THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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BY THOMAS W. PEGUES.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum in advance, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents within six months, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square, (fourteen nes or less,) for the first and half that sum for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions to be noted on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly advertisements will be charged the same as single insertion, and Semi-monthly the same as new ones

For publishing Citations as the law directs three dollars will be charged.

All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices of profit or trust—or puffing Exhibitions will be charged as advertisements.

All letters by mail must be post paid to insure a punctua attenion.

TO CLUBS.

In order to place the Journal within the reach of all, we offer the following reduced rates to Clubs of new subscribers—*payment to be made at the timeof subscribing.*

For 4 copies for one year,	$10 09
For 6 copies for one year,	14 00
For 8 copies for one year,	18 00
For 10 copies for one year,	21 00
For 12 copies for one year,	24 00

Any one of our present subscribers will be considered as one of either of the above clubs, by obtaining a sufficient number of *new subscribers* to make up with himself, the 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12.

NEW GOODS.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER,

AT THE CHEAP STORE,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of ALL who wish to get a

LARGE QUANTITY OF GOODS,

with a

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY,

To the

IMPORTANT FACT,

That they have returned to Camden with a large and fresh supply of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Embracing almost every article usually found in a

WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

Which they have now open, ready for inspection and sale one door above their old stand,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

and they are determined to sell the same so cheap, that *all who wish to buy*, have only to call to satisfy themselves that they

CANNOT BUY CHEAPER.

Thankful for the liberal patronage they received last season, they solicit a call from all who want cheap Goods.

ELIAS & KOOPMAN.

Oct. 25. 41 tf

NEW CASH STORE.

The citizens of Kershaw and the adjoining districts are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened the store formerly occupied by Mr. H. Levy, and is now receiving a large and carefully selected stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery and Groceries,

All of which he offers FOR CASH, at such prices as must command the attention of purchasers.

The following are a few of the articles, which he can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed for *cheapness and elegance*—

Ladies' Department.

6-4 Brocale Cashmeres, with Trimmings to match	Fancy Silk Cravats, &c.
Rich Plaid Cashmeres	Kid, cashmere & silk Gloves
Newest styles printed do	A full assortment of Hosiery
Chamelion Cashmeres	Linen-cambric Hd'k'fs
Trafalgar Plaids	Hemstitch and Reviere do
Satin striped Cashmeres	French Needle Work, very cheap, comprising,
Fancy M. De Laines, new designs	Muslin Collars, at all prices
Satin striped Alpacas	Straight do newest shapes elegantly trimmed
Black and colored do	Chemisetts, plain and trim'd.
Finest Earleston Ginghams	Muslin Cuffs
Changeable French do	Swiss and Jaconet Edgings
Fancy check do. in great variety	do do Insertings
Shawls, suitable for the season—amongst them are,	Lace Capes and Collars
"Lamartine," "California," and "Mexican" 8-4 Shawls	An assortment of Zeph. Wool
8-4 printed Cashmere do	do do Floss Silk
Small Shawls every description	Plain and shaded Purse Silk
	Fashionable Bonnets
	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons
	Thread and Lisle Laces, &c

ALSO

A very large and varied assortment of fresh Winter Calicoes, American, French and English, fast colors, bought unusually low, and offered at prices that cannot fail to recommend them, including a variety of 4-4 French printed Cambrics.

Gentlemen's Department.

Black Broadcloth	Black Satin Vestings
do French Doeskins	Plain blk cravats and stocks
do French and English Cassimeres	Fancy ravats
Fancy striped and check do	Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs
Mixt all wool Tweeds	Cotton half Hose, at all prices
"Rough and Ready" Cassimeres	Merino Shirts and Drawers
Sattinetts, plain and fancy	Cotton do do
Plantation Stuffs, assorted	Fashionable Fur and Moleskin Hats
Fancy Cashmere and Valencia Vestings	Satin, cloth and fur Caps
	Boy's cloth Caps, new style

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Tweed Coats, at all prices	Black Satin Vests
Cloth do	do cloth do
Black Dress and Frock do	Fancy cashmere do
Overcoats, assorted	Plaid do assorted

