REPORT

Of the Minority of the Committee on Privileg:s and Elections, on " A Bill to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the People of South Carolina."

The undersigned, a Minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred A Bill to Provide for the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the People of S. Carolina, beg leave to make a

COUNTER-REPORT.

To that of the Majority of said Committee, and to recommend the Bill favorably for the consideration of the House.

Your Committee believe that the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by the people, would be more in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of the Government.

The Government of the United States is a mixed Government, partly popular and partly federative, and these features are manifested in the provisions in the Constitution for the election of President and Vice President. In voting for President and Vice President, each State votes according to her representation in Congress-South Carolina nine and New York thirty-six. A majority of all the votes so cast, being necessary to a choice, and this represents the popular feature of the government. It is only after the popular branch fails to elect, that the election assumes a tederative character, and the States vote as States-each State count ing one. This last mode of election is the result of the failure to elect, and a provision for such contingency. The Constitution of the U. States provides that "each State shall appoint, as the Legislature thereot may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Sena. ors and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in the Congress." From which, it is clear that the Legislature would have the power to direct as to the appointment, or, in other words, to direct the mode, by which the appointment shall be made But in prescribing the mode, regard should be had, not only to the provisions of the Constitution regulating the election of electors, but also to the principle by which the votes are cast for President and Vice President. The election upon the first casting of the votes being a popular one, the mode of appointment by the Legislature should conform to that principle. And it is submitted, that the election of electors by the people, would be more in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the popular principle by which the votes are cast, than the election of electors by the Legislature, which partakes more of the federative character.

Your Committee would also recommend the passage of the Bill, from its expediency, and as demanded by the position in which the State is placed by the act of Congress of 1846. Congress has by that law prescribed that the election of electors, throughout the United States, Tuesday after shall take place on the the first Monday in November, at a day anterior to the meeting of the Legislature of this State. A necessity then exists, that the Constitution of this State shall be so amended, that the Legislature will be in session at that time, or that the Governor shall call an extra session of the Legislature every four years, or that the election shall be given to the people. The two first propositions are objectionable. Constitutions long existing and understood by the people. should not be altered for slight causes. A great and absolute necessity alone should exist to justify a change in that instrument, which is the exponent of the Government itself. The Constitution of this State has not been altered or amended more than five or six times since its adoption; and your Committee cannot see, in this case, any necessity for alteration or amendment. The whole difficulty may be provided for by a simple legislative enactment, giving the election of electors to the people.

As to the other proposition, for the Governor to call an Extra Session of the Legislature every four years, there are objections to it. It is a question admitting of doubts, whether the Governor can constitutionally convene the Legisla. ture for the purpose of voting for electors. "He may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly," but it is submitted, that the Legislature having met since the passage of the act by Congress, the occasion is no longer an extraordinary one, within the meaning of the Constitution, but becomes an ordinary one, and capable of being provided for by ordinary legislation.

Even, too, if there were no doubts as to the power of the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature for that purpose, still there are objectors to a call session, on account of the inconvenience and expense. It is true, however, that the expense would not be very great, only about ten or twelve thousand dollars every four years; but it is the principle. If the principle is wrong, it is unnecessary and therefore uncalled for.

Will this Bill interfere with the Parish representation and the compromises of the Constitution of this State? Your Committee believe that it will not, and they are not disposed to interfere with that compromise. The principle recognized in the Constitution of this State is. that not only population, but taxation also, should have representation; but it is only in the State Legislature, where laws are made, and taxes imposed, that that principle obtains, and in the relations which the Districts and Parishes bear to the State Government in the Legislature thereof, and not in the election of electors,-a relation altogether different. The principle of representation in this State is a domestic settle. ment, applicable alone to the legislative action of the State. The election of President and Vice President grows out of our Federal relations, and is provided for by the Constitution of

the United States. Your Committee would a'so recommend the passage of the Bill, because the election of electors by the people, will prevent the mingling of Washington to obtain a territorial government. State and National politics in the election of Members of the Legislature, and give to the people an opportunity of calling into the Council of State, fit and suitable representatives to good judges in less than three months time he serve them in the Legislature, and who, at the | will weigh nearly if not quite 5000. His owner, same time, might differ from them in the Presi.

