

# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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**THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.**  
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**THOMAS W. PEGUES.**

## TERMS.

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## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

"O! conside te, thou art a jewel!"

Mr. Editor: The above maxim was forcibly called to my mind by a perusal of the editorials of a few of the last numbers of the "South Carolinian," a paper edited, as you know, by that quintessence of consistency and democracy, A. H. PEMBERTON. Whether the articles to which I allude, illustrate the beauty and truth of the maxim, I shall not now undertake to determine—but they are in some way so intimately connected with it, that I must beg the liberty of introducing them, specially to the notice of yourself and readers. Before I do so, however, justice to myself requires me to state distinctly, that I am not a whig, and at the same time, honesty requires me to declare that I am not a "whole hog" democrat, according to Mr. Pemberton's ideas and principles.

Having premised this much, I will now ask attention to an article in the South Carolinian of the 2d inst. on the subject of a bill then about to be brought before the Legislature proposing to give the election of Governor to the people; in which the learned editor repudiates that project, and denounces it as an innovation, to the consequences of which, he looks "with great dread." Now, whether this danger is describable or not, it is not my purpose to discuss. I cannot, however, forbear one passing remark—I do not foresee the "dreadful consequences" of such a change, which seem to strike the mind of the editor with such apprehension and horror—one thing in connexion with the matter, does strike me with great force, and I apprehend will be quite obvious to every one. Such change, if effected, would not suit the convenience, nor perhaps the taste or principles of the sapient editor and a few of his democratic brethren, who for some years, have constituted themselves a political junta and controlling dynasty in the State, and elevated whom they pleased, to the gubernatorial chair, without ever putting the "dear people" to the trouble of thinking on the subject, at all. And this practice too, it is evident, meets the entire approbation of the editor; as it will be seen from his paper, that he anxiously desires an immediate nomination of a successor to the present incumbent.

But that portion of the editor's incubations to which I particularly invite attention, is the concluding paragraph of the article in question—where, having become warm in the discussion of his subject, and grandiloquent in language and expression, he speaks as follows—with how much relevancy to his subject, is not for me to say—"Change, change, change," may do for the whigs—and has done for them—but let the democrats and true friends of public temperance, law and order beware of it."

Now, all this is very well, and with it, in the main, I concur. I do think, as a general rule, it is much the best policy to "let well alone." But I fear the doctrines inculcated by the editor to which I am about to refer, will not be found to maintain the consistency of the editor in this matter. The first evidence of this, to which I would refer, is an article in his paper of the 9th inst. captioned as follows, and which I have transcribed at length:—

"THE BANKS AND THE JUDICIARY.—The remarkable Decision of Judge Butler, on the Bank question, and the altogether probable Decision of the Appeal Court in confirmation of it, suggest this serious question, for the consideration of the People, and the Legislature: Should the Decisions of the Judiciary be final in political cases? For our own part we have no hesitation in answering in the negative. All history shows that Judicial Decisions, in such cases, are not favorable to liberty. We therefore suggest the propriety of an Appeal, in all such cases, from the Judiciary to the Senate."

Now, Mr. Editor, I would seriously inquire if this does not look like a desire to change? Does this manifest a disposition on the part of the editor to "let well alone"? Or, does it not contemplate a total extermination of the "liberty" of all minorities? I had thought our Judiciary system worked well, and ever regarded its entire independence, and consequent exemption from those frequent political excitements which prevail amongst the people, and which is incident to (and perhaps a great advantage of) our very form of government; as one of the grandest fea-

tures of our system, and the very pivot on which our liberty necessarily depended. I still think so. Nor can the decision of Judge Butler, on the Bank question, or of the Appeal Court in confirmation of it, ever change that opinion. On the contrary, these will only give it strength. They will go far to satisfy me, that with a well regulated Judiciary system, our liberty is safe. It is true, it may not suit the policy, interest or desire of the editor, who seems disposed to apply the guillotine to all those who dare to differ with him, or at all events, to sacrifice them, politically, to his vengeance, to permit his views however mad and perverted, to be thwarted in any particular; but I must call upon him to recollect that the preservation of minorities is one of the primary ends of government. Majorities can always take care of themselves—and to preserve the rights of a minority, experience has shown an independent Judiciary is the chief, if not the only means. But, my word for it, make the Judiciary subservient to the Senate, who, however wise, virtuous and intelligent, (and my experience and observation of the Senate of South Carolina for years, enables me to say few bodies on earth would be entitled to greater confidence,) are yet necessarily subject to the same influences and excitements which affect the great mass of the people, and liberty is gone, and one of the most hateful tyrannies is substituted. In the true and eloquent language of one of the Senators of the present session, (Mr. Huger,) "a system of checks—such as exists in South Carolina, is essential to the preservation of liberty"—And, I will add, one of the safest and purest of these checks is an independent Judiciary, subject to no other control than impeachment for misconduct, &c.

