

appears to be more to find fault, than a wish to correct or point out abuses for amendment. I am a friend to the Bank, as I think every good citizen is, in some measure bound to be, while it is properly conducted. We are all concerned in it, as the common purse of the body politic—the actual sub-treasury of the State of South Carolina. And what harm has it done? Has it violated its charter? Or has it gone contrary to any other known law of the land, that it should be criminally condemned? Or is it clear of every offence of this kind, and only guilty of going counter, in its action, to the notions and opinions some people have of banking? If it is the monstrous offender we are told it is, why and where has the justice of the country slumbered so long? How has it escaped the punishment of its crimes so long, and what now awakens it from its lethargic sleep? Has something new about it come to light? Or does it, as has been intimated, make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Certain it is, that in both these classes, you will find its debtors; and I venture the assertion in its behalf, that no other Bank in the State can show the names of as many poor men on its note list, as this Bank—nor can there be pointed out an instance of oppression by it, where there was good security, or a reasonable prospect of improvement by granting indulgence. No—no such charge as this has been made against it, but the probability is, the other extreme is where the blame lies; too much indulgence has been given. Admit this to be a fault, and that it really exists—I would then ask the question for what was it established? Was it intended to give no accommodation to its own masters—but to make money out of them for their own benefit, by pressing and shaming them, and give no reasons for it, but such as old Shylock himself would give;

"But say, it is my humour; So I can give no reason, nor I will not. More than a lodged hate, and a certain loathing I bear Antonio."

There are hundreds of good men, who will say, but for this Bank their fortunes would have been ruined, and they made bankrupt—breaking up their little farms, and probably sending off master and negroes to enrich the west, and at the same time, no injury has been done to the Bank by the timely aid thus afforded.

In connexion with the subject in hand, allow me to glance at the avowed opposition to all Banks, which we occasionally hear, in conversation on public matters. I look upon it as a sort of floating on the surface opinion, entertained and expressed without much thought or reflection—caused probably, by the mismanagement and dishonesty that has prevailed in a large number of the monied institutions of the country, to which however, and I am proud and happy to say it, our State is notoriously, an exception. I am not one of those who look upon Banks as indispensable, but on the contrary, if we could retrace fifty years, and retain our present experience, I have not a doubt but we could, as a nation, get along better without Banks than with them, but now we are used to Banks and banking, we have them of our own, in our midst, and we cannot retrace; therefore, our interest requires that we cherish, maintain, and protect them; and where and whenever we discover any thing wrong have it corrected.

One of the evil tendencies of banking, upon which much stress has been laid, is the creation and circulation of an excess of currency, thereby inducing extravagance and wild speculation. This evil however, need not excite much apprehension, while the continuance of specie payments is held as a guarantee of solvency.

No friend of the Bank of the State can regret a cool discussion of its affairs; for, if any thing is wrong it should be known, and if all is right, as doubtless it is, there is nothing to fear. And here let me observe, for your satisfaction, that as the law now stands, there is but little danger of foul play—for, every two years, the Bank and its branches are subjected to a searching investigation, by a committee of members, selected from both houses of the Legislature. Read their reports, and you will be astonished to see how close they look into the smallest particulars.

Since 1812, when this Bank was first chartered, it has gone on regularly; taking care of, and advancing the best interests of the State—and certainly, unless it has done much worse than I have heard of, nothing should induce us to abolish it altogether, at this trying time in money matters. The Directors are selected annually, from among the people, to assist in its management. They, with you and myself, are alike interested in its good conduct, and as they get no pay for their services, can only have in view, the public good. The Presidents have been the choice men of the State—going through the ordeal of an annual election by the Legislature.—From such men as Elliot, Colcock and Elmore, if all had been left to themselves, we never could have felt that our interests were in jeopardy.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to present to your impartial care and countenance, this, your own institution, the People's Bank, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, as one of the most democratic of its kind; acting as it always has done, and as I hope it may always continue to do, on the precious principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number."

#### JUSTICE.

**CAMP-MEETINGS.**  
It has never been our privilege to witness in this country such a deep and general excitement on the subject of religion, as is abroad at this time. On the 5th inst., a camp-meeting commenced at Shaw's Creek camp-ground, in Henderson county, at which a number of persons professed religion, and seventy were added to the church. The week following a similar

meeting was held at Salem camp-ground, eight miles from this place, where one hundred and twenty-two, were added to the church. On last Friday, the camp-meeting commenced at Shook's camp-ground in Haywood county, and when we left there, on Tuesday morning, about thirty persons had professed to find peace in believing in Jesus Christ—and fifty-three had been added to the church. The meeting was still going on. This week a camp-meeting is to commence at a new camp-ground some eight miles distant from this place, at which extensive preparations have been made, and which it is hoped will prove a lasting blessing to that section of the country.  
Asheville N. C. Messenger.