In conclusion, your Committee would allude to the fact, that South Carolina is perhaps the in Stanstead, Canada, by Lewis E. Rose, Esq., only State in the Union in which the election of electors is made by the Legislature. This is rump, six feet in height, and nine feet six inches a circumstance well worthy of consideration, in girth, and is but seven years old. and furnishes, at least, a presumption in favor of the election by the people. They are satisfied that the people of South Carolina possess the Oregon state that the Legislature had adjourned same intelligence and integrity of purpose with after a 55 days' session, adopted most of the the people of the other States, and are as capa- lowa statutes, inserting a provision prohibiting ble of making a proper selection for President "negroes or mulattoes" from settling in or pass-and Vice President, as they are capable of ma-

king a proper selection of members of the Le.

Entertaining these views, your Committee would respectfully submit the Bill for the consideration of the House GEORGE McC. WITHERSPOON,

R. MOORMAN, D. S. TAYLOR. WM. GILES.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of the State of South Caroling, at the Session of December,

1. An Act to authorize and require the transfer of all papers appertaining to the administration of estates, now deposited in the office of Secretary of State in Charleston, to the Ordinary's office for Charleston District.

2. An Act to vest in Mary O'Neal the right and title of the State in and to the estate John

3. An Act to vest the right and title of the State in and to a tract of land in Charleston District in David Lyle and his heirs.

4. An Act to amend an Act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish up Lynche's

5. An Act to vest in Susannah Connelly all the right, title and interest of the State in and

to certain escheated property.

6. An Act to require the Commissioners of Public Buildings of the several districts in this

ed to be kept by them. 7. An Act to amend the law in relation to the lien of judgments.

8. An Act to extend the limits of the city o Charleston. 9. An Act to afford aid in constructing the

Laurens Railroad. 10. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to authorize the formation of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to authorize the formation of the Greenville and Columbia

Railroad Company. 11. An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1849.

12. An Act to authorize the City Council of Charleston to prevent interments within the said city, without proven certificates, and for other purposes.

13. An Act to alter and amend the license aw of this State.

14. An Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries. 15. An Act to apportion the Representation

16. An Act to appoint Commissioners for Horry District, for clearing out Little Pee Dee River, and for other purposes.

17 An Act to amend the law concerning the publication of Sheriff's sales for Pickens Dis-

18. An Act to establish a company under the name of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Compa-

19. An Act to alter and amend an Act pass. ed the 19th day of December, A. D. 1848, in sundry particulars, entitled an Act to incorporate the Keowee Turnpike Company.

20. An Act to amend the law with regard o the rights of sureties.

21. An Act to incorporate the Society for the relief of the families of deceased and disabled indigent members of the medical profesion, of the State of South Carolina.

22. An Act to incorporate the town of Dar

23. An Act to incorporate the Graniteville Plank Road Company. 24. An Act to incorporate the Hamburg and

Edgefield Plank Road Company.

25. An Act to charter the Cheraw and Dar. noton Railroad Company.

and companies and renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted. 27. An Act to make appropriations for the

year commencing in October, 1849. 28. An Act to continue in office the late Commissioners of the Poor for York districts.

29. A Bill to alter and amend the constitu tion so as to change name of the election district of Saxe Gotha to that of Lexington, and to extend it to its present judical limits.

30. An Act to authorize the formation of the Spartanburg Railroad Company.

31. An Act to incorporate the village of York. 32. An Act to amend and renew the charter of St. Peter's Church, Charleston. 33. An Act to incorporate the Marine Church

of Charleston and for other purposes.

