The route will embrace a strip of country something like 700 miles in length, and 600 in breadth, and will pass through a region unrivalled for richness of soil, mineral resources and salubrity of climate. It will commence on the Rio Grande and terminate on the Pacific ocean, at any suitable point between the month of the river Culiacum and the province of Sinaloa on the north, and the port of Manzanilla in the province of Colima on the south.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION-New Orleans, Jan. 9, 1855, -- The Southern Convention re assembled to day, and permanently organized by electing Gen. Lamar, of Texas, President, with two Vice Presidents from each State. Ten States were represented by 121 delegates; 83 of whom were from Louisianna. Several resolutions were offered for the improvement of Galveston bar and harbor, and he establishment of a Marine Hospital there. New Orleans, Jan. 11.—The convention o-day discussed the Pacific Railroad. Albert. Pike offered similar resolutions to those advocated by him at Charleston last April.

Various resolutions in favor of Government aid to the construction of a railroad across the peninsula of Florida, and asking liberal appropriations from the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf; in favor of a material modification of the tariff; recommending Southern members to vote for the repeal of all duties on railroad iron, and in favor of a navy vard at Memphis, were referred.

The convention then adjourned. JANUARY 12 .- Resolutions were offered tolay and referred, declaring the acquisition of title of the American Organ: Cuba necessary for the protection and security of the Southern coasts-urging the immediate action of Congress in recommending reciprocal treaties with Mexico and Spain for the repeal of the laws suppressing the Slave Trade-and in favor of a railroad from Norfolk to the nouth of the Ohio.

Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, made a report declaring that everything of value had its origin in the institution of slavery, and that it was the only institution of Divine origin.

Several speeches were delivered relative to the Pacific Rail Road, and the Convention ad-

JANUARY 13.-The Convention this morning passed resolutions in favor of the Pacific Rail Road-in favor of removing obstructions from and deepening the mouth of the Mississippiin favor of Quarantine regulations in Orleans, and all cities subject to Yellow Fever-and a favor of Education on Southern principles.

Resolutions favoring the repeal of the Usury aws, were referred. The Convention then adjourned until the

evening when the final adjournment will take

neeting of the Board of Managers was held claims. m Thursday, the 5th, instant at, 4 1-2 p. m. Hon. Lather Bradish in the chair, assisted by Benj. L. Swan and Francis Hall, esqs.

Nine new societies were recognised one each of the states of New York, South Carolina. Tennessee and Indiana, two in Missouri.

A letter from the French and Foreign Bible Society repeats the assurance that the Goverment of France still permits the free circula cease but with the vital action of that empire; carry her and her fat sister (of equal weight) tion of the Holy Scriptures throughout the country, and asks increased aid in the prosecu tion of the work.

Letters from Bise

Rev. E. W. Clark, of Honolula, communi cates a vete of the missionaries, requesting 10 000 copies of the New Testrment to be prewas granted.

Rev. Dr. Eli Smith, of Besrnt, acknow edges the remains of pessen, accounts society, and requests, in behalf of the Bible Society's version of the Gospel by Matthew, in printing a volume to be interleafed with French n London, for the use of the Turks, which was and all circumstances.

Rev. Mr. De Mattes, paster of the Madeira exiles in Illinois, complies with the request to revise and correct the plates from London edition of the Portuguese Testament, to be prepared by this society.

Grants of books were made to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the American Sanday School Union; to the Potestant Half Orphan Asylum; to the Steamer's Hospital at Galveston; to a church of colored Americans at San Domingo; to the Children's Aid Society; and various grants to individuals in several languages, including two volumes of the Bible for the Blind.

