

banking system of the United States, subject the former in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the N. York banks, in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union was produced by an application of that power, and it is now alleged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

"It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they were required. They abound in countries where no other circulation is allowed. In our own states where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin without serious inconvenience, even in states where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption, during the suspension in 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can now be successfully carried out, it will surely be attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

"I am aware it has been urged that this control may best be attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which it is well known I entertain on this subject prevents me in any event from proposing or assenting to that remedy, but in addition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can longer be extensively regarded as effective for such a purpose. The history of the late National Bank through all its mutations, shows that it was not so.

Two-thirds of the message are occupied with the Bank question—and in extracting we have endeavored to select such paragraphs as appear most prominent in the expression of the President's sentiments, on this great political question.

"The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the states, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our states, corporations and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the past season, will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest.

"But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be remedied by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist.

"Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future, and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us.—Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendancy over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish in preference to the many virtues that give dignity to human nature

a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependant on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support, all this was necessarily the work of time even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps it could be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merits of our institutions, that they create and nourish in a vast majority of our people a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self-denial, the intelligence and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still further than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will whenever necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self government, by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

A lawyer in New York named CORNELIUS W. TERHUNE; has been arrested and committed to prison for forging the name of one of his clients to an order for ten dollars.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel was fought with rifles near Tallahassee, Florida, between Gen. L. READ and Col. AUGUSTUS ALSTON, in which the latter was killed, the ball passing through his heart the first fire.—The difficulty originated in a political contest, which created considerable excitement.

FRESH SHAD—Were served up at the City Hotel, Savannah, Geo. on the 20th ultimo.

The Packet ship South America arrived at New York, brings dates from London to the 21st and Liverpool to the 22nd Nov. We have not space for much of the matter furnished by this arrival. We clip from our exchange papers the following items.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. have addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, propounding the following inquiry:—"Has the Legislature of one of the American States legal and constitutional power to contract loans at home and abroad?"

The answer of Mr. Webster may be summed up in the following quotation from his answer, "that the Legislature of a State has such power, and how any doubt could have arisen on this point; it is difficult for me to conceive."

The Duke of Wellington was dangerously ill. Further Chartist disturbances had taken place in Wales.

The Cotton market was sustained at an advance of a half penny per pound during the ten days preceding the sailing of the South America.

Money was still scarce. The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England had increased somewhat.

Arrangements were in progress for the marriage of Victoria.

Lord Melbourne, it is asserted, has given it out that he shall resign before the meeting of parliament. When Prince Albert comes, Melbourne will say—"Othello's occupation's gone."

Mr. John Lander, companion of his brother Richard (deceased) in the expedition in Africa, is dead, at the age of 33, from a disease in the chest, contracted in his travels. He was in the customs.

An improbable story is in circulation, that an American quack Doctor, named Israel, 93 years of age, is a leader in the Welsh riots. Centennarians are not generally propagandists.

The British naval force in the Mediterranean now consists of 15 line of battle ships, 5 frigates, 5 sloops, 4 brigs, and 1 cutter of war, 4 steam frigates, 1 steam tender, 1 receiving-ship, and 5 steam packets, and 1 bombard in the Post Office service—a much larger force in time of peace than at any period during the late war.

Advices of a pacific nature are said to have been received from Mehmet Ali, who, however, still insists on holding the province of Adana. Ibrahim appears to have his hands full in Syria, which con-

tinues in a state of general insurrection. Troops to the number of 7000 were hourly expected at Toulon, to go over to Africa to replace the "army of occupation," who are literally entitled, it would appear, to that appellation, as most of the unfortunate soldiers had, by the fatal prevalence of disease, become permanent tenants of that country.

Trouble exists in the French squadron in the Levant. Three of the principal captains have been sent home under arrest.

The effect of the news carried out by the steamer Liverpool was to suspend further operations in silk for the American market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20. The demand for Cotton has continued good, the sales since our last, the 16th, being about 20,000 bags, of which speculators have taken 5 to 6000, and prices have gradually advanced, being now 3-4d per lb. above the quotations three weeks since. Trade in Manchester is better, but prices of yarn and goods have not improved in an equal ratio to raw Cotton.