But again: The editor would, it seems, draw a distinction between legal and political questions; being willing to allow an appeal only in the latter to the Senate. Now, I should like to hear the learned editor's illustration of the distinction between a political and legal question; and by what process of argument he would show the Bank question to be of the former character. To my humble conception, it is purely a legal question, and so I think the Legislature and his Excellency the Governor have regarded it.—Will the editor enlighten us by his views on the subject? Upon the whole, we do think the editor has not practiced on the warnings he administers to his friends—"but let the democrats and true friends of public temperance, law and order beware of" change.

But let us proceed to another article, viz: one in the same paper, headed, "THE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY."

Under this head, the editor, in his usual ability at profound declamation, speaks of some attempt which had been made to elect Col. Preston President of the College; which, he says, had excited considerable feeling, but that the matter appeared to have been "dropped as an outrage that would not be tolerated." He then goes on to say in reference to the subject: "We warn the public to beware of it; and those engaged in it, to beware of the consequences. Should they succeed in such an outrage upon public feeling, there are those in the Legislature, ay, and strong men too, who would even move to withhold the usual supplies from the institution, till the nuisance was abated." Now, I would respectfully ask the editor if this does not look like change? Can he point to the time when it ever entered the brain of any legislator, much less was it ever attempted to refuse supplies to this favored institution, because a Professor was elected, whose political tenets were not in accordance with the views of the reigning dynasty. I apprehend that the attempt to find a precedent, or any thing analogous, would be rather a difficult enquiry—I very well recollect a time when some movement was made in the Legislature against the late Dr. Cooper, that the party to which I had the honor to belong, were very indignant, because we supposed the opposition to him arose from political considerations. God knows, however, where our indignation would have found vent, if it had been proposed to refuse the usual supplies to the College on account of his filling the office of President. I believe Mr. Pemberton, though in another State, was at that time, "one of us." Yet, now, if Mr. Preston was elected to the Presidency of the College, Mr. Pemberton would be willing, on purely political considerations, (for he could have no other objection to Col. Preston,) to see the State of South Carolina abandon an institution which has ever been to her and all her sons, an object of primary importance, and filial care—to permit it to sink into ruin and destruction, to the eternal dishonor, and to the injury and ruin of many of her sons, rather than expend towards its support, the usual supplies, merely because one of the Faculty, in one or two particulars, did not, politically, agree with a majority of the Legislature. If this would not be change, I know not what would be. Verily, verily, I think Col. Pemberton, so far from adhering to the good lessons inculcated by him, in reference to the election of Governor, has entirely deserted and disregarded them, and adopted instead, the principles he ascribes to the whigs—"Change, change, change."

It would be an easy matter too, to show that Mr. Pemberton's friends are equally at fault in

this matter. As, for instance, Mr. Rheas's proposition to strike from our Judiciary, two of the brightest and ablest minds in the State. But on this, I will forbear remark till another occasion.  
LANCASTER.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A SISTER'S LOVE.

More constant than the evening star  
Which mildly beams above—  
Than diamonds—oh! dearer far  
A sister's gentle love.

Brighter than dew-drop on the rose,  
Than nature's smile more gay—  
A living fount, which ever flows,  
Sleeps in love's purest ray.

Gem of the heart! Life's gift divine,  
Bequeathed us from above—  
Glad offering at affection's shrine—  
A sister's holy love!

### SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Where ploughs grow bright, and idle swords  
grow dull;

Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;  
Where church-paths are with frequent feet out-  
worn;

Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn;  
Where doctors riot, and where farmers ride,  
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;  
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate  
A happy people, and well-governed state.

The following was one of the regular toasts at the late annual of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

### WOMAN.

A seeming sprung from Adam's side  
A most celestial spot,  
Because of Paradise the pride,  
And bore a world of fruit.