A CHILD KILLED BY A RAT. - A most singular and fatal occurrence took place at the house of Mr B. Morris, at Richmond, Va. Of the accession of Austria to this alliance, Imports of Peruvian Guano into Baltimore about two weeks since. We learn from the however, we have little fear, or little hope.— for Six Years.—1849, 2,700 tons; 1850, 6, Post that about six months ago, a negro woman in the employment of Mr. Morris heard her child cry, in the room next to her and went in to see what occasioned it. She saw as she entered the room, a large rat running off from the child, who was lying on the flor, and upon approaching the infant, she found a bite upon thought nothing of the accident, and about almaxim, that religious faith is a question between ts cheek, which bled profusely. The mother two weeks since was again called into the room by the crying of her child. Upon getting n she saw a large rat leap from the bed, and taking up the infant, which was about seven months old she found that it had been severely bitten on the mole of the head. No attention was paid to the matter, in consequence of the trifling character of the wound, and in a few hours afterwards the child died. Dr. Wilson, disregard of the impending danger from the ALLIED FORCES IN THE CRIMEA. - According who had the case under consideration gives

> PIN MONEY."-It is reported says a Boston paper," that a lady in this city has spent; during the year 1854, at a lace and embroidery dies have each cotracted bills at the dry goods stores varying from \$5,000 to 6,000 each."

The German-custom of having music float on the midnight air from the towers of Churches on the last night of the year, was observed in Providence on the S1st, ult., by a party of occasion.

Che Camden Weekln Journai.

Tuesday, January 16, 1855.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Wanted at this Office, A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER. One who under stands Job and Press Work will receive a permanent situation by applying immediately.

Election of Sheriff. Our friends will bear in mind that Monday next is

the day for the election of Sheriff, and the polls will be open for one day only.

Left Out.

Several matters prepared for to day's paper have been necessarily omitted We shall make our respects to several of our new contemporaries in our next.

Grand Division of S. C. On the 25th inst., the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of this State will convene in Camden. We the abstract, we are distinctly opposed to their hope their session may be a pleasant and profitable

The Charleston Mercury

Made its appearance with the New Year in a new dress, and we greet its success with much pleasure. Congressional Favors.

We are under renewed obligations to our Senators, Judges Butler and Evans, to our immediate representation Col. W. W. Boyce, and to Hon. P. S. Brooks, al- find that Know Nothingism had taken root in our midst so to Senator Douglas for recent Congressional favors

The Know Nothings.

Until recently we have known but little of this new secret combination, and even now we are a know nothing, and our limited information is derived exclusively from the published declarations purporting to be their principles, which our exchanges have copied from their organ, published at Washington under the

The first article of their published creed reads thus We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws as will prevent future immithe United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates and princes.

The policy of this article is, to say the least of it, doubtful, and its wisdom exceedingly questionable. A very important and fundamental principle of our govrnment must be changed before this could be effected,

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration fither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

This seems more tolerable, and there is some sense in the proposition. The scores of immigrants, pouring into the country, of all conditions, characters, and kinds, calls for some additional security, by which our institutions may be preserved, and our rights maintained. We can sev that we agree with the sentiment of AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. -The stated this article, and in its proper place would urge its the Chief Magistracy of the State.

> Third. We shall oppose the election or appointmen of any foreign born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State Governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the array or navy in time of war; maintaining s we do, the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have a right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property under our institutions, without seeking to par-ticipate in the enaction, administration, or execution

We are not yet prepared to swallow this dose, and believe that such principles are repugnant to true to the 30th ult. republicanism, and out of place entirely in these Unimany instances, of the best services of the best men in

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust. der the Federal or State govall persons who shall not directly and explicitly recog nize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince power potentate, or authority whatever, under any

All right and proper, we can urge no objection to this, for in our judgment it would only be enforcing what our constitutional requirements imply, and every good citizen ought to be at least willing to do this.