**Mormonism.**—Now that the election in Illinois is over, the authorities of that State have determined to act on the subject of the criminal charges which have been made against some of the leaders of the Mormon sect. The St. Louis Republican says—

Since the election, Governor Carlin has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, and deliver up Joe Smith and A. P. Rockwell. The Sheriff of Hancock county, elected at the recent election, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams county. The Sheriff repaired to Nauvoo and arrested Smith and Rockwell, when a *habeas corpus* was issued by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and the prisoners taken out of the Sheriff's custody and released. The Sheriff had just returned to Quincy and reported the facts. Our informant says, that it was currently reported, while he was writing, that Gov. Carlin was then in the act of issuing orders calling out the military to enforce the arrest, and it was expected they would march on the day following for Nauvoo. Our correspondent, however, expresses the confident belief that when the troops reach the city, Joe and his colleague will be among the missing.

#### IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

[From the Savannah Republican, 23rd inst.]  
John L. Dorsey, Esq., bearer of dispatches from Mexico, to our Government, arrived in this city last evening via Key West and Pensacola, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th ult.

Mr. L. left in the schr. Anahue, Captain Wilson, for New York. He was in the Gulf twenty-four days, most of which time the vessel was becalmed. He landed at Key West in a pilot boat, from which place Capt. Salter, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, politely tendered him a passage to Pensacola. From thence he travelled overland to Macon, and arrived in this city, by the Central Rail Road.

The Despatches, we learn, are of a very important character in relation to our difficulties with Mexico. When Mr. D. left, great excitement prevailed towards the Government of the U. States. A proclamation was issued the day before his departure, of a most violent and inflammatory character, calling upon the citizens to unite and resist the aggressions of the United States; denouncing our citizens as thieves, robbers and scoundrels, who are desirous to overthrow their religion, plunder their churches, and prostitute their wives and daughters.

The whole of the Texan prisoners who had been liberated, had left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz. A portion of them were only 40 miles distant, and the balance were in Vera Cruz, waiting for the arrival of a vessel which had been chartered by Mr. Hargous, the American Consul, with a view of transporting them to Galveston. Many of them had been confined in the hospital with the yellow fever; a number of whom had died.

The Army of the Mexican Government amounts to upwards of 50,000 effective men, and was daily receiving additions from the various sections of the surrounding country. Upwards of 20,000 men had seen ordered to the frontier of Texas, for the purpose of conquering it. Her Navy had also undergone considerable increase, the Government having purchased two war steamers in England for the purpose of co-operating with the army.

Mr. Webster's letter in reply to Mr. Bocanegra, Minister of Exterior Relations in Mexico, had not reached there when Mr. D left. From the hostility displayed by the officers of the Mexican Government towards the American residents in that country, Mr. D. says he should not be surprised if the tone of Mr. Webster's letter should induce the Mexican Government to expel them.

A day or two previous to Mr. Dorsey's departure, Mr. Bocanegra resigned his seat as a member of the Cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Alaman, formerly Minister of Exterior Relations under the Emperor Iturbide.

Gen. Lombodnier, of the Mexican Army, has been ordered by Santa Ana to repair to the frontier of Texas. Several of the officers had been put in prison on account of their refusing to accompany him on this expedition.

We further understand that the officers of the Mexican Government have not as yet exchanged civilities with our Minister, Mr. Thomason, whose exertions in bringing to a close the negotiations in relation to the Texan prisoners, cannot be too highly commended.

There were no American vessels at Vera Cruz when Mr. D. left, and what is a little remarkable, there had not been an arrival there from New Orleans since April last.

Mr. D. will leave in the mail stage to-

day, for Washington, although he is pretty well jaded out, from exposure and constant travel since his departure from Mexico.—He politely favored us late last evening, with the above particulars, which are hurriedly thrown together, and has kindly promised to furnish us with further details for to-morrow's paper.