All fresh from the North, well made and fashionably cut. Also, a superior stock of ready made Shirts, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually found in a country store, all of which will be marked low, and offered to the public as a specimen of the *Cash System.*

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 31. 44 tf

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving and opening their stock of fancy and staple Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, as they will be sold low for cash. They consist in part of

Alpaccas	Fancy Prints
Cashmeres	English do
Mouslin Delaines	Brown and bleached Shirtings
Ginghams	Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Red and White Flannels	Blankets
Canton do	Hose and Half Hose
Apron checks	Gloves, Mitts. &c. &c.
Bed Tick	
Plain and striped Homespuns	

ALSO

An invoice of Ready-made Clothing
Dundee and Kentucky Bagging, Rope and Twine
An assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Shoes
Negro and house servant's Shoes
With a general assortment of Hardware, Glass and Crockery ware, and Groceries, Liverpool Salt.

For sale by GEO. S. DOUGLAS & CO.

Oct. 31 44 tf

MRS. GOODLAD'S

Fashionable Bonnet Store.

New Goods just received, consisting of Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Capes, Cardinals, Gloves, &c. open and ready for sale at very low prices for cash or to punctual customers. Mrs. G. particularly recommends them as being the most fashionable in the market.

☞ Bonnets cleansed, altered and trimmed so as to render the most skillful judges unable to tell them from new. At the store formerly occupied by Dr. A. De Leon. Oct. 18.

A River Plantation for Sale.

For sale, the Plantation lying on the west side of the Wateree River, within five miles of the town of Camden, formerly a portion of the Estate Plantation of Duncan McRa, and known as number 2 in the division plat of that Estate, now in charge of the subscriber. These Lands are too well known to need especial description; they lie as well, and are as much beyond the influence of high water as any lands upon the river, and are as good as the best Every building on the place has been newly put up, within the last four years. Two settlements, one in the sandhills and one in the swamp, sufficient for the accomodation of fifty negroes, Gin House and Screw, both new and in good order.

The Tract, with the lands appertaining to it, consists of 11 or 1200 acres, 531 acres lying in the swamp, 240 of which are cleared. The whole of the swamp is capable of being brought into immediate cultivation, (lying as high, for the most part, as the lands already under cultivation,) as the swamp has been completely drained by the diversion of the water courses that ran throught it.

An abundance of Rail Timber, immediately at the edge of the cleared land, and perfectly accessible.

1000 or 1200 bushels of Corn and 15 or 20,000 lbs. of Fodder would be sold with the place.

Terms made accommodating to the purchaser.

EDWARD M. BOYKIN.

Nov. 22. 47 tf

Sale of Negroes on a Credit.

Will be sold on the second Monday in January next, before the Court House in Camden, FORTY FIVE NEGROES, upon a credit of one, two and three years, purchasers to give mortgage of the property and approved security, three equal annual instalments, and interest payable annually.

Dec. 5. E. M. BOYKIN.

In Equity--Kershaw District.

William S. Dunlap vs Mary Dunlap and others } Bill for partition & sale.

In pursuance of the decree of the Court in the above case, made at June Term, 1848, I will expose to public sale on the first Monday in January next, the following tracts of Land, to-wit:

One Tract lying on the waters of Granny's Quarter creek, containing two hundred acres, bounded by John McDowall's lands on the south, on the west by the tract below described, on the north by lands of Richard Owens and William Drakeford, and on the east by the land of James Richardson, the said land having been originally granted to William Dunlap, deceased.

One other Tract containing one hundred and ninety five acres, bounded east by the above tract, west by Thomas Smyrl and John McDowall, north by Richard Owens, and on the south comes to a point on John McDowall's land.

Terms—One half cash; the balance, bond well secured; payable in twelve months from the day of sale.

WM. M. SHANNON, C. E. K. D.

Comm'rs Office, Dec. 1. [$3 75]

Sale of Brick Store.

Will be sold before the Court House in Camden, on the first Monday in January next, the large and commodious Store, formerly occupied by Dickson & Latta, one door above the Bank of Camden, and admirably well located and suited to an extensive mercantile business.—Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

Dec 6 4t 49

For Sale

One hundred and sixty three acres of land on the south side of Saunders creek, and bounded by the Beaver creek road on the west, and by lands of J. Cureton on the East. For particulars apply to

JAMES McEWEN.