Fifth We shall maintain the doctrine that no one the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of na torolization prescribed by Congress, under the provi sion of the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States requires all of this, and no new feature is introduced upon the face of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any union of Church and State, no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

We endorse this with all our heart. We oppose all union of church and State, more particularly the union which the church of Rome would effect. We could be voluminous upon this point, but we pass on. If it was necessary here, we might be induced to become a

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times, oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all each individual and his God, and over which no politi-cal government, or other human power, can rightfully

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vio lated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

This ninth article sounds well on paper, butwhat will the know nothings do with such men as John P. Hale. whose lives are the strongest possible evidence of the bad faith with which this pledge will be kept. The Washington Union very correctly remarks: "The know-nothing lodges are chiefly acceptable to Hale because they enable him to concoct in secret those baleful plans for the overthrow of the Union, to which the best years of his life, and all the energies of body and mind, have been unremittingly devoted." We must believe that the know nothings have something concealed beyond all this. We are clearly of the opin-Germanians, who ascended the steeple of Rev. jon that the South has no business whatever to join Dr Hall's Church, and executed from the lofty in the enterprize. We do not condemn it simply because it is of Northern production, but because we can see nothing good, and much harm that may result from Railroad Bill was taken up and dis cussed with a determination to pushit on to templetion gregate Russian force opposed to this array positon melodies appropriate to the solemn cause it is of Northern production, but because we can

this secret political combination. We have already adop ted too many of the prevailing isms and cants, which have had their origin and first growth in latitudes altogether uncongenial with ours. It is time we were Jearning wisdom from past dear bought experience .-The following series bring up the rear and closes the articles upon Know Nothingism:

Tenth, we shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby op-posing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assist them, or either of them

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustainthose who sustain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer tions to build up an "American Party," whose maxim Americans shall rule their country?

In conclusion we must be allowed to put our veto upon this new phase of political huckstering. Not withstanding we might favor some of their notions system, and have no affinity or inclination for underground operations, which are as secret and dark as

midnight without a moon. We think it is high time for the people to know some thing, and do something, when it is proclaimed in the halls of Congress that the Know Nothings "will take care of the Juries and Sheriffs as well as the Judges." In our humble judgment the South is deeply interested in this matter, and we should be exceedingly sorry to

Until we think better of it we must regard the associations of the Nnow Nothings as exceedingly dangerous to the rights and interests of the South. When convinced to the contrary we shall make the amende

Final Adjustment.

We are much gratified in being able to announce to our readers that the mail derangement has finally been arranged, and we hope, now and ever after a final adjustment and mutual understanding shall continue to exist between the heads of the two important departments. There is too large an interest involved to al. low such a state of things to exist. We subjoin the wenty one years after taking the oath of allegiance to following schedule of the mails, which we find in the

Carolinian:	
Leave Kingsville daily at	81 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta by	4 p. m. and 41 a. m.
Leave Augusta at	6½ a. m. and 6 p. m.
Arrive at Kingsville by	2 p. in. and 41 a. m.
Leave Charleston daily at	7 a. m. and 7 p. in.
Arrive at Branchville by 1	1.30 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.
Leave Branchville at 1	1.35 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.
Arrive at Charle-ton by	2.30 p. m. and 4 a. m.
Leave Kingsville daily at	2.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia by	4 p.m.
Leave Columbia at	
Arrive at Kingsville by	9.30 n. m.
Leave Kingsville at	2.30 p m.
Arrive at Camden by	p. m.
Leave Camden at	6 a. m.
Arrive at Kingsville by	

Death of Ex.Gov. Johnson.

We tegret to learn that this distinguished and emient man died at his residence at Limestone Springs on the 6th just. Governor Johnson had filled the highly honorable positions of Circuit Judge, Chancellor, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Three, and

We are gratified to learn, as we do, from the Caro ling Times, that his useful life was closed with the sweet consolations of that religion which is above a earthly honor and wealth, and which alone is able t sustain the soul in the trying hour of death.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

One Week Later from Europe.