34. An Act to alter the law in relation to slaves hiring their own time, and for other pur-

35. An Act to incorporate the town of Ches-

HOW THINGS LOOK.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, furnishes that journal with the following views of matters in Washington, on Thursday:

"I am persuaded that the exhibition of feeling on the part of the southern and northern members to day, will lead to good results. Harmony may grow out of this discord. The north must learn to respect the feelings, and, if you been formerly. The northorn demagogues

declamations against slaveholders. "If ever the House should get a Speaker, I shall expect to see more of mutual forbearance trespass on the rights or feelings of the South

will be avoided. "As to the Wilmot Proviso, it cannot become in the District of Columbia; nor will the inter- city .- Augusta Republic. state slave trade be abolished. The cause of

dissolution will not arise." The question of retrocession is now to a considerable extent agitated here; and will be pressed earnestly, in consequence of the effort in

There is an ox in Cambridge, Mass., which now weighs 3700 pounds. It is thought by Justin Marcy, states that the animal never has been stall-fed, and that he intended to fatten him during the present winter. He was raised and measures cleven feet from the nose to the

OREGON AND SLAVERY .- Late advices from

MICHIGAN.

The recent election in Michigan was a decided triumph for the Democracy. Mr. Little-john, the defeated candidate for Governor, was the nominee of both the Whig and Freeshil Conventions, and avowed himself in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and in opposition to the doctrines of General Cass's Nicholson letter

Mr. Barry, the Democratic candidate, avow ed himselt in favor of the principle of non intervention, and advocated the same policy in regard to the slavery question as that avoved by General Cass. The consequence has been that the Whig Abolition and Wilmot Proviso candidate has been defeated by upwards of five thousand votes.

It is no doubt remembered by our readers that at the last session of the Michigan Legislature, General Cass was elected to the U. S. Senate. Attempts were then made to astruct him to vote for the Wilmot Proriso, but they failed. It was well known that if such instructions were passed, General Cass would have resigned rather than obey them. At therecent election for members of the Legislature this question of "instruction" was made the great test. The result has been, that in the State Senate, the vote stands more than two o one, and in the House three to one in favor of the policy avowed by General Cass.

We look upon this election as one of the most decisive that has taken place. We are glad that the "old veteran" will remain in the Na-State to furnish to the sheriffs the books requir- tional councils—the bold, fearless, and uncompromising advocate of Democracy. All honor to the true Democracy of Michigan !- Bult. Rep. & Argus.

> INCREASE OF WESTERN COMMERCE. Some idea may be formed of the great increase of trade with the West, by reference to Mr. A. C. Morton's report in the last number of the Journal of the American Institute, which shows the amount of shipping on the lakes at various periods. In 1825, there were but 30 or 40 small craft and one steamboat, of 350 tons burthen, on Lake Erie-the first steamboat having passed through Lake Michigan in 1826 or 1827. In 1845, there were on the lakes, above Niagara Falls, sixty steam vessels, hav ing an average tonnage of 23,000 tons, and 320 brigs and schooners, of 53,000 tons, the whole costing \$4,600,000. The shipping of all the lakes in 1846 amounted to 136,836 ions. and was valued at \$6,000,000. The amount

doubled in five years. The number of passen. gers transported in 1846 was 250,000, and the value of this business was estimated at \$1,250,-The value of lake commerce in 1817, accordng to the report made to Congress, exceeded \$141,000,000, or only thirteen millions less than the value of all the exports of the United

States in 1848, and nearly double the value of

all the products received at New Orleans in

of merchandise transported that year was 3..

801,088 tons, while that of 1841 was 2,071,802

tons, showing that the trade had already nearly

1846-'7 by the Mississippi river. In all the immense territory which surrounds the great lakes, and which now produces this surprising amount of commerce, there was, in 1816, but one organized State, and the total opulation did not exceed five hundred thousand

At the present time, there is a cluster of six large States about these waters, containing a opulation of between four and five millions of

Embracing the States and Territories whose rade will float over these lakes to an Eastern market, we have an area of nearly three bundred thousand square miles, or an extent of territory three times as large as the kingdom of Prussia, and nearly twice as large as France.