Dec 6 tf 49

Negroes for Sale.

By permission of the Court of Ordinary, will be sold before the Court House door on Monday the first day of January next, Four Negroes belonging to the Estate of M. L. Trent, deceased.

Terms cash, purchaser to pay for Titles.

J. M. DESAUSSURE. Adm'r.

Dec 6 4t 49

Negroes to Hire.

On Monday the first day of January next, will be hired out for the year 1849, before the Court House, at eleven o'clock, Thirteen Negroes belonging to the children of Charles McKinnon, deceased, mostly field hands, one or two have attended about the house.—Terms made known on day of sale. J. M. DESAUSSURE,

Guardian.

Dec 6 4t 49

Sale of Houses.

Will be sold on the first Monday in January next, at public outcry before the court house, the Real Estate of William B. Johnston, being the Dwelling House opposite the Methodist Church, the Dwelling House fronting on Laurens street, and the public square, and the brick Dwelling House adjoining. Terms will be made known on the day of sale or previously, by application to

WM. REYNOLDS, J. M. DeSAUSSURE. } Assignees.

Nov. 23. 47 6t

In Equity--Kershaw District.

Edward A. Salmon and wife, Adm'r. and Admr'x. vs. Henry C. Salmon, et al. Bill for sale of land and relief.

In purusance of the decree of the Court in this case, made at June Term, 1848, I will expose to public sale on the first Monday in January next, all that tract of Land, commonly known as "MALVERN," lying in the fork of Pine Tree creek, Kershaw District, and containing about five hundred and eighty acres.

Terms—A credit of one and two years, secured by bond and mortgage and personal security.

WM. M. SHANNON, C. E. K. D.

Comr's Office, Dec. 1, 1848.]$1 88]

Notice.

The subscriber having closed his business, requests all persons indebted to him by note or open account, to come forward and settle immediately. He may be found at Mr. H. Levy's Office.

Nov. 22. S. B. LEVY.

New Books.

The Women of the Revolution, in 2 vols. by Mrs. Ellett
The French Revolution of 1848.
The Ingoldsby Legends: Brothers and Sisters; Rival Beauties; Kate Walsingham, by Miss Pickering; A warning to Wives; Stray Subjects; The Two Dianas; The Mysteries of Three Cities, &c.

Nov. 14. ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Doby & Kennedy, are earnestly requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay.

R. M. KENNEDY.

Nov. 23. 47 tf

Sperm Oil.

The Subscriber has just received a supply of superior Bleached, Winter Strained Sperm Oil of first and second qualities. Also—Bleached Whale or Solar Oil—all of which will be sold as low as can be afforded on this side of Charleston.

JAMES R. McKAIN.

Dec 6 tf 49

For Sale by the Subscribers.

New crop N. O. Molasses, Sack Salt, Sugar & Coffee, Nails, assorted sizes Sweedish Iron, complete assortment Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools &c., which will be sold to punctual customers, or for cash at the lowest prices.

A. M. & R. KENNEDY.

Dec 6 tf 49

GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

It may not be improper under the circumstances to say, that the very interesting letter annexed, is from Rev. Walter Colton, Alcalde of Monterey. This is a sufficient voucher for the statement contained in it.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MONTERY, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 29, 1848.

The gold discoveries still continue—every day brings some new deposits to light. It has been found in large quantities on the Sacramento, Feather River, Yerba River, the Cosamer, and in many dry ravines, and indeed on the tops of high hills. The extent of country in which it is ascertained to exist, extends some two hundred miles north and south, and some sixty east and west; and these limits are every day enlarging by new discoveries. On the streams where the gold has been subjected to the action of water and sand, it exists in fine grains; on the hills and among the clefts of the rocks it is found in rough, jagged pieces of a quarter or half an ounce in weight, and sometimes two or three ounces.

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs, let loose in a forest, would root up ground nuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day; and the least active, one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ; his profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it; they will [illegible] an ounce of it for the same weight of [illegible]oined silver, or a thimble full of glass beads, [illegible] a glass of grog. And whitemen themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint eighteen dollars or more, for a bottle of brandy, a box of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco.

