

TEMPERANCE.

The Committee, to whom was referred the second Resolution offered to the consideration of the Greenville Convention respectfully submit the following.

REPORT. For the information of others, and for the better understanding one another, we would cheerfully spread before the world the principles and designs, not only of this Convention, but of every Society from the seaboard to the mountains, and of every individual member of such association, as far as we have evidence, and ourselves understand them, in efforts to promote the cause of Temperance in our State.

We war against the most popular, and yet the most destructive vice, that has ever obtained foothold amongst men—the sin of drunkenness. We avow, too, most unhesitatingly, that the war we wage we intend, as to this vice, to be one of extermination. Our associations are voluntary. An impressed soldier, driven into ranks by the operation of law, or a mercenary hireling, tempted by the hope of money, power or patronage, are unknown in our service.

But ours is not a war of brute force—it is a moral warfare. We seek the good of all—we propose that the fruits of triumph shall be shared by all—we invite, and with open arms, receive into our service the father and son—the mother and daughter—the husband and wife—the widow and the orphan. The patriot—the philanthropist and the christian—the abstinent—the partially abstinent—the temperate and the intemperate; and of late day the unfortunate Drunkard, coming even from the camp of the enemy, although covered as he may be with the scars he has received in a harder service.

We know that we are fiercely denounced by not a few—some of whom come with fair speech upon their lips, although we are assured the poison of asp is under their tongues. Some are themselves deluded by more artful men—some have ears, but will not hear—eyes, but will not see; and many, very many, have not yet considered, and are still destitute of the light.

The lover of the bottle, who has deliberately made up his mind he will not, for any consideration, part from it—the man who has fully investigated the whole matter, and is resolutely determined to spread temptation before others, by the manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating liquors, regardless of consequences, in one point of view may oppose our efforts; though even to such, we are better friends than he is to himself or his neighbors.

But, that the lover of good order, peace and sobriety—that the lover of the souls of men and of the cause of a common Saviour, should be found in opposition to our associations, must only arise from the fact that our principles and designs—our motives of action and means by which alone we hope to attain our end, are not correctly understood,—of all such we ask that we may be judged of by our fruits. We urge them to attend our meetings—read our addresses—hear our professions—learn our practices—scan our lives. By these shall ye know them.

We seek to teach by example and by precept—reason and argument are our weapons—and we address ourselves to the understandings and hearts and consciences of men. We persuade men to be sober, and thus seek to thin the ranks of our enemy. We beg men to desist from the manufacture of the poison, and thus seek to dry up the fountains of this evil. We spread before men every inducement which life or death—things past, present or to come—which either earth or the future abodes of happiness or misery are regarded as furnishing, to aid us in effecting this great reformation. And this, too, in the open day. We have no secret conclave—no conventicles—no private watchword or countersign—no hidden schemes—no privileged order. Our meetings are held always upon public notice—friends and enemies are invited to attend—no man's mouth is muzzled—every man is invited and encouraged and often urged to speak for or against, as his judgment, his fears, or his feelings may dictate.

Can it be, then, that our warfare is unfairly conducted, or threatens disastrous consequences to the institutions of the country? We disclaim all combination for sectarian purposes—we have no government patronage to seek—there is none, in any possible event, which could arise or attach to any denomination, or to all combined, growing out of our organization. The hearty co-operation for such a series of years of men of every sect known in our

community, with scores or others of high purity, intelligence and patriotism, of no sect at all, should quiet, we think, all apprehension on this subject.

We disclaim all combination for political purposes. We have no peculiar privilege or political advantage, which, by possibility, we might hope to secure by such associations, that will not be enjoyed by all, or that flow otherwise than incidentally from the moral reformation we are proposing to accomplish. We hope, it is true, to drive the demagogue from his fastness by purifying public morals, and elevating the standard of public feeling. We expect to convince men that love of country and love of the jug are not synonymous—that candidates for office, whether of honor, profit or trust, should no longer be permitted to purchase influence, or recommend themselves to popular favor, by administering to the gross appetites of inconsiderate men. The practice is corrupting in its influences, and should be universally regarded as disreputable.