CAMDEN PRICE CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	JANUARY 4.	
		£	¢
Beef, in market,	lb	5	7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	11	12
by retail,	lb	14	15
Butter,	lb	15	25
Beeswax,	lb	20	25
Bagging,	yard	18	25
Bale Rope	lb	10	14
Coffee	lb	14	16
Cotton	lb	7	8
Flour	bbbl	4	75 a 5
Feathers from wagons,	lb	37	40
Foalder	cwt	1	a 1 25
Hides, green,	lb	5	7
dry,	lb	10	12
Iron	cwt	6	a 6 50
Lime	cask	4	a 4 50
Lard	lb	12	a 15
Leather, sole	lb	22	a 25
Molasses	g	45	a 56
Oats	bushe	45	a 50
Oil, carrier's	gallon	75	a 1
lamp	gallon		2
linseed	gallon	1	10 a 1 25
Pork	cwt	6	50 a 7
Rice	cwt	6	a 6
Sugar	lb	10	a 13
Salt	sack	3	75 a 4
Tallow	lb	12	a 14
Tobacco, manufactured	lb	10	a 50

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, due every day at 5, a. m. Closes every day at 4, p. m.
Southern or Columbia mail, due every day at 5, p. m.
Closes every day at 9, p. m.
Letters for Charleston, are made up every day, and sent via Columbia.
Sumterville mail, due every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Stat-burg mail, every Wednesday and Friday, at 8, p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Lancaster mail, due every Monday and Friday, at 3 p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Friday, at 6, p. m.
Yorkville mail, via Liberty Hill, due every Thursday, at 10, a. m.
Closes every Thursday at 1, p. m.
The office will be open on the Sabbath, for the delivery of papers and letters from 7 to 8, a. m., and in the evening one hour after the arrival of the Columbia mail.
P. THORNTON, P. M.

FOR SALE.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and William O. Nixon, versus P. J. Lucius.

BILL FOR FORECLOSURE. IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Equity of Kershaw District, I will offer for sale at the Courthouse door in Camden, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY next, the following valuable Plantation, or TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Kershaw District, on the West side of the Wateree River, and bounded to the east and eastward by the said river and William Ancrum's land, south and southward by Joseph English's land, which is marked by a ditch, running from the neck land, near the river, to the west and westward, part of the way through the swamp, and the line continuing that course to Spears' creek, and on the west side of Spears' creek, bounded to the south by lands belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hopkins and Joseph English's pine land, and to the west by lands belonging to Daniel O'Quinn, sold to him by Joshua English, Sen. and to the north by James C. Doby's land, which is marked by a ditch, running from the river west or westward a part of the way to Spears' creek, and also the pine land on Spears' creek, all on the north bounded by James C. Doby's land, containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less.

Terms, Cash—purchasers to pay for necessary papers.
J. W. LANG, Com'r.
Dec. 29, 1839. [515 pr. ad. \$5 75.

WANTED.

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a youth from 11 to 15 years of age. Dec.

Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, with which he will be happy to supply his friends on fair terms, and warrant them good.
JAMES R. MCKAIN.

Jan. 4.

Notice to Customers.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have now on hand an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will dispose of on a credit of one year as low as can be obtained elsewhere.

To those who wish so avail themselves of the advantages of cash purchases, a discount of

TEN PER CENT

on their usual prices will be made, on all sums over ten dollars.

As they have determined not to do business, hereafter, on a credit of more than one year, they feel assured that the reduced prices now put upon their Goods will give satisfaction.

MURRAY & BONNEY.

Jan. 1, 1840. 515
N. B.—All notes given for purchases made in 1837 and '38, will be placed in the hands of an attorney, if not paid before Return Day. M. & B.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Shannou, McGee, & Co, having expired by own limitation, the debts due by the concern, will be paid by W. D. McDowall & Co. The name of the concern will be continued only for the closing of the old business.

C. J. SHANNON.
H. T. MCGEE.
W. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, Jan. 1, 1840

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of W. D. McDOWALL & CO will continue to keep a general assortment of GOODS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm of Shannon, McGee & Co. W. D. McDOWALL.
C. J. SHANNON.
T. E. SHANNON.

Jan. 1. 65

The Subscriber having

returned to Camden, will attend to any work in the TAILORING line with promptness and dispatch. Any orders left with Messrs. Jones & Hughson, corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, will meet with immediate attention.
J. L. BRASINGTON.

Jan. 4. 315

TOWN TAXES.

THE Taxes of the Town are due on the 1st day of January—all licences to Retail Liquors expire on that day, as well as all Computations for Road Work.

The undersigned will receive the same during the month of January, at his office in the Courthouse. After which times defaulters will be returned to Council to be dealt with according to law.
By order of Council,
J. W. LANG, Recorder.