As to the quantity the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days, Sundays excepted—on Feather river; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days two hundred and seventy-five pound of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no indians, and averaged in these ten days fifteen hundred dollars each; so stick another pin there. I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a wash bowl, two pounds and a half of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there. Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter of fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as [illegible]

The gold is obtained in a variety of ways; some wash it out of the sand with bowls, some with a machine, made like a cradle, only longer and open at the foot, while at the other end, instead of a squalling infant, there is a grating upon which the earth is thrown, and then water; both pass through the grating; the cradle is rocked, and being on an inclined plain, the water carries off the earth and the gold is deposited in the bottom of the cradle. So the two things most prized in this world, gold and infant beauty, are both rocked out their primitive state, one to pamper pride, and the other to pamper the worm. Some forego cradles and bowls as too tame an occupation and mounted on horses, half wild, dash up the mountain gorges, and over the steep hills, picking the gold from the clefts of the rocks with their bowie knifes; a much better use to make of these instruments than picking the life out of men's bodies, for what is a man with that article picked out of him.

A larger party, well mounted, are following up the channel of the Sacremento, to discover where this gold, found in its banks comes from; and imagine that near the river's fount they will find the great yellow mass itself. But they might as well hunt the fleeting rainbow. The gold was thrown up from the bed or the ocean with the rocks and sands in which it is found. and still bears, where it has escaped the action of the elements, vivid traces of volcanic fire. It often encases a crystal or quartz, in which the pebble lies as if it had slumbered there from eternity; its beautiful repose sets human artifice at defiance. How strange that this ore should have lain here, scattered about in all directions, peeping everywhere out of the earth, and sparkling in the sun, and been trod upon for ages by white men and savages, and by the emmissaries of every scientific association in the world, and never till now have been discovered. What an ass man is, with all his learning! He stupidly stumbles over hills of gold to reach a rare peper pod, or rifle a bird's nest!

The whole country is now moving on the mines. Monterey, San Francisco, Sonora, San Jose, nd Santa Cruz, are emptied of their male population. A stranger coming here would suppose he had arrived among a race of women, who, by some anomalous provision of nature, multiplied their images without the presence of the other sex. But not a few of the women have gone too, especially those who had got out of tea-for what is a woman without her tea-pot—a pythoness without her shaking trypood—an angel that has lost his lyre. Every bowl, tray, warmingpan, and piggin, have gone to the mines. Eevery thing, in short, that has a scoop in it that will hold sand and water. All the iron has been worked up into crowbars, pick-axes, and spades. And all these roll back upon us in the shape of Gold.—We have therefore plenty of Gold, but little to eat, and still less to wear. Our supplies must come from Oregon, Chili, and the U. States. Our grain Gold, in exchange for coin, sells for nine and ten dollars the ounce, though it is well known to be the worth at the mint in Philadelphia eighteen dollas the ounce at least. Such is the scarcity of the coin here.

We want a mint. Let Congress send us one at once over the Isthmus; else this grain gold goes to Mazathan, to Chili and Peru—where it is lost to our national currency.—Over a million of gold, at the lowest computation, is taken from these mines every month—and this quantity will be more than doubled when the emigration from the States Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and the Southern republics, arrives. Send us a mint? I could give you forty more illustrations of the extent and productiveness of these mines, but no one will believe what I *have* said without my name, and perhaps but few with it.

AWFUL WRECK.—We have already mentioned the loss of the steamer Wyandott, on the Mississippi River, on the 21st ult. The St Louis Republican gives the following thrilling details of this sad calamity:

"The boat had just rounded to at Paw Island on the 21st, for the purpose of wooding, and in going a short distance up stream, under a very moderate head of steam to make a landing, her larboard side struck against a projecting snag some thirty yards from the Mississippi shore, and in less than twenty minutes she went down to her hurricane roof. As soon as the shock was felt it was known that the boat was in a sinking condition and Capt. Yore instantly ordered the forward hatch to be raised in order to ascertain the extent of damage, but before his order could be executed, and before the men could replace the hatches, the water was several inches above the main deck, The men at the hatches fled, and the boat commenced settling with great rapidity. The horror of the moment can never be described. It was evident to all that the boat was going to the bottom in deep water; and the rush from all parts of the hurricane deck was attended with the greatest confusion. Soon after she commenced filling, she careened to the injured side—and to this may be attributed the great loss of life. Our informant, who was on duty at the time, states that the engine room was filled with barrels and sacks, piled up in tiers; and when she careened, they fell in one promiscuous heap crushing many who were endeavoring to escape from the after-part, and entirely cutting off all retreat from others. He himself made a narrow escape, and just left the room just in time to save his life, swimming. In less than twenty minutes after she struck, nothing but the hurricane roof, pilot house, &c., remained above the water.

All the cabin passengers, and a great many from the deck below, succeeded in reaching the huricane deck in safety. There are between twenty-five and thirty missing; and horrible to relate, more than half of these were helpless women and children. Of the number, there were some eight or ten of the latter. The unfortunate persons [illegible] Orleans. Nothing was saved at that moment except the books and the iron safe belonging to the boat. All her letters, and a great many valuable papers—such as bills of lading, &c.,—were lost. But few of the passengers escaped with anything but their mere clothes; and after remaining on the roof some time they were safely conveyed to the shore by means of the yawl. That awful night passed—next morning boats were obtained, and the crew visited the wreck and succeeded in getting out a large portion of the cabin furniture, and by cutting through the roof they fished up nearly all the baggage, &c., belonging to the passengers.

In this terrible loss of life not a solitary name has been ascertained. She was owned in this city, and was insured for $12,000; but there was no insurance on her freight bill."

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—A memorial on this important subject, from Wm. H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens and Henry Chauncey, was presented to the lower House of Congress on Monday last. These gentlemen propose to establish a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and ask that they may be entrusted with the transportation of the mails, and the conveyance of troops, munitions of war, &c.

The memorialists state that they have obtained a charter for ninety-nine years from the government of New Greneda. They ask no appropriation of money. They will make the road from their own resources, and only ask that, when made, they shall be aided by the transportation and freightage of the United States government.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

ISLAND OF CUBA.—The earliest intimation, which was deemed in this country unauthentic, that the Spanish Government intended to convey the Island of Cuba to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, drew forth, as was to have been expected, comments from the English press, and particularly from the London Times; but it is remarkable in what a subdued tone that print delivers itself on the subject. If the strain of its remarks is compared with that which characterized its editorial comments when the lust for acquiring territory is supposed to have governed the people and government of this country, in its hostilities with Mexico, the contrast will be found remarkable. The acquisition of so valuable a possession as the Island of Cuba is no longer so vehemently condemned, as illustrating the territorial cupiditity of the American people, but as exemplifying the dishonesty of the Spanish Government, which, owing millions to European creditors, should have so widely departed from justice and the principles of public law, as to sell its possessions in the new world to cheat its creditors in the old.

Several causes may be assigned for this complacent strain of the English press, in relation to American ambition for a new territory. 1. The state of monarchial authortty in Europe is not now so conductive to its strength and stability as to permit the indulgence of the former insolent tone towards this country, as distinguished some of the European journals, particularly those of France and England, who contended for the necessity of a balance of power in the new world, similar to that which has obtained in the old. 2. The United States have extorted the respect of the leading presses and authorities in Europe since the development of their military power in Mexico. The language of contempt for our martial energies and resources, has been changed into that of admiration. 3. The value of colonies in England, has been much questioned by some of her leading politicians, both in and out of Parliament. The heavy expenditure attending these possessions has alarmed the public mind, when the necessity for retrenchment has become so obvious that a general reduction of pensions and salaries has been generally discussed. For these reasons, we think that if the Island of Cuba were transferred to the United States, by purchase, although such a transfer is extremely improbable, and its cession for any price should be shunned by the people and government of the Union, it would excite much less attention in Europe than if it had taken place when monarchial power was in the ascendant. *Then* there would have been protest, probably war. *Now* there would be not only acquiescence, but calculation, as to how much larger a market would the island of Cuba afford for the products of the British industry, in the hands of the American branch of the Anglo Saxon family, than in the hands of indolent and unenterprising Spaniards.—*Eve. News.*

From the N. Y. Sun.