A shower of fishes some of them 3½ inches long fell the other day, in a thunder storm, at Dunfermline, Scotland. A great number were alive and jumped about on the grass after their aerial voyage.

A GOOD SIGN.—The Army and Navy Chronicle says it as an interesting fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that, within a few years past, as many as twelve or fifteen officers of the army, and it is believed, some from the navy, have laid aside the military profession for the more peaceful but arduous, vocation of the Christian ministry, and are now usefully employed, in various portions of the United States, in preaching the gospel.

"THE BITTER BIT"—"Stop! stop!" cried a gentleman on an omnibus cab; but the cab would neither hear nor stop. "Stupid fellow," said the gentleman; "he'll find it out, to his cost," by and bye, for I have given him a counterfeit five shilling piece!" But, on looking at the change he exclaimed—"Well, I never! I never! the rascal has not given me four shillings and sixpence bad money! But, never mind, I've had my ride for nothing!"—George Cruikshank's Omnibus.

### DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN BY INTOXICATION.

The Lynchburg Republican says: We regret to learn that two sons of Mr. Thomas McKenney, of this place, one about twelve and the other about nine years of age, died some two or three days since, in consequence of drinking too freely of ardent spirits. The circumstances are detailed to us as follows:

"Two young men from the country, brothers, by the name of Harris, after reaching the Dirt bridge, with their cart, on their way home, concluded to return to town to attend to some business which they said they had neglected. The above-named boys, being near at hand, were requested to take care of the cart and contents for a short time—the young men giving them some gingerbread as a compensation and, pointing to a keg of spirits, told them to help themselves if they desired it. A short time afterwards one of the boys was found dead having taken too large a draught from the keg! This was on Saturday the 20th October. The other survived until Sunday morning, when he also expired! The young men were examined before several magistrates of this place on Sunday evening, and discharged."

"THAT'LL DO SALLY"—One of our Washingtonians, his Monday evening, said he knew a farmer in Connecticut, in very good circumstances, who used frequently to get drunk. He had a very nice wife, and one winter he would often come home so drunk that she would have to undress him and push him to bed, when she would carefully tuck in the bed clothes all around for the purpose of keeping him from tumbling out. One evening he got particularly bozy, and mistaking the pigs which led to the barn for the door of the house, went to the pig pen clanked over, and fell into the trough. The pigs probably thinking it was some thing to eat, commenced rooting and turning him over with their noses. After a while supposing it was his good wife performing the customary office of tucking in the bed clothes, the old man stammered out, "That'll do Sally, come to bed."

A BIG SHIP.—The largest ship ever built was undoubtedly the Baron Renfrew. She was constructed in Canada, and was of solid timber throughout. She measured upwards of five thousand tons, being nearly double the measurement of an English seventy-four. She left St. Lawrence for London, and arrived at the Downs in safe, after a tolerably fair passage. But her draught of water being very great, the pilots were unwilling to take her into the river through the western channel, and in attempting to carry her round the Goodwin Sands, and unable to beat up against the strong north wind, she got ashore on the Flemish Banks, near Gravelines, where she was soon broken up by the heavy sea. Nearly all her cargo was saved—rafts of great size were made of her lumber, and towed into France or into the river Thames.

Some of these rafts contained from 15 to 20,000 cubic feet of lumber. On the top of one of them, which was towed to London, was the foremast of this mammoth ship. It was a single tree of 60 feet in length, and of surprising diameter. It was felled with great admiration, as a noble specimen of the white pine of North America.—Boston Journal.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, No. 2. Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

I herewith transmit a Report of the Attorney General, together with a copy of the pleadings in the judicial process, which I was directed to institute against the Banks refusing to accept the provisions of the Act to prevent the suspension of specie payments.

It is to be regretted that the convenience of Counsel in behalf of these Institutions, did not permit the acceptance of the issue tendered, for the final adjudication of the question, during the present session of the Court of Appeals, in this place.

To resort, however, at this time, to any other mode of action, that might be supposed to supercede the decision of a learned and enlightened Judiciary, would perhaps be regarded by some as inconsistent with the wisdom and equity of the law; as I trust it will prove unnecessary in the attainment of the object. There is nothing in the character of the judicial proceedings which have been instituted, so far as they have progressed, to forbid our entertaining the hope that the law and its functionalities are adequate to assert the right of a sovereign State to maintain a wise and provident supremacy, in correcting the evils of a deranged currency, or the abuses of its chartered institutions.