In 1937, the wheat and flour passing lakes 26. An Act to incorporate certain societies Erie and Ontario, to be forwarded to market through the Erie canal, amounted to only about thirtty-five thousand tons, while, in 1847, the amount was four hundred and eighty-six thou-

> seem again to be troubled in this unhappy country. Two associations have been formed in Dublin-the "the Loyal National Repeal Association" and the "Irish Alliance"-neither of which seem to make headway among the people. The last named association numbers Gavan Duffy, editor of the Nation, among its members. There is much excitement in the north of Ireland, caused by the change of government among the Orangemen. It is said that the Grand Orange Lodge, which has been sitting in Dublin for several days, will publish a full report upon the recent outbreak at Dolly's Brac, which will bring home the guilt of arming one portion of the people against the other to Lord Clarendon, and forever blacken his political character. Two of his Secretaries have resigned, and it is said to be his lardship's intention also to give up his post. The tenant right question is spreading among the people. and many of the landlords are rapidly reducing their rents. - South Carolinian.

ACCIDENT ON THE GEORGIA RAILROAD .-Quite a serious accident happened on the Georgia Railroad on the 13th instant, the particulars please, prejudices of the south, as well as their of which, so far as we have been able to learn, constitutional rights. I was pleased to hear are as follows: As a freight train of five cars, Mr. Meade declare that the southern members under charge of Mr. Patrick McCan, was pass. would not sit here to be abused as they have ing over Dried Indian Creek, about two hundred yards this side of Covington Depot, the must find some other theatre than this for their Bridge gave way, and the cars were precipitated into the ravine below, a distance of some twenty feet. The engine had nearly passed over, and sank in only a distance of three or than has b en exhibited in past years. Any four feet, sustaining no injury. We regret to learn that in all probability, the conductor, Mr. McCan, lost his life by this unfortunate accident. He was in one of the cars at the time of a practical question. I can assure you that the accident, and had not, at the last accounts, California will not be admitted as a State at theen found. Mr. McCan was a young man, this session, neither will slavery be abolished and a nephew of Mr. Phillip McCan, of this

NOTABLE DEATH .- The Northern papers tell us that the Hon. Jeffrey Chipman died at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 18th inst. at the age of 60 years. This was the magistrate before whom was arraigned the famous Morgan, about whom so much excitement was raised against the order of Masons. Before Justice Chipman, Morgan was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and committed to Ontario jail, from whence he was carried off. Justice Chipman was the first witness called in all the trials relating to Morgan.

MRS. PARTINGTON .- "People may say what they will about Southern air being so good for em," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat upon it; for my part I shall always think it is owing to the vittles. Air may do for cammomiles and other reptiles that live on it: I know that man must have something substantialer."

France, with an army of 500,000 men, has 600 lieutenants, while England, with little more than 100,000, has 2353.

Since the Park to the land

From the Washington Union.

LETTER FROM MR. BROWN. Having spoken fo-day in the House under much excitement, and, in the confusion which prevailed, presuming no correct report of my remarks will be furnished, I ask, in justice to myself, that you publish this communication.

After I had received 53 votes for speaker, on

Monday last, and after the House had adjourned, I was sent for to go to the room of a member. When I arrived there, I learned that it was for the purpose of having a conference with Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, who soon after came into the room. He informed me that they were satisfied with the position of Mr. Potter, or Ohio, and had been ready to vote for him if the time had arrived when their votes would have made a choice; and that they were willing to vote for me if I would agree to give them fair committees on the District of Columbia, the Judiciary, and on Territories; that neither him. self nor the gentleman from New York, (Mr. P. King,) desired to be upon the committee; that all he and his friends asked was, that the ablest men of the different parties, and both sections of the Union, might be selected; but they asked that they should be impartial and unpredindiced upon the question of slavery; that their fears were, that I might so constitute these committees, as to stifle what he regarded as public sentiment of a majority of the country. I stated to him in reply, that I regarded his request as reasonable and that, if elected, I should constitute these committees of fair and impartial men, that whatever might be my views upon any and all question, I would not use my power as Speaker in such a manner as to prevent any inportant question from being fully presented and discussed in the House. Mr. Wilmot appeared satisfied and left me.