#### THE SEMINOLE WAR CONTINUED IN GEORGIA.

We have been furnished with several letters sent by express from Lowndes county to the Governor. They contain a blighting reality, and compel us to change the glorious announcement of the Savannah Republican, to the mournful motto, SHOCKING INDIAN MASSACRE IN LOWNDES COUNTY.

By a letter from Thomas S. T. Knight, dated August the 14th, 1812, and sent by express from Gen. Levi J. Knight to his excellency the Governor, the following facts are disclosed:

On the 11th instant, a band of about forty Indian warriors, well supplied with fire arms and ammunition, invaded Lowndes county, killed five men and mortally wounded six others. Accident seems to have hindered this from being a massacre of women and children as is usual with such wretches. Five men had gone out on a hunting party. They were ambuscaded and three of them killed. The Indians proceeded to the nearest plantation, killed a white man and a negro, and mortally wounded another. They then fled, but were pursued by a force of citizens gathered in a moment, and overtaken near sunset. A battle ensued with doubtful advantage, as the Indians were the strongest. They were, however, driven into their usual covert, a swamp. A larger company of citizens were in pursuit when the express left this field of horrors.

Col. Worth's order No. 23, declaring that hostilities with the Indians "within" the territory of Florida had ceased bears date the 14th August, three days after the massacre in Lowndes. He leaves Florida surrounded with this staff and honored coadjutors in several campaigns. Trumpets sound and Hosannas are sung as he proceeded to the North, where his laurels are to adorn his person and proclaim honor to his name. Yet his exploits have only caused a few wretches to leave the Peninsula of Florida, where they had no white people to murder, for a more convenient stand near our frontier, that the blood of Georgia might still flow. We have again and again protested against this method of terminating the war in Florida. Georgia can protect herself—Her sons can destroy these outlaws, and will do it if proper inducements are offered them. Matters cannot stand as they are.

The newspaper may be destroyed at night—it may light a cigar, or it may curl a lady's hair—but the thoughts that are in its columns may influence ten thousand for good, and produce effects which volumes of essays, sermons, or narratives, could never effect, and especially where they could never reach.

So says the agreeable editor of the U. States Gazette. The latter clause is good common sense, and its considerations of ten lighten the weariness and toil incident to a daily journal. But there is another idea not to be "sneezed at." The very thought of one's labors nesting down at night, among the ringlets of a sweet girl, keeping watch over her mid night slumbers, as well as curling her hair, is enough to infuse poetry into the pen, and make the very ink as it writes along the sheet fragrant with sentiment. This very sentence to night may itself twine among some lady's red hair!

*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*  
A RICH SCENE.—The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam.

Judge. "What is your native language?"  
Witness. "I pe no native: I's a Doochman."  
Judge. "What is your mother tongue?"  
Witness. "O, fader say she pe all tongue?"  
Judge. In an irritable tone—"what language did you first learn? what language did you speak in the cradle?"  
Witness. "I did not speak no language in it eradle at all; I only *cried in Dootch.*" Then there was a general laugh in which the judge, jury and audience joined. The witness was interrogated no further about his native language.  
*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

**WISSNESBOREN, August 27th.**  
Death of Col. Woodward.—In this place, on the 15th inst., of apoplexy, after a short illness, Col. WILLIAM T. WOODWARD, in the 50th year of his age.

Colonel Woodward was among the earliest graduates of the South Carolina College; after leaving which, he lived for the most part a life of retirement, devoting much of his time to general reading. His greatest pleasure, however, was in the cultivation of his farm, and the enjoyment of the society of his friends, whose visits were at all times delightful to him. He was distinguished for his kind and charitable attentions to the poor and afflicted; and his liberality towards institutions for moral and religious purposes. Indeed, if independence of mind and principle, great sensibility to the good or ill fortune of others, and a true and unaffected benevolence towards mankind, are qualities that exalt a human being, then did Col. Woodward occupy a place in no inferior grade of moral excellence. He was the second son of Capt. John Woodward of the Revolution, who was the oldest son of Thos. Woodward, Chief of the Regulators, who prior to the Revolution, established well regulated government, and secured the due administration of justice in the up country.—*True Carolinian.*

Beef	lb.	4	6
Bacon	lb.	6	20
Beeswax	lb.	15	20
Bale Rope	lb.	10	12
Bagging	yard	20	25
Coffee	lb.	11	15
Corn	bushel	45	53
Cotton	lb.	4	8
Feathers	lb.	37	40
Flour	barrel	6	25
Fodder	cwt.	75	100
Molasses	gal.	33	40
Sugar	lb.	8	12
Salt	sack	2	50
Tobacco	lb.	9	50
Peas	bushel		
Potatoes sweet	do.		
Irish	bar'l.	3	00
Rice	bushel	3	00
Powder	keg	6	00

**J. LEE, M. D.**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

We are authorized to announce  
WILLIAM ROSSER, Esq., as a candidate to represent Kershaw District, in the next State Legislature.  
August 31, 1842.