Jan. 5. 415

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the

- Postoffice, at Camden, Jan. 1, 1840.
- A—Miss E. A. Aldridge.
- B—Mrs. Sarah Blackburn, Daniel Buford, John Bowen, Jesse Butner, Phillip Brewer.
- C—Miss Mary Jane Cato, R. Cameron, Franklin Cloud, Willis W Childers, (2) Eli W. Creighton.
- D—Anos Denson, William B. Daviss.
- E—Benjamin Exum, Stephen Eubank, 2.
- F—William T. Fox.
- G—Mrs. Sarah Gibson, Michal Gaskins.
- H—A. D. Hillard, Wm Hopkins, Jas. Harrison, Jonathan Hays, Jacob Hughes.
- J—Henry Johnson.
- H—William C. Keys, Frances Knighten.
- L—Joseph Lockhart.
- M—D. McNair, Robert Mickle, Mr. McDowell.
- P—Lewis J. Patterson, 3; Wyatt Patterson, Austin Peay, Miss Maria Parish.
- R—William Reynolds, William J. Reynolds, Benjamin Rollins, John Rucker.
- S—Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, George Smith, William A. Stewart, William Stuart, F. A. Shannon.
- T—Samuel S. Taylor, Wm. Thompson, James Turner.
- W—L. T. Wigfall, Wm. Wilson, Sam'l Young, 3; Miss Sarah Young.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a very complete assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinettes, Silks, Calicoes, Homespuns, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Negro Cloths, Blankets, &c. Together with a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, and Tobacco. Also, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, Iron Steel, Nails, &c which are offered low for cash or country produce.
WM. J. GERALD.

December 7.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the KERSHAW VOLUNTEERS is requested at the Courthouse in Camden, on the first Saturday in January next, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Col. JOHN CHESNUT.

December 28, 1839.

Wanted to Hire by the year.

A NEGRO Woman to do the cooking, washing &c. of a small family—wages to be paid monthly, if required. Apply at this office. Dec. 21. 113

JONES & HUGHSON,

Corner of Broad & Rutledge streets, OFFER for sale on the most accommodating terms, a variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

consisting in part of
Superfine black and blue, green, brown and mix'd Broad Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans, white and red Flannels, English and French Merinoes, Bombazines, Italian Crape, Muslins, (of every description) Cambrics, Furniture and Cambric Dimity, A very general assortment of Calicoes, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking, Damask Table Cloths, Tabling and Bird-eye Diaper, Negro Cloths and Blankets, Brown Shirting at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 yards for \$1.
Cotton Oznaburgs and Suffolk Drilling, Silk, Cotton and worsted Hosiery.

SILKS.

Superfine Black Gros de Rhine,
" " Gros de Swiss,
" " Rep.
" Blue-black fig'd Gros de Nap.
" Color'd " do.
" " plain do.
Black and blue-black Silk Velvet,
Super. Black India Satin,
Rich Mouslin Delaine,
Mourning do do
Rich Satin and Valencia Vestings,
Silk and worsted Shawls, worked Collars, Black Lace and Gauze Veils,
Zephyr worsted, Shenel &c.

SHOES.

Ladies' French and English Kid Slippers,
" Prunelle, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Men's Shoes of various descriptions,
Misses' and Children's do do
All the Shoes from the manufactory of Mr. White will be sold by us.
They have also on hand a general assortment of

Hardware, Crockery, and GROCERIES,

all of which will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices. Merchants and others from the country would do well to call and examine the stock before making their purchases.
January 4:

BAROUCHE FOR SALE.

A FINE double Barouche and Harness, with Leather Extension Top, nearly new. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as a bargain may be had. For terms, &c. apply at this office.
Dec. 21. 413

Just received a fresh supply of CANDIES.

FOR Sale at the Post-office, among which are: KISSES, in fancy colored papers, Ladies' French or fancy do., suitable for parties, and a variety of other Candies, suitable for parties, or New-year's presents.—Also, a fresh supply of FIGS.

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT COST. THE Subscriber will sell at cost. FROCK COATS, DRESS COATS, and PANTALOONS.

Also—ON HAND,

1 bale elegant French Bed BLANKETS. Apply to
Dec. 28. HAYMAN LEVY.

Kirkwood House for sale.

THE house at Kirkwood, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hannah DeLeon, will be sold a bargain, and terms accommodating, to approved purchaser.
If not sold before the first Monday in January next, it will be offered at public outcry on that day before the Court House: Terms accommodating.

M. H. DELEON, Ex'r
Dec: 21:

ATTENTION.

THE KERSHAW TROOP will parade in Camden, on the first Saturday in January, next.
By order of Capt. B. Boykin,
W. A. ANCRUM, O. S.
Dec. 14.

PERFUMERY.

AN assortment of PERFUMERY just received and for sale by
JONES & HUGHSON.
Dec. 6, 1839.

BLANK MORTGAGES

FOL SALE AT THIS OFFICE.