The same cordial co-operation which is seen of men of all political castes, with those of no politics at all—of all ranks and conditions—pursuits, employments and professions, it would seem must afford a sufficient guarantee against danger from this quarter. We disclaim dependence upon Legislative aid, in carrying out the reformation we propose to accomplish by our associations. We do not deny that it is the right and duty of the Legislature to restrain the practices of the vicious, when their vices are injurious to society, destructive of its peace and subversive of its morals. We do not deny but that society has a right to restrain men from using even their own property in such a way as not to injure their neighbors. We do not perceive that a man's liberties are necessarily invaded because his pursuits or employments may be interfered with. Liberty is not licentiousness. Upon these points, as they may present themselves, as men in common with the other freemen of the State, we claim the right of exercising and maintaining our individual opinions. In the application of such principles, upon measures that might be suggested, that Temperance men will be found broadly to differ, is not to be questioned. We cannot, therefore, by any paper emanating from this body, be expected to spread out the opinions of individual members. They are not properly the subjects of canvass in our associations thus to invoke for secure legislative action. In our bodies, no doubt, if the necessity shall ever arise, will be found as stern material as elsewhere, out of which to array opposition to any improper legislation, looking toward the enactment of sumptuary laws,—prescribing what a man may eat or drink or wear, or other improper interference.

But we meet the objection fully, fairly and broadly by this public disclaimer, recorded, and intended to be placed in every man's hands who will read, that the reformation in which we are engaged as an association, is not intended or expected to be carried out by legislative aid. This formed no part of our design in organizing—this is not the weapon we desire to wield. We look to public opinion, and shall there seek to meet our lodgment—that is said to be above the law; and if so, in any country on earth, it is peculiarly so in South Carolina. We shall attempt to plant our banner, with its inscription of peace on earth, and good will to man, in every habitation in our land. We commend it to the hearts and affections of our countrymen. Therefore—

Resolved, That our object is not to force, but to persuade men to be sober. Resolved, That we disclaim, utterly, all Sectarian or Political combinations, and all dependence upon, or intention to seek Legislative aid, in the Reformation in which we are engaged. Respectfully submitted, J. N. WHITNER, Chairman.

AN ANCIENT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. It is stated in the thirty-fifth chapter of Jeremiah that the prophet was directed to offer wine to the men of the house of Rechabites. "But they said, We will drink no wine; for Jonadab the son of Rechab, our father, commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons forever: Neither shall ye build house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any; but all your days ye shall dwell in tents; that ye may live many days in the land where ye be strangers. Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father."

This was about three hundred years after Jonadab, the son of Rechab, moved by the wickedness of Ahab, had thus commanded his children. After thus trying their fidelity to Jonadab's instructions, "Jeremiah said unto the house of Rechabites, Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, Because ye have obeyed the commands of Jonadab, your father, and kept all his precepts, and done according to all that he hath commanded you: Therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me forever." Now for the fulfillment of this prophecy. "The Rev. Joseph Wolf, well known in this city as a converted Jew, and a missionary to Jerusalem, met in Mesopotamia

a man who was pointed out to him by some Jews, as a descendant of the house of Rechab. Mr. Wolf showed him the Bible in Hebrew and Arabic, which he was rejoiced to see, as he could read both languages. When asked whose descendant he was, "Monsa," said he, "is my name, and I will show you who are my ancestors." He then read from the chapter of Jeremiah which we have quoted. Upon being asked where he resided, he turned to Genesis, chapter X, towards the latter part, "at Hadarom, now called Simar by the Arabs; at Usal, now called Sanan by the Arabs; at Mesha, now called Mecca, and the deserts around those places. We drink no wine, and plant no vineyard, and sow no seed; and live in tents, as Jonadab, our father, commanded us; Hobab (Jobab) was our father too. Come to us and you will find us 60,000 in number, and you see thus the prophecy has been fulfilled."

The prophecy we have already quoted. In the present passion for investigating Eastern history and antiquities, we trust the observations of Mr. Wolf will be followed up; for it certainly is a very interesting subject.—Brother Jonathan.