We are authorized to say, that  
JESSE KILGORE has consented, if Elected, to Represent this District in the next Legislature

**Saluda Cotton Bagging.**  
THE subscribers have just received a supply of the above article. Planters are invited to call and examine it.  
JONES & HUGHSON,  
August 31, 1842.

**The Subscriber**  
OFFERS his services the ensuing year, as a MILLER and MILL WRIGHT. His competency for every branch of that business is indisputable—a recommendation establishing the fact, will be produced from men of the first standing, when application is made to the Camden Post Office.  
JNO. A. NELSON.  
August 31, 1842.

**Assignees Sale.**  
BY virtue of an order made by the Hon. R. B. Gilchrist, in the matter of Bankruptcy against William H. Bowen, I will sell for cash, at Providence, Sumter District, on the third Monday in September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Mare, Hogs and Pigs, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Lard, Ploughs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, as the assigned property of said Bankrupt.  
JOHN R. POLLI, RD.  
August 27, 1842.

**Camden Debating Club.**  
The following is the question for debate on Thursday evening next:—  
Ought the Bank of the State of South Carolina to be abolished?  
S. C.

**FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, Charleston, S. C.**  
THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to transact the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the City of Charleston, S. C. (Office on Magwood's Wharf.

He will assiduously apply his best exertions to promote the interest of his patrons—and from his long experience in the Cotton Trade, and by prompt attention to business, he hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His commissions for selling cotton is 50 cents per bale, for Receiving and Forwarding Goods, &c. 25 cents per package. No storage will be charged on Goods regularly consigned to him, that are to be forwarded by the Rail Road, and no expenses incurred or charged that can possibly be avoided. Persons shipping cotton to him from the interior, by the way of Hamburg, can obtain liberal advances on it by applying to Dr. Stokes, of that place.  
T. GOLDSMITH.  
August 19, 1842.

#### Steam Boat Communication TO CAMDEN, AT ALL STAGES OF THE RIVER.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the Merchants and Planters of Camden, Sumter, Lancaster and York Districts, as also those of Charlotte, N. C. and the adjacent counties, that on or before the 15th of October next, his new and light draught Steam Boat, the KERSHAW, will be ready to start on her first trip to Camden, and will continue to run regularly, throughout the season, making the trip up and down in but little more than a week, or four days each way.

Shippers of Goods or Cotton may rely upon their freight in all stages of the river, as she is so constructed that fully loaded, or with 1,000 bales of Cotton down, she will not draw more than three feet six inches.

The undersigned is determined that there shall be no mistake in this method of transporting Goods and Produce to Camden and from thence to the interior, and as it has been heretofore very uncertain, he trusts that his efforts to promote dispatch and certainty will be properly appreciated.

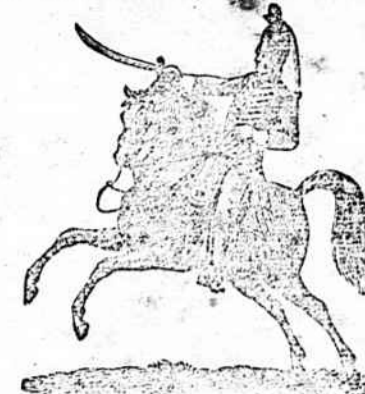
For further particulars, rate of freight &c. apply to Mr. P. F. Villepique, Agent at Camden, or Shannon & McGee, of this city.

O. B. HILLARD,  
No. 185 East Bay, Charleston.  
August 15, 1842.

**Committed**  
TO the jail of Kershaw District, a Negro Fellow who says his name is Entrican, and that he belongs to William Allen, of Burke county, Geo. He appears to be about thirty or thirty five years of age, of dark complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high. The owner is requested to come for and prove property, pay charges and take him away  
August 17—27. J. NETTLES, Jailor.