I would therefore suggest, that a resource to any of the various and effective modes of changing the issue now pending in our Courts, should be forbearingly deferred until it has been ascertained by its decision, to what extent these institutions are subject to the control of our State Government. In the mean time, one of the main objects of the law has already been attained. The discussions which it has elicited have enlightened public opinion. The Banks so wisely accepting its provisions, have risen in the confidence of the people. It has exercised a salutary influence upon our currency, and indirectly, perhaps, upon the business and transactions of the mercantile, as well as of the conforming institutions. Nor can I divest myself of the hope, that none, when experience has shown that it enacts no sacrifice of interest of profit, from any of her institutions, that the patriotism and public spirit which they have manifested on all other occasions, will yet induce them to desire to conform to the wishes and policy of the State, and to repose their trust in its generous confidence, rather than in the uncertain technicalities of the law.

I also transmit the accompanying Report of the officers of the South Western Rail Road Bank, together with a statement of the affairs of its several branches, annually required by the 9th section of its charter to be presented for the consideration of the Legislature.

By a Resolution of the Legislature, in December last, it was made the duty of the Executive to transfer the title of this State to a certain lot of land which had been proposed to be surveyed by the Government of the United States, with the view to the erection of Fort Sumter. A copy of the conveyance, which I am now prepared to execute, is herewith transmitted, and has only been delayed until this time, that I might present for your consideration two difficulties which I presume have been casually overlooked in your instructions to this Department.

By reference to an Act of 1792, it will be found that the transfer of such titles can only be authorized by enactment, and not by joint Resolutions. I would therefore suggest that the authority be conveyed to the Executive, in that form, or by an Act formally, to confirm the title which I am now prepared to convey. By the Resolution of the Legislature, it has also been required, that the right of exercising its jurisdiction in certain cases should be reserved to our State Government; and in the accompanying deed of cession, which I have caused to be prepared, this has been made, as cautiously as possible, the condition precedent to the Act. By the Federal Constitution, however, it is required, that all territories ceded to the Government, for certain enumerated purposes, (of which the erection of Forts is one,) shall be under its exclusive jurisdiction. It is true, by a law of Congress, and the usage of the Government, territories have sometimes been received from the States for other purposes than those enumerated in the Constitution, and on conditions inconsistent with the clause to which I have alluded.

I am satisfied, however, that the Government has no right to receive this territory, for the purpose specified, and on the conditions which you have instructed me to annex. I therefore, submit to you your wisdom to determine, how far those conditions would be available to the State, in the event of the acceptance of the transfer you now propose to tender, or be overruled by that exclusive jurisdiction prescribed in the Constitution for the exercise of Federal authority, in such cases.

I have now to request that you will appoint a committee, to examine the vouchers, accompanying a statement which I am prepared to submit, of the expenditure of the contingent fund. The certificate of the Bank will show a considerable, and perhaps unusually large balance, still remaining to the credit of this Department. On ordinary occasions, much less than the amount now appropriated, would be sufficient; (as it has been in the present instance,) to meet all the requirements of State justice, and necessity, devolving on this Department to execute; but there are possible emergencies, in which the sound discretion of the Executive, as well as the imperative necessities of the Government, would be most unwisely and injuriously impeded, by contracted views of economy, in executing the demands of justice. The expense of demanding and transferring criminals, from the jurisdiction of some of the remote States, to our own, are necessarily great. In a single instance, and during the official term of one of the wisest and most prudent of my predecessors, it was found expedient to expend nearly one half of the annual fund, to reclaim under our jurisdiction, a fugitive offender against the laws and peace of the State. The importance of asserting the right of the State, in such cases, at almost any inconvenience and expense, is, I presume, sufficiently obvious to you; nor can I believe that

there is one citizen of South Carolina, who would hesitate to have a reward offered to capture a man now apprehended to have murdered the justice of our laws, a fugitive from justice, detained in the attempt to evade our nation, of our population, to arson, robbery or murder. The difficulty of engaging useful and active agents in these confidential services to the State, for which the laws do not and cannot especially provide compensation, is always great, and sometimes insurmountable; not because the justice or liberality of the Representatives of the people is distrusted, but because it is frequently inconvenient to forego present advantages, or too abrupt to explain, to the satisfaction of a deliberative body, all the circumstances under which the services are rendered. The Executive is, therefore, sometimes compelled to incur expenses, to subserve some of the important interests of the State, not properly chargeable to the contingent fund.