New York, Jan. 11 .- The United State Mail Steam-hip Baltie, Capt. James Comstock arrived at this port from Liverpool with advices

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- The such a proposition would be to deprive ourselves, in 29th uit, comprised 29,000 bales, of which didates for the Sheriffalty of this District. Speculators took 1000. The demand was fair. but prices were lower, chiefly on Fair qualities. Fair Orleans was quoted at 5 1-2d., Middling Orleans 5d, Fair Uplands 5 3 8d, and Middling Unlands 4 3 4d, per pound,

Plands 4 3 4d. per pound.
The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.— Flour and Corn were quoted at previous rates. THE LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, - Beet

nd Lard were unchanged. Pork had advanced 1s per cwt. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET,-Consols losed at from 91 1-4 a 91 38. American se-

curities were very active, especially Virginia Bonds. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £108,000 sterling. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. - The chief event

of the week was Louis Napeleon's speech to the French Chamber, which was very warlike in tope, and made no mention of any hope of peace, and concluded by asking a loan of 500,-000,000 frames, which was unanimonsly voted. No change had taken place in the attitude of Austria or Prussia.

An important meeting of the Representatives of the Five Powers had been held at Vienna but the result had not transpired.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged The Russians continued to make sorties, and three had taken place from the city and one from the harbor, The Allies had received reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men,-The weather was more favorable.

The British foreign enlistment bill had become a law.

The British Parliament had adjourned.

Congressional.

We lay before our readers all matters which we are able to glean from our exchanges, which we suppose will be of general interest:

Washington, Jan. 9, 1855. SENATE .- Messrs. Houston and Morton ap peared in their seats to-day.

exercise any supervision or control at any time, in any place, or in any form.

So say we. In that matter, no man can, or ought to be his brother's keeper.

The old soldiers were 'admitted to seats on the floor of the Senate to day, by resolution, Senator Toombs only voting against it.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern and Southern

Pacific Railroad and Telegraphs, which was

read twice and referred to a special commit-

The judiciary bill was discussed, but with out any action on it. The Senate then ad-

House.-The House took up the Military Academy and Invalid pension bills, as amended by the Senate, which was reterred.

Mr. McDougal attempted to have the Pacific Railroad bill made the special order of the day for the 16th instant, but was unsuc-

cessful.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the military committee to inquire into the expearmed occupation act to New Mexico and Utah, for the suppression of Indian hostilities

Mr. McDougal offered a bill which was ordered to be printed, establishing a line of mail steamships from San Francisco to Shanghai. - WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- In the Senate today, the debate on the Judicial Reform Bill

was resumed. In the House, the Bill amendatory of the Land Graduation Bill was discussed. A long debate cusued on Mr. Dawson's amendment, giving a homestead of 160 acres, at 14 cents per acre, on condition of actual settlement, and t was eventually rejected. The substance of the Senate hill was then also rejected.

Rev. Dr. Baker, the well-known Presbyteian minister at the South, has now been preaching nearly forty years, during which he has been engaged in about three hundred revivals of religion, and has been instrumental in the professed conversion of seven or eight thou-sand souls, fifty of which number are ministers. At a revival meeting which he attended later. he is said to have prenched four sermons a day. for eight successive days.

The Money market continues stringent at Charleston, with no signs of relaxation.

MARRIED-In Chester District, on the 28th ultby Rev. A. J. Cauthen, Mr. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Camden, and Miss SARAH BONNER, of the former Dis-

In Columbia, on the 10th instant, by Rev. A. W. Leland, D. D., Mr. James B. Beard, of Salisbury, N. C., and Miss MARY CAMPBELL BRYCE, of the former

Arrivals at the Mansion House, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 13.

E. G. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR. G A Rebb. Charleston Miss L May, Ansen, N C E B Frazier, Sumter W King, Munro, N O W B Fletcher, Flat Rock C Spencer, Bishopville H Brace, Liberty Hill John Brown R J Manning ir, Columbia Dr H H J Junius, " S Sharer, Kentucky Jas A Carnet L J Patterson, lady & niece, Liberty Hill J Kilgore & daughter, Bea-Jas Davis, Gaston N C J O A Moore, Charleston N A Morriss, N.O. ver Creek J R Dye, Beaver Creek D.D Diggs, " L.N Arnold, Connecticut R S Stinson, Russell Place W B Stinson, "" Dr B S Lucas, Kershyw J H Nichols, Charleston r W Kelley, Sumter Jas Young, Lynchwood J J Lucius, Richland Jas Mussey, Longstreet J W Ambrose, Bishopville E Condict, Charleston