I knew the reason why I was interrogated. had always been regarded as entertaining eelings more friendly to the South than a majacity of the Representatives from the North. As a member of the 29th Congress I had advocated the application of the Missouri compromise to the Texas bill, and voted against the application of the ordinance to the Oregon bill, because it was north of that line. For four years I had been Assistant Postmaster General, and had neither voted at an election nor been a member of Cengress, and had no oportunity, of recording my vote upon these exciting questions. I lid not, therefore, object to placing my verbal c. ciarations upon record.

If I had been elected, I feel confident that

should have organized these committees in such manner as no southern man, democrat or whig, would have complained of. I intended to constitute them of fair and impartial men, who would have thoroughly investigated and reported upon all constitutional questions, without regard to sectional or party bias. I was interrogated by a number of southern men, to all of whom I said that I had always been opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. I was a friend and supporter of General Cass, and in my canvass for Congeess was opposed by a Wilmot Proviso whig of the Taylor school. I was called a Calhoun southern man-advocated the doctrines of the Cass Nicholson letter, with the acceptions of his views as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. That power I have never doubted Congress possessed. But I was in favor of leaving the question of the institution of slavery to be settled by the people who might inhabit the territories. In other words I was for non interfer ence. But whilst these were my views, and whilst I was willing to let the people determine this question for themselves, under no circumstances could I vote for a territorial bill baving in it a provision to establish the institution of slavery. I have re peatedly said that, although I deemed the Proviso unnecessary and useless, I should have no objection to see a bill, with its provisions, presented to Gen. Taylor for his signature; as at the North he has been regar ded as favoring the measure, and at the South opposed to it, I stated to several southern gentlemen that my mind was not clear as to the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Dis. IRELAND.—The waters of political agitation | tric. of Columbia. I was anxious, that if the question was mitated this winter, that a report might be made from an able committee of legal

gentlemer. Mr. Van Buren believed that Congress possessed that power, and yet the south voted for him. I have always taken the open ground that Congress should not interfere with the institution of slavery in the Districts of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. I Congress possess the power to abolish slavery in the District and the people consent, no one should object. The question of the power of Congress is a judicial, and not a legislative question. In writing this letter I committed an error, but I have made no declaration to these men in relation to the committees except that they should be fairly constituted. I made no declaration to southern or nothern men but what shall be fully sustained by my votes, if I have an oportunity before Congress adjourns. I have been consistent and my future conduct shall prove it. I desire to see the House organized, and am ready to vote or any Democrat. without inquiring whether he lives in the north or the south-wheteer he is for or against the proviso. One thing our southern Democratic friends should remember-hat in the north the sentiment against the extersion of slavery is almost universal; and if we are required to be come the advocates of this extension, our places will be filled with whigs. In this correspondence I consulted none it my friends. I alone am responsible. I mad no pledges to any one. My letter was founded on the verbal conversa tion with Mr. Wilmot, which is fully sustained W. J. BROWN.

by his speech. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1849.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-The bishops of Ma. yland, North Cardina, South Carolina, New Jersey and Western New York, have, it is stated, requested a special meeting of the House of Bishops-probably with a view to consider the case of Bishop Orderdonk, of New York. Such request from fre Bishops makes it obligatory on the presiding Bishop to call such a meeting. Bishop Chase resides at the Jubilee College, Illinois, and he is too infirm to travel any distance, the meeting will probably be held there so that the Bihops have the prospects of a long ourney in the winter season before them. The above has been contradicted.

ARTIFULL LEG.-Mr. Yerger, of Philadelphia has invented an artificial leg, which, the N. Y. Mirror says, for ingenuity and made entirely of steel, and in such a manner that the motion of the knee, and of the joints of the ankle and foot are produced.

Dimestic Economy .- "Men talk in rapturo," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beatty, wit and sprightliness; but after sevenvears union, not one of them is to be comde husband's purse."

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Monday Morning, December 24, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

REV. T. B. RUSSEL.