The inculcation and pursuit of virtue brings its own reward. Man is a creature who cannot act without a motive; motives like the weight of a clock control his motion but he is given by the wise Creator, a power of discrimination, of judgement upon the motives that actuate him, and can avoid those which lead him to evil, and bring down upon him pain, sorrow and unrest. The man of wisdom and understanding seeks and does the good from an absolute necessity of his sympathies and wants. To him, the pursuit of evil or wrong is repulsive.—His soul, like a finely attuned instrument, shudders at every finger of discord touching its keys. Joy and felicity follow him only in the path of virtue.

The higher our humanity is developed, the more instinctively, we cling to the beautiful and true, the more abhorrent is every thing false and deformed. Selfishness—a desire to satisfy self-longings, which are the soul's inaudible articulations, may lie at the base of these instincts and actions of the good man but this weighs nothing against their virtue. Selfishness lies at the bottom of all life, in all its real or imaginable manifestations. Intelligence purifies and ennobles it, [illegible] pirations of humanity, [illegible] good, because to do evil would give over the instincts of his soul to torment.

Would that, in the language of the noblest poets, all might feel that the virtuous

'Is great in his humility, as kings
Are little in their grandeur."

That

"Every heart contains perfection's gem,
And wisest of the sages of the earth,
That ever from the stores of reason drew
Science and truth, and virtue's dreadless tone,
Where but weak and inexperienced boy,
Proud, sensual, unimpassioned, unimbued,
With pure desire and universal love,
Compared to that high being of cloudless brain,
Which death, pausing in awe before
His changeless eyebeam, might alone subdue."

THE PARSON.—A minister was engaged one Sabbath examining the Sunday School in catechism before the congregation. The usual question was out to the first girl, a strapper, about thirteen years of age, who occasionally assisted her father, who was a publican, in waiting on the customers.

'What is your name?' said the parson.—No reply. 'What is your name?' he repeated in a more peremptory manner.

'None of your fun, Mr. Minister,' said the girl, 'you know my name well enough.—Don't you say when you come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some more ale?"

The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

TO CURE WARTS ON COW'S TEATS.—Warts on cow's teats may be easily removed by dissolving a quarter of a pound of alum in a quart of soft water, and wash the teats of the bag carefully, morning, noon and night, for a week, or so, and the warts or sores, will be removed.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—A poor man who had been ill, on being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy, he replied, "No, I ain't taken any remedy, but I have taken lots of physic.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Evan H. Spencer, near Clinton, Hinds county, Miss., raised upone acre of land, 2,739 pounds of seed cotton; leaving at least 100 lbs. unpicked.—From this cotton he ginned two bales, one weighing 400, and the other 459 pounds.

THE FIRST POST MASTER GENERAL.—Very few people remember if they ever knew, that Dr. Franklin was the first Post Master General in the public service. His salary was only $1000, beginning June 10, 1795. The accounts of the department, Mr. Cist states, were all kept in the Doctor's hand-writing, in a book of three or four quires.

The Mormons in California have laid claim to a large portion of the gold territory, and demand thirty per cent of the ore taken therefrom. An express has been sent to the Salt Lake settlement, where about 10,000 Mormons are located. There is a rumor that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region.—The 30 per cent demand of the mormons it is expected will lead to trouble.

The following appears in the Albany Express: "Wanted—An able-bodied person to hold my wife's tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

ABSTRACT OF

MR. MEMMINGER'S SPEECH.

Before going into the discussion of the merits of the several propositions before the Committe, he desired to disembarrass the question o certain personal considerations, which should not enter into such a discussion. It should be discussed upon high and elevated grounds, as a great question of State policy, and altogether disconnected with private individual considerations. He expressed the highest regard and personal friendship towards the President of the institution, which has been conducted as ably and as perfectly as such an institution could be conducted; and as far as his individual connection with other institutions of a similar character was concerned, that interest would not be injured or increased five hundred dollars. And now, as on former occasions, he was ready when these private institutions proved recreant to the purposes of their charter, to bring them before the Courts of Justice of the country.