In presenting this partial and imperfect view of some of the confidential relations of this Department, I am actuated by no other consideration, than that of reciprocating the confidence of the Legislature, in submitting this fund to my control; and of indicating the motives by which I have endeavored to be governed.

In conformity with the request of the Trustees, and a Resolution of the Legislature, I submit the College Treasurer's account of the "Tuition Fund."

I am also requested to invite your attendance at the annual "Commencement" of that institution, on Monday next.

JOHN P. RICHARDSON.

### NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.

Extract from the Log of the brig Creole, which vessel arrived here this morning.

Left Richmond, Oct. 27, 185 slaves, and five other passengers, besides manufactured tobacco. On the 7th of November, at 8 P. M., the brig was hoisted, supposing she would make the Island of Abaco, next day. After the passengers, and such of the crew, as were not on duty, had turned in that is to say about half past nine o'clock, P. M. the slaves on board rose and murdered Mr. How-ell, one of the passengers and one of their owners. They did by stabbing him with a Bowie knife. The slaves also wounded the Captain and one of the hands, dangerously, and the chief mate and another of the crew severely. Little defence was or could have been made, as neither passengers or crew were prepared for such an attack; and there was but one musket on board while the slaves had pistols, knives, and bludgeons, made by cutting up hand-spikes. It was thought the whole plot was contrived before they left Richmond. After obtaining command of the vessel, the slaves broke open trunks, and ransacked every where. They, however, spared the lives of the surviving passengers, mate, and others; on condition they should be taken to an English Island.

The Creole arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 9th Nov. The Consul of the United States had the Captain and two of the men immediately taken on shore, and their wounds dressed. The Governor of Nassau was requested to place a guard on board to prevent the slaves going on shore. This request was complied with; and an investigation was held by the Magistrates of Nassau, when nineteen of the slaves were identified, as having been active in the mutiny and murder, and were put under temporary confinement, the Government intending to send them to the United States. The other 114 slaves were set at liberty by the authorities at Nassau.

The Captain of the Creole will, probably recover of his wounds.—Courier.

KEEPING "HOLLY EVE."—On Saturday night week, it being Holly Eve, a party of individuals, at Washington city, determined to amuse themselves by taking a frolic at a distance from home and "stealing cabbage." Accordingly, they proceeded to a point rather sparsely settled, and entered a lot where it seems the owner was lying in wait for intruders, with a loaded gun.—Perceiving his premises thus invaded, he took aim, drew the trigger, and a whole load of shot entered the lower extremities of one of the aggressors. Finding the individual severely wounded, the party retired to a dwelling adjacent, when strange to tell, an examination disclosed the fact that the sufferer was a young girl, dressed in men's clothes.—N. Y. Sun.

ARRESTION.—Mr. Dally, first mate, and a colored man, cook, of the barque Baptiste Meziack, were arrested in Philadelphia a few days since on the charge of having abducted a slave from New Orleans. "It appears," says the U. S. Gazette, "that in concert with the cook, the mate smuggled the slave aboard at New Orleans, kept him concealed during the passage, and on arriving in Delaware Bay, aided his escape. The requisition of the Governor of Louisiana having reached this city, the accused were placed on board the ship Hopewell, which sails for New Orleans, this (Tuesday) morning, to be taken to that city for trial."

DEATH.—Groans, convulsions, weeping friends and the like, show death terrible; yet there is no passion so weak but conquers the fear of it; and therefore death is not such a terrible enemy.—Revenge triumphs over death, love slights it, honor aspires to it, dread of shame profers it, grief flies to it and fear anticipates it.

AN AMUSING BLUNDER.—Some years ago a bill was reported in the New York House of Assembly entitled "An act for the preservation of the heathen and other game." The Speaker of the House, who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it, "An act for the preservation of the heathen and other game," a blunder of which he was unconscious until an honest member from the North, who had suffered considerably by the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment, adding the words "except Indians." After the mistake of the Speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary, and was withdrawn.—Concord N. H. Patriot.

Billions.—One of the Northern Whig papers expresses much wrath against Messrs. Dawson, Afford and Nisbet for resigning.

There will be more wrath against them when Black, Colquitt and Cooper take their vacant seats.—Georgian.