State of South Carolina, KERSHAW DISTRICT.

AMUEL A. B. SHANNON, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum at the suit of James F. Gamble Indorsee, having petitioned the Honorable the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas that he may be admitted to the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

It is Ordered that the said James F. Gamble, Indorsee, and all other suing creditors to whom the said petitioner is in any wise indebted, he, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear before the said Judges at the said Court to be held at the Court House in Camden, for Kershaw District, on the fourth Monday of October next, being the 21st day of said month, to show cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

BENJ. GASS, c. c. p. Office of Common Pleas, Kershaw District, March 14, 1842.

Notice.

THE subscriber having on hand a large supply of DRY GOODS, Crockery and Hardware, and wishing to reduce his stock previous to his Fall purchases, will dispose of them at exceedingly low prices for cash, or on time to those who are punctual in their payments. E. W. BONNEY.

N. B.—Those indebted for Goods bought one, two or three years since, are requested to call and make arrangements for paying, as further time cannot be given—and ought not to be expected.

South Carolina, Kershaw District.

Michael Lorick vs. Judith Barrett.—L. Shurman vs. Judith Barrett.—Debt Attachment.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs in the above cases respectively have filed their declarations against the defendant, who resides within the limits of this State, as it is said, and whereas the said defendant hath neither wife or attorney, upon whom a notice with a rule to plead, can be served. It is ordered that the said defendant do plead, answer, or demur thereto within a year and a day, or final and absolute judgement will be awarded thereon.

B. GASS, Clerk. March 29, 1842.

Notice is hereby given,

WHAT the Commissioners of the Poor for Lancaster District will apply to the next Legislature for leave to sell and dispose of the Poor House, and Land attached, say 56 1/2 acres, on Rum Creek, in said District, purchased by the Commissioners of the Poor, on the 23rd of July, 1831. SAM'L B. HAMMOND, Chairman. June 13, 1842. (Pr. fee, \$6)

Dr. E. A. Salmon

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Camden and its vicinity. Office two doors below the Branch Bank. March 21.

Linseed Oil.

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

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. Aug. 17. 637.

State of South Carolina, KERSHAW DISTRICT.

L. WILSON, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of a Writ of Capias ad Satisfaciendum at the suit of S. S. Farrar, Indorsee, having petitioned the Honorable the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas that he may be admitted to the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

It is Ordered that the said S. S. Farrar, Indorsee, and all other suing creditors to whom the said petitioner is in any wise indebted, he, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear before the said Judges at the said Court to be held at the Court House in Camden, for Kershaw District, on the fourth Monday of October next, being the 21st day of said month, to show cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

BENJ. GASS, c. c. p. Office of Common Pleas, Kershaw District, July 23, 1842.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.

HATS.

JUST received, a large supply of drab and black FUR HATS, of the latest style, and some of the finest quality. They will be sold unusually low. April 13. E. W. BONNEY.

Also, just received, a variety of Summer Clothing and fancy Linens, for gentlemen's summer wear. E. W. B.

Lost.

A dozen Silver Tea-spoons, marked A. H. T., any person finding such, would oblige the subscriber, by returning them to him at the Post Office, or any information respecting them, would be thankfully received. P. THORNTON.

August 10.

United States District Court, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of William H. Bowen, a Bankrupt. PURSUANT to an order of the District Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, Notice is hereby given, that cause be shown before the said Court at the Federal Court House in Charleston, on the 29th day of October next, at 11 o'clock o'clock, A. M. why the said Wm. H. Bowen should not receive his Discharge and Certificate as a Bankrupt.

H. Y. GRAY, Clerk. Charleston, 1st day of August, 1842.

State of South Carolina, SUMTER DISTRICT.

JAMES R. LAW, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Sumter District, by virtue of several Writs of Capias ad Satisfaciendum at the suits of John A. Colclough, A. S. Grosvenor, and John Cley, having petitioned the Honorable the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act of the General Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, together with a schedule of his effects, filed in my office.