**Cash**  
PAID for dry or green Hides, or hides taken in exchange for Shoes, at cash prices.  
ALDEN & CO.  
June 29.

**Job Printing**  
Neatly executed at this Office.



**Attention Troopers.**  
THE Kershaw Troop will parade at their rendezvous in Camden, on the FOURTH FRIDAY (23d) of September next, properly armed and equipped, at 9 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is required, and all defaulters will be dealt with as the law directs.  
By order of the Captain,  
W. A. ANCRUM, O. S.  
August 17. 637.

**An Equity-Kershaw District.**  
John Cantey, Ex'r. H. T. Cantey, vs. J. J. Blair. Supplemental bill for relief and injunction.  
IT appearing to my satisfaction that John J. Blair is absent from, and beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that he do plead, answer, or demur to the above stated bill within three months from this date, or an order pro confesso will be granted thereon, against him.  
JAMES CANTEY, Jr.  
Commissioners Office, June 22.

**Anocrum's Ferry.**  
THIS Ferry will be re-opened on the first day of January next, for the accommodation of Travelers, and kept in first rate order.  
THOMAS J. ANCRUM.  
August 17. 173

**Attention to this!**  
OWING to the reduced price of Tailors, in the Town of Camden, the subscriber, taking into his consideration that there must be a corresponding reduction in the price of Tailoring, wishes it to be known, that a reduction of 20 per cent. has taken place from and after this notice.  
J. B. GOODLAD.  
July 27.

**Bank Agency.**  
THE subscriber continues to act as agent on notes, at either of the Banks in Camden, on the usual terms.  
E. W. BONNEY  
July, 9.

**STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA LANCASTER DISTRICT.**  
In the Court of Common Pleas.  
Burrall McLenore, vs. Charles Davis, Declaration in Attachment.  
Jackson Miller, vs. Shadrigh Wright, Declaration in Attachment.  
John K. Wright, vs. William Royall, Declaration in Attachment.  
WHEREAS, the Plaintiffs in the above stated cases did, this day, file their declaration in my office against the Defendants, who are absent and without the limits of this State, and having neither wife nor attorney within the same, on whom to serve a copy of the said declaration, with ample to plead thereto.  
It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the first day of November, Anno Domini 1842, or an order for judgment will be granted by default.  
S. PECKHAM, Clerk.  
Clerk's Office, Oct. 20, 1841. p'is fee \$6

**Best White Wine Vinegar.**  
LEMON Syrup, Champagne Cider, Porter and Cordials for sale by  
April 13. E. W. BONNEY.

**Eastman's Straw Cutters.**  
Patent Straw Cutters, wood frame, extra Knives, Eccentric Feeders, with permanent Bottoms. Patent Straw Cutters, wood frame, extra Knives, Eccentric Feeders, with Revolving Bottoms. Patent Straw Cutters, iron frame, extra Knives, Eccentric Feeders, with Revolving Bottoms.  
IN STORE.

Whitaker's improved hand Straw Cutters, with single Knife, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Ploughs, Plough Points, &c. &c.  
For sale by W. D. McDOWALL & CO.  
June 29. 630

**For sale.**  
AN elegant six octave Metallic Plate PIANO A PORTE, of superior tone and quality, entirely new, for sale by E. W. BONNEY.

**WHITE SULPHUR WATER;**  
From the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Virginia.  
THE subscriber has just received a supply in barrels, half barrels and bottles, of the above Water, so much celebrated as an alternative and purgative, and for the cure of Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys and skin, Mercurial Diseases, Female Affections, &c. &c. and for relieving the bilious habits of the system.  
This article is received direct from the Springs, and is kept in barrels prepared for the purpose, which prevent its decomposition, and preserve the article equally as pure as when taken at the Springs.  
JAMES R. McKAIN.  
May 25

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT the Commissioners of the Poor for Lancaster District will apply to the next Legislature for leave to sell and dispose of the Poor Houses, and Land attached, say 56 1/2 acres, on Rum Creek, in said District, purchased by the Commissioners of the Poor, on the 29th of July, 1831.  
SAM'L B. HAMMOND, Chairman.  
June 13, 1842. (P'is fee, \$6)

**JOSEPH CHARLESWORTH,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
THE generous patronage he has received, and respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on business at his old stand, two doors above the Post Office, where those wishing to have garments neatly and fashionably made are invited to call.  
Jan 26.

**Linseed Oil.**  
200 Gallons at an unusually low price, in quantities to suit purchasers, for cash.  
DELEON & BEVY,  
Sign of the Mortar.  
August, 3