His first proposition was that the Bank of the State is founded upon vicious principles—in other words, *erroneous* principles. All Banks in connection with State were an evil, and based upon principles repugnant to our system of government. He then entered into a history of the Bank from the date of its charter down to the present time, with various statistics and statements of the amount of capital, &c., and its several loans to different persons and for various purposes. With reference to the fire loan, that was safe, beyond all question—the property of those who were relieved by it, was mortgaged to secure the payment of it; but with respect to the loan to private individuals, that was more uncertain; and should the Bank not be able to pay the money borrowed, there was no other fund out of which it could be paid, and the consequence would be, a resort to taxation.

The second proposition was that such institutions are contrary to the principles of a Republican government. Its difficult and complex nature, and the fact that a long acquaintance with the operations and business of banking and a knowledge of financiering, is necessary before its workings can be undrstood, render it an institution totally opposed to the theory of our government, which proposes that the people shall know and understand the operation of matters in which they are directly interested. The result was that the condition of the treasury was shrouded in darkness, except to the very few who had the necessary acqaintance with the subject to investigate that condition.

Again: the Bank exercises the Legislative authority of this State. It may lend money to whom it pleases; the Legislature must deliberate and discuss at length any such measure to be pursued by them; but this Bank may do it in a moment. We have given them the authority to issue bills, and we are bound for their payment. They may subscribe to stock, or make loans, without the permission of the Legislature. It is true that they have this right under their charter; but it is [illegible] They subscribed to stock in the [illegible] asked to make that subscription, have done it? The Bank, by possessing the power to *contract* a debt, possesses the power of taxing the people to pay that debt; and though it should contract for millions, yet that debt can only be paid by laying a tax on the people; and this is a power totally inconsistent with the first principles of a Republican Government, and our own Constitution, which has denied even to the *Senate* of the State, the right to originate a bill to raise supplies. The House of Representatives is the only body who can legitimately exercise this power, and then it is exercised openly—the course of every member is known and scrutinised; but with the Directors of the Bank the case is different. Their course and their action is unknown; they are sworn not to reveal their proceedings except on requisition of the Legislature. And this power to levy taxes, the unlawful exercise of which was resisted by this Government, and led to our National Independence, has been tamely yielded up into the hands of a body of men elected by the Legislature. And again: the danger of an over issue is an important consideration. God forbid that he should impute any such conduct, or the probability of any such conduct, to the gentlemen now entrusted with this matter; yet on this great and vital question of State policy, there were perils which no human forecast could provide against. Cases had occurred where officers of Banks had conspired and issued bills without receiving value for them, and without the knowledge of the Directors. And frauds of this kind it was very difficult to discover; there were so many facilities offered, that in many cases it was impossible to punish the offender. Our State Treasury is guarded by a provision of the Constitution. The officer vacates his office every four years, at which time an investigation is made, and his accounts examined; before he enters upon the duties, he is required to give bond and security; the Comptroller General's duty is to examine and supervise his conduct while in office. On the other hand, the Directors of the Bank give no bond; they are entrusted with much larger amounts on their *honor*; and the President, if he be a man of ability, may be considered as elected for life. The Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the public Treasury except by order of the Legislature. A bill must be read three times in each House before one cent can come from the Treasury; yet in this Bank nothing of the kind is necessary; a mere warrant from the President is sufficient; and he, with the Directors, have absolute control over it. Before any appropriation, however small, is made by the Legislature, the matter must be discussed fully; yet the Bank may make any appropriation and for any purpose. These various circumstances render this institution a virtual violation of the Constitution. But this is not all. In addition to this the Directors have the power to divide this money amongst themselves: and they not only have this power, but they *exercise* it. At the last report there were $700,000 thus applied; and though these loans may be good, yet they have no right thus to appropriate funds which belong in common to the people of the State. In the Legislature every appropriation for the salaries of officers is thoroughly considered; the office must be made to appear necessary before that appropriation will be made; and if there is no such necessity, then the office is abolished and the appropriation withdrawn. But the Directors of the Bank appoint its officers, give what salaries they please, and encounter what expense they please. And if any one should undertake to investigate this matter, he finds that he has to encounter figures, and