The friends of this gentlemin will be gratified to learn that he has been elected to the Presidency of Chambers' Female Collegiate Institute, situated at Oak Bowery, Chambers county, Alabama,

During his residence among is, about twelve months, accessfully conducting a male school, he has shown considerable ability as a Teacher, and great devotion to his profession.

He will move to his new clarge about the first of January, and in leaving, will carry with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who tender him their congratulations that he is soon to occupy a more extended sphere of usefulness, where his deen piety, his varied attainments, and devotion to the husiness of teaching, will be more amply appreciated

BISHOP ANDREW AND TEMPERANCE.

The Sons of Temperance were highly gratified with the entertainment and support given to their Division, last week, by the members of Conference. here in session. At the regular neeting of the Division, on Thursday evening, about twenty of the ministers were present, and six others were initiated-many of whom entertained the Division with remarks both "grare, gay, and philosophical." The strong desire manifested to hear Bishop Andrew and others on that subject, induced the Conference generously to recall their appointment for preaching on Friday evening, and afford an opportunity to hold a public meeting of the Sons. The lengthy procession contained about one-third of the Conference. The strong practical mind, and forcibly expressed views of the Bishop, entertained a rowded auditory for about an hour. Other able speeches were made by Rov. Messrs. W. G. Conner. H. A. C. Walker, and A. McCorquodale. The Waleree Division stands indebted to these reverend gentlemen for the support and dignity imparted to it and will doubtless rean the fruits of their labors for many days to come. The remarks of the Bishop were eminently appropriate, and highly calculated to remove presidices from among the Clergy against the Order. The proposition was ably enforced, that it is the duty of the Church to support every cause that has for an object, and claims as a result, the meral good of the people. It is not an every day occurrence to witness an ecclesiastical dignitary of his position, prompted by motives of purest benevolence, descending, or to use his own words, "ascending up," to take a part in the ennobling cause of ameliorating mankind. In giving the great influence of his official stations and taxing his vast powers to promote an order which tenches abstinence from intoxicating drinks, he deserves the thanks of every advocate of the cause, and every lover of his country. May his lite of great usefulness be long spared to bless with his labors, both Church and State.

THE LEGISLATURE. This Body adjourned on Wednesday the 19th instant; after passing 35 Acts. Those of general public interest are few but highly important. viz : to alter the law in relation to slaves hiring their own time: to amend the law in relation to the rights of sureties, giving them the same rights as the ereditor when they pay the debt; to amend the law in relation to lien of Judgments-to apportion the Representation of the State, -and to alter the License Laws of the State. The opponents of grogeries will be gratified with the provisions of this lust, known as Mr. Tupper's Bill, which strikes a deadly blow against that ruinous system of liquer traffic. It may not be all that the evils of grogshops called for, but it is as strong as the Legislature was prepared to adopt.

It provides that no license to sell liquor hereatter shall be granted to any one, who does not keen a Tavern. The applicant is required to produce certificates that he is prepared to entertain with comfortable lodgings a certain number of travellers and to feed and stable a certain number of horses before in gets the license, and for the least violation of any of no features, the penalties are made

very stringent and heavy. We trust that the operations of the Law will prove beneficial, and that it will be fully sustained by the people of the State,

CONGRESS. Our readers are aware of the great difficulty experi enced in the House, in electing a Speaker, by reason of the balance of power being in the hands of a few. Free Soilers. Boing determined to elect one of their party, they always manage to cast their votes so as to prevent the election of any Southern man. Many hot and threatening speeches have been made during the balloting, and disunionism was fully discussed and de termined on by Southern Delegacs in case slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories was abolished

and interfered with unlawfully In these debates, Representatives from South Carotion of States to the Union, Mr. Woodward made a statement in reply to Mr. Clingman of N. C., which Representative in the Convention held in Charlotte in May 1775, and that he was a member of the Committee that reported the resolutions declaring Independence." Letter writtes from Washington say that these angry debates in Congress before they are organized will be followed by good results, as their heated blood and ultra opinions will have been cooled down and modified, by the time they are ready for business, and should they ever succeed in organizing, Members will proceed calmly to work, carefully avoiding the subject of slavery and observing the limits set to their zeal .-May it be so. Certainly the North must now believe the South to be in earnest in her determination to resist aggression upon her guaranteed rights, and her political