It is ordered that the said John A. Colclough, A. S. Grosvenor, and John Cley, and all other suing creditors, to whom the said James R. Law, the Petitioner is in any wise indebted, he and they are hereby summoned, and have notice to appear before the said Judges of the said Court, to be held at the Sumter Court House, for Sumter District, on the fourth day of November next, to show cause if any they can, why the said James R. Law should not have the prayer of his Petition granted.

JAMES PARSONS, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, August 2d, 1842. August 10. Print's fee, \$13 50.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed by will be sold before the Court House door in Camden, on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours, the following property, viz:

One Cart, three head of Cattle, and twelve head of Hogs, lying upon, and to be sold as the property of Thomas P. Bowen, at the suit of Frederick Bowen.

The Hogs and Cattle will be sold at the defendant's residence, on Tuesday the second day of sale.

50 Acres of land more or less, lying on Gum Swamp, bounded by lands of Cunningham's Estate, levied upon and to be sold, as the property of Samuel W. Love, at the suit of James Connor, vs. Samuel W. Love.

One tract of Land, on Little Lynchess Creek, bounded by lands of T. P. Ballard, Gen. Cantey and William Tolbit. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, with all necessary outbuildings, a Gin House and Screw, and a Grist and Saw Mill, all in good order, levied upon and to be sold as the property of John Williams, at the suit of A. G. Crosswell, Jesse DeBruhl, C. & F. Matheson and others. To be sold on account and at the risk of the former purchaser.

Six Negroes, Matilda and her five children, York-Gracy, Maria, Warren and Aggy, also, 900 acres of Land, more or less, lying on the waters of Twenty-five mile creek, bounded east by lands of Zach. Bowen, north by Cullen's land, south by lands of Watkins and Chesnut, and west by lands belonging to the estate of Watkins, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Samuel S. Taylor, at the separate suits of H. Levy, James Dunlap, James Connor, D. & J. Ewart for John A. Crawford, Jas. S. Scott, John Workman, William More, bearer, Samuel R. Gibson and Nancy Albert.

20 Acres of land more or less, bounded by lands of Mathis, John Cantey, and John L. Manning, lying on the direct road leading from Camden to Lancaster, levied upon, and to be sold, as the property of Phoenix Thornton, at the suit of Jefferson White. J. BASKIN, S. K. D. August 3.

Cotton Gins.

THOSE who design sending their Gins to the subscriber for repairs, will do well to attend to it immediately, as he wishes to accommodate all in due time. ON HAND—A few Gins for sale. Aug. 10. JOHN WORKMAN.

Notice.

WHEREAS, no Letters of Administration on the estate of NOEL KIRKLEY, deceased, have been applied for since his death, in pursuance of the statute, I have taken possession of such of his effects as could be found. All persons indebted to said Kirkley are required to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against the said estate are required to hand them to this office, legally attested. J. W. BASKIN, Ordinary K. D. Ordinary's Office, June 1, 1842. 1642

The State of South Carolina, KERSHAW DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas. John Ogg, vs James Laim.—Declaration in Attachment.

WHEREAS, the plaintiff in the above case has this day filed his declaration against the said defendant, who is absent from 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 a rule to plead thereto: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration within a year and a day from this date, or final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded for the said plaintiff.

B. GASS, Clerk. Clerk's Office, July 13, 1842. prs fee, \$5

I hereby caution all persons against bargaining with, or paying hire to my servant CLEM. Any one wishing to hire him may do so by applying to me.

E. H. ANDERSON, Sen. Aug. 17. 3:37

Female Seminary,

Camden, Kershaw District, S. C. MRS CHARLES SPANN, Sen. respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has located herself in Camden, where the duties of her Institution will commence on the first day of November next.

The course of instruction will comprise, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, the use of Maps and Globes, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Astronomy, Botany and Natural Philosophy.

The French Language will be taught, and after a few months instruction may have given the Pupil some proficiency; it will form, as far as possible, the general mode of communication between the Teachers and Scholars. Music, both Instrumental and Vocal, Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, of various descriptions.