J C McKinney, Sumter T H Lanier Chectaw City Miss: J. L. Cheeves, East Florida J E Tillman, Lancaster H S Shelton, Charleston W W Schoofield, Virginia G R Miller Flat Rock H N Scarboro, Knexvill J C McKinney, Mississipp Ga P H Young, Florida T J Haddison, Anson Co R McIlwaine, Lancaster D McRa, Kershaw F M Beckham, Stateburgh GT Wade, Lancaster Charles H Small, N York W Massey, Longstreet Hugh M May & lady, An-Col N A Peay & servt Fair-

field

field Wm Dixon, Liberty Hill

S D Evans, Chesterfield Miss M Smith " CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

N C J M Smith,

C C Ballard,

M McDermaid

son, N C D McRaa, Anson, N C

	BAGGING, per yard,	14 to 16
d	BALE ROPE, per pound,	11 to 15
8	BUTTER	16 to 25
0.	BEEF,	4 to 6
0	BACON,	94to 12
11	COFFEE	12 to 14
"	CHEESE,	te 15
0	COTTON	
	CORNper bushel,	87 to 10
-	FLOUR per barrel,	900 to950
	FODDER,per ewt	87410 100
	LARD,per pound,	121to 14
	MOLASSES, per gallon	30 to 37
	OATSper bushel,	50 to 62
23	PEAS	to100
5	SUGARper pound,	6 to 12
5	SALFper sack	to 2
,	CHIP per dack	Chicago and have

DECLINATION.

Messrs, William Talbirt and W. M. Hough

We are authorized to announce WIL-LIAM F. DEBRUHL, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the ensuing elec-

We are authorized to announce ED. WIN BARNES as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

Railroad and Bank Dividends.

LAS and Carolina Railroad Company baying de-clared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS and TWENTY: FIVE CENTS per Share, payable on the 15th January 1: 55, and the South Western Railroad Bank a Dividend of Seventy-five Cents per Share, for the last six months of 1854, the united Dividend of Five Dollars per Share, will be paid at the said Bank on and after the above mentioned date.

The Dividend on Stock in the Road, having holes

responding shares in the Bank, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, at the Bureau Office of the Company in John street, and at the Bank of Cam-den in Camden.

THOS. WARING, Auditor. JOHN C. COCHRAN, Cashier, South Western Railroad Bank.

January 16 NOTICE.

JAMES I. VILLEPIGUE made application for Li-cense No. 2, quart license, to retail Spiritnous License No. 2, quart license, to retail Spirithous Liquors at his Store on Broad Street.

Securities—C. Matheson, George Alden. Recommended by W. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Ancrum, and John Haile.

JESSI: WESSINGER made application for License No. 3, Tavern License to retail Spirithous Liquors at his House on Broad Street, known as the Wateree Money.

-Robert Wilson and Henry Pate. Re commended by J. S. Nettles, P. Robenson, and

J. McKain.
Ordered, that the above applications be published in the Camden Journal.
C. H. DAVIS, Town Recorder.

Atention Camden Light Infantry. Y OU are hereby summoned to assemble at Military Hall on Saturday next 20th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. in full uniform prepared for inspection and drill.

By order of Capt Anorum.

W. F. PERRY, O. S.

January, 16

THOSE indebted to me either by note or account for the years 1852 and '54 are requested to call and settle; as I am closing up my Business I trust the necessity of this call will be perceived and that it will J. A. SCHROCK.

I. 0. 0. F.

Kershaw Lodge No. 9. THE following brethren were on Friday night last regularly installed as officers of this Lodge for the present term.

D. R. KENNEDY, N. G.
W. B. CAMPBELL, V. G. CHAS, J. SHIVER, Secty. THOS. WILSON, Treas.

Remember This.

ct return day, the notes and account he late firm of Workman & Boone ma