PLANK ROAD CHARTER.

so crowded with business, that a charter for the Plank Road from this place to the North Carolina line, together with many other important Bills was not reached, and that Body has adjourned without passing it. This is a source of deepest regret to the friends of the measure, and may result ultimately in preventing its construction. However, we hope that the public spirited citizens, who have favored the enterprise will not let the feeling abate but will take steps to proscente the efficacy has never been equalled. It is work, notwithstanding the misfortune of working without the charter. Believing as we do that the future commercial existence of Camden depends upon some speedy improvement of the Roads, to entice trade, support our market and to feed our Railroad, our people would be well warranted in taking subscriptions, raising funds, organizing the Company, and proceeding forthwith to work, expecting from the next Legislature such a charter as may be needed. If the Road is pred to good family management, which ever to be built, it is clear, that it should be built as single effort to improve it. The Committees on Eduisseen at every meal, and felt every hour in early as possible. We are not prepared to say whether cation have reported again and again various changes ur not there is sufficient public spirit among our people and alterations, with the hope that the Legislature would

to carry out the project, but of one thinky we are sure that the Journal has done its duty, in leeping tills great enterprise before its readers.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE:

This body has been in assion in this glace effice Wednesday, and we expected to report folly its pit: cordings, but the luteness of the hour, and the change in our regular issue, caused by the usage which giveto workmen Christmas holidays, prevent even an'at! tempt in this number. A very full attendance of Preachers crowds the Conference room, and many intiportant questions have been discussed and disposed of. relating to the secular matters of the Church. The sentiments of this body on slavery coincide with those of the State, and an effort will be made at the ment General Conference in May, to expunge from their Book of Discipline an objectionable article on this subiect. Its existence there has been beyond, we believe, the control of this Conference, for their ready co-operation in separating from the Church North fully attests their devotiont o Southern principles. Public worship has been held two or three times a

day since the session began, and we intended to notice

specially the efforts of those who officiated in the pal-

pit, but space will not permit. Many of them were unquestionably very able and powerful, evidencing a devoted, useful and gifted ministry, and a decided inprovement in the Church in her regard for high men. tal excellence and literary attainments. We can only notice a few of the public exercises. On Saturday evening, the anniversary of the Conference Missions. ry Society was held. Dr. Wightman read the Amus! Report, which gave the information that the Missions were generally prosperous, and that Rev. Jenkins and Taylor in China, were actively engaged in preparing themselves for usefulness in their extensive field of labor. Rev. A. M. Shipp, recently elected Professor in the University of North Carolina, and Bishop Andrew delivered addresses which were listened to with great attention. Rev. Mr. Winn, who moved from this place n boyhood, but now of the Georgia Conference and Missionary to California was present, and about five hundred dollars were raised to send the Guepel to that new missionary field. Seven hundred and fifty del. lars were collected for various Missionery purposes. Though some of our Citizens did well, by far the most of this amount came from the Preachers, which is certainly remarkably liberal considering their small pay.