The Ladies charged with the duties of this Institution, will be vigilant in requiring an exact compliance with every Rule, and a strict attention to a polite and amiable deportment; and also to train their Pupils to habits of order, neatness and industry. A Quarterly Report of the conduct, proficiency and health of the children, will be sent to parents and guardians residing at a distance. There will be a yearly Vacation of four weeks in the summer, and one week at Christmas. Those periods can be spent either with the parents, or at the Institution. In addition to her Camden residence, where Mrs. SPANN can accommodate fifty Pupils as boarders, she has secured for the summer months of the ensuing year, a large and airy residence at Kirkwood, where those young ladies, who may be entrusted to her care, can remain with perfect safety.

TERMS.

An entire course of English Tuition, with board and washing, per annum, \$200 00 French, 40 00 Stationary, 5 00 Piano Forte, 50 00 Use of Instruments, 10 00 Drawing and Painting, 40 00 Plain and fancy Needle Work, 20 00 Fire Wood, 4 00

Where Parents prefer a fixed charge, \$330 00 per annum, one half payable in advance, will entitle a pupil to all the advantages of the Institution.

Each boarder will bring with her six dinner napkins, and six towels, and a silver table and ten spoon.

The Pupils will have the benefit of a select Library, both French and English.

Books for the different classes can be furnished at the Institution at Charleston prices, and also materials for Embroidery.

To Day Scholars, the price for English Tuition will vary from 8 to 10 and 12 dollars per quarter, according to the class the child may enter.

Children residing at a short distance from Camden, can be accommodated with weekly board at \$2 50 per week, ending on Friday afternoon.

Guitar and Dancing at the prices charged by the Master employed.

REFERENCES.

Hon. J. J. EVANS, Society Hill, Darlington District; Hon. J. S. RICHARDSON, Clarendon, Sumter District; Geo. W. DARGAN, Esq. Darlington C. H.; Hon. F. I. MOSES, W. A. Colclough, Esq. Sumterville, Sumter District; S. J. MURRAY, Esq. JOHN S. BRADFOR, Esq. Stateburg, THOMAS SALMOND, Esq. Hon. W. McWELIE, Gen. J. W. CANTEY, Maj. JOHN CANTEY, Camden, Kershaw District; Dr. S. H. DICKSON, Dr. J. BELLINGER, CHARLES EDMONDSTON, Esq. Charleston. Camden, June 29, 1842.

United States District Court, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of William H. Holleyman, a Bankrupt.

PURSUANT to an Order of the District Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, Notice is hereby given, that cause be shown before the said Court at the Federal Court House in Charleston, on the twenty-fourth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. why the said William H. Holleyman should not receive his discharge and certificate as a Bankrupt.

Charleston, 27th June, 1842. July 6—12. H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.

United States District Court, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Matter of Benjamin Gass, a Bankrupt.

PURSUANT to an Order of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, Notice is hereby given, that cause be shown before the said Court, at the Federal Court House in Charleston, on the tenth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., why the said Benjamin Gass should not receive his Discharge and Certificate, as a Bankrupt.

H. Y. GRAY, Clerk. Charleston, 13th day of June, 1842. June, 22.

United States District Court, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Matter of Geo. Q. McIntosh, a Bankrupt.

PURSUANT to an Order of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, Notice is hereby given, that cause may be shown before the said Court, at the Federal Court House in Charleston, on the tenth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., why the said George Q. McIntosh should not receive his Discharge and Certificate, as a Bankrupt.

H. Y. GRAY, Clerk. Charleston, 13th day of June, 1842. June, 22.

NEW SHOE STORE.

THE subscribers have just opened, one door south of the Drug Store of James R. McKain, a new and handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes

of every description, manufactured at the most approved establishments in Philadelphia and Boston. They have also, a fine assortment of Leather, Shoe Findings, &c. all of which will be sold at prices unusually low.

Feb. 16 ALDEN & CO

Santee Canal.

THE SANTEE CANAL having been put in thorough repair, will be open and in fine order for the passage of Boats on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

PETER J. LAYTON, Superintendent. Aug. 17. 2:38