The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were gen-

rously tendered on Sabbath to the use of Conference,

Dr. Wightman and Rev. Jas. Stacy preached in the

former, and the Rev. J. T. Wightman and - Parsons in the latter. But the solemn and interesting carmonies of ordaining Deacons and Elders were performed in the Methodist Church. Bishop Andrew preached in the morning a most able sermon, calculated to prepare the applicants for Orders for the arduous work of the ministry, at the close of which, the following, having preached two years, were ordained Deaches-Rev. Messes, Banks, Dunwoody, Harris, Johnson, Munds, Wightman, Samuel P. Murchison, McDonald, Willie, Craven, Carornaugh, Ballue, Alexander, Bouchelle. DuBose, Garner, Appleby, Josey and Bird-six for the Itinerancy. In the offernoon, Rev. Mr. Shipp preached one of his very best efforts, on the "Joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth"-after which, the following, having preached four years, were ordained Elders, by the imposition of hands-Rev. Mesers. Conner. Poster, Kistler, Hoyle, Brown, Postell, Crum, Fleming, Smith-six for the Itinerancy. Dr. Whiteford Smith, Roy. Messrs, Capers, Talley, Spain and Dr. Wightman assisted in the imposing ceremony of ordination. At night, Dr. Whiteford Smith preached from " Lo. I m with you always, even unto the end of the world." A. to the effort of this Speaker, expectation was high, but we do not hesitate to affirm that he fully sustained his reputa. tion, so well known throughout the State, as one of the first pulpit Orators of the day. Indeed, we do not recollect over to have heard more able, powerful, and spiritual pulpit efforts than we heard in that Church on yesterday. As mere specimens of eloquence, we believe they would well ompare with any preaching ever heard in any State in the Union. The Church was crowded, and many were unable to procure sents, but the deepest attention sat upon the people. We omitted to state that Rev. W. L. Pegues preached in the morning at the Factory. We sincerely regret

IT The following gentlemen were, on Wednesday the 19th instant, elected as officers of the Bank of the

read out at the termination of the session, which probably

will take place to-day. If the people of Camden do not

become a people "whose God is the Lord," it will not be

from the want of opportunity, as they have now had the

President .- F. H. ELMORE.

benefits of a Sysod and Conference.

Directors -- Mosers, Lehre, Deveaux, Stone, Dukes, Caldwell, Shackelford, Carson, Glover, Webb, Colsen, Chambers, Robertson.

*The vote was, for Elmore, 97; for Ferry, 57.

"THE POET'S OFFERING."

GRIGO, ELLIOTT, & Co., Publishers, have placed off our table their new annual jer 1850, "The Poet's Of. furing," elegantly bound and most beautifully printed and embellished, edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALR. We have never seen a more perfect and valuable Gift Look nor one so handsomely illustrated. Unlike the wishes washy tales and sickly sentimentalities that usually pervade such works, if contains the most choice selections from 280 English and about 130 American Poets, and well deserves a place in the library of every general rander. Its list of embellishments will olease any eyo, and its table of contents will satisfy any taste,-From the examination we have been able to give it, lina bore a conspicuous part, and in speaking of devo. | we adopt the language of the Preface, which aptly describes the book : "The beautiful illustrations are only a faint reflection from the more exquisite beauties of is not generally known, that "South Carolina had a the text. We say this with confidence, because in this volume will be found the most perfect gems of genius the English language has preserved since the days of Spencer. Whatever is loyeliest in sentiment and loftiest in aspiration is here represented; specimens of the varied forms in which gifted minds have contributed to the polish of wit, the beauty of window, the sweetness of love, the power of patriction, the hotiness of piety-all that has most deeply stirred the soul of the Anglo Saxon race for the last three hundred years, is here embodied. And more-collected from that class of writers which in every ago has represented the high. est genius of man, we have, in this book, brought together the thoughts and sentiments of the two kindred nations, whose one language is now spoken in every quarter of the globe, and whose influence pervades the world " The work can be found for sale at A. Young's & Co. All country merchants and buyers of books that visit Philadelphia would do well to call upon Grigg. As we expected the last days of the Legislature were Elliot, & Co., Publishers.

SHORT SIGHTED ECONOMY.

Mr. Simons, from the Committee on Education, recommended to the Legislature two resolutions looking to the improvement of the Common School system, both of which were lost. The first proposed to place \$3,000 in the hands of the Governor to employ a maperintendant, whose duty it should be to visit every District, and correct and report all the defects of the system. The second proposed to appropriate \$2,000 to be used by the Governor in procuring suitable text books for common schools. We believe that the Representatives from Kershaw and Lancaster voted against these important resolutions.

It is astonishing that our Legislature will still cling to that old skeleton of a system—that eys-sore in our State policy-the common schools-and not make one