

REPORTS MADE TO THE U. S. SENATE RELATING TO THE BOSTON RIOTS.

As documents possessing general interest, we publish below two Reports, expressing the views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in response to the message of the President of the United States, relative to the recent case of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law by a mob in the city of Boston. These reports were laid before the Senate in the last hours of the session on Tuesday, too late to receive any consideration by that body.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in the recent disturbance at Boston, made the following report:

The Committee being called upon near the close of the session to consider the subject involved in the Message of the President, deem it proper at this time to confine the expression of their opinion to one or two points presented in that document.

That the Executive officers of the Government should possess full and adequate power to enforce the execution of the laws will not be questioned; and the committee are of opinion that they possess such power now, without the aid of further legislation.

In the execution of judicial process, the marshals and their deputies have authority to call to their assistance, whenever it is necessary, the posse comitatus within their jurisdiction, and to adopt the language of the President, "it is supposed not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia or not, may be summoned as members," and that it is their duty to obey such summons.

The committee are not aware of any reason that exempts the citizens who constitute the militia and naval forces of the United States from like liabilities to this duty. Because men are soldiers or sailors, they cease not to be citizens; they possess all the rights, and are bound by all the duties of other citizens; and while acting under the call and direction of the civil authority, they may act with more efficiency and without objection in an organized form, under appropriate subordinate command.

The Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, being paramount to State legislation, no State enactments in conflict with them can nullify them or exonerate the citizen from this duty to render them obedience.

When occasions arise (which must necessarily be rare) when the civil power proves inadequate to maintain the laws, the President is authorized by the acts of Congress of 28th February, 1795, and March 31, 1807, to call forth and employ, in the manner prescribed by these acts, the Militia of the United States, and the land and naval forces of the United States, to suppress insurrections and to enforce the due execution of the laws.

A review of the powers possessed by the Executive by virtue of existing laws, to which we have herein alluded, and the experience of the past, have led the committee to the opinion, that further legislation is not essential to enable the President to discharge, as we have confidence he is disposed to discharge with fidelity, his high constitutional duty, to see, that the laws are faithfully executed. The committee, therefore, deem it inexpedient to recommend at this time further legislation, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Report of the Minority by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler, from the same Committee, submitted the following minority report:

In submitting my views on the Message of the President referred to the Judiciary Committee, it is not my purpose to express my dissent from the general and unqualified conclusion of the majority of the committee, to wit: that it is unnecessary at this time, by further legislation, to give the President power over the militia and military forces of the Government, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections and combinations to obstruct the passage of the laws.

There are some subjects of the Message presented to the consideration of Congress, and which addresses themselves specially to the consideration of the committee, upon which I feel it a duty to express an opinion, lest by silence there might be a tacit recognition of one of the assumptions, and approbation of some of the recommendations of the message.

Previously to the act of 1807, it seems to have been the implied understanding of all the departments of the Government that the President was confined to the militia "to suppress insurrections against the State Government and to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States."

The attack of 1795 indicates the occasions and prescribes the manner in which the militia be called out and employed. The President cannot order out the militia to suppress insurrections against the State Government, without being called on to do so by the Legislature or Executive authority of the State concerned.

To suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, it is the duty of the President to judge of the occasion for calling out the militia. On all occasions for calling out and employing the militia, it was made the duty of the President by the act referred to, to issue his proclamation as a warrant to the employment of force. This provision was founded in usage, and has had the sanction of time, trial and experience. It is but the warning voice of a forbearing Government. There might be some occasions when the interval between such warning and the actual employment of force might be of some duration. Other occasions might be such as to require the force to follow in quick succession to the warning of a proclamation. The order to call out the militia and the proclamation might emanate at the same time.

It seems to have been in contemplation by the act of 1795 to put at the disposal of the President a quasi military posse comitatus of citizens soldiers to maintain the dominion of the laws, in which they had the interest of citizens. It was to make use of one class of citizens to bring another to a sense of justice and a proper submission to the laws. I approve its wisdom. An insurrection would be much more

easily quelled, by the array of neighbors and fellowcitizens, than by the employment of a brigaded and organized army, whose only influence would be the employment of force. An overwhelming force might be employed in the first case, whilst the other might only be strong enough to provoke collision, and end in blood. Whatever might be the views of our ancestors, it is certain that until 1807 the militia was the only force put at the disposal of the President to suppress insurrection.

The act of 1807 is in these words: "That, in cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land and naval force as shall be necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in other respects."

So far as it regards the employment of the army and naval force, the President maintains that he is subject to no pre-requisites of the act referred to, but they are absolutely at his command for the purposes indicated.

The words of the President: "Congress, not probably averting to the difference between the militia and the regular army by the act of March 3d, 1808, authorized the President to use the land and naval force of the United States for the same purpose for which he might call forth the militia, and subject to the same proclamation. But the power of the President under the Constitution, as commander of the army and navy, is general and his duty to see the laws executed is general and positive; and the act of 1807 ought not to be construed as evincing any disposition in Congress to limit or restrain any of his Constitutional authority." The import of which is, that the President may use the army and navy as he may think proper, under the plenitude of his Constitutional authority, and that he is not constrained by the act of 1807, nor can he be restrained by any act of Congress. Being ex-officio commander, he can use the army in suppressing insurrections in a manner different from that in which he is required to use the militia.

For the specific and sometimes delicate purposes indicated, I think Congress has the direction of the President. When actually in command, for repelling invasions or for any other purpose he must exercise his own judgment, under his Constitutional discretion. In one sentence, I deny that the President has the right to employ the army and navy for suppressing insurrections, &c; without observing the same pre-requisites prescribed for him in calling out the militia for the same purpose.

His suggestion in his Message is that he shall have a right to employ the militia as he contends he has a right under the Constitution to employ the regular military force; that is, without notice of a proclamation. I do not think he has a right to call out the military force of the government without observing the pre-requisites of the act of 1794; and I am unwilling to give him such power in calling out the militia. I would regard it as a fearfully momentous occasion to see the army called out to shoot down insurgents without notice or proclamation.

The truth is, it must be regarded as a significant omen of the times to be told that a marshal, under his plenary power to call out the posse comitatus, cannot execute constitutional laws without resort to force, and that to be executed with the promptness of Executive will.

Justice and the occasion requires me to say that I do not believe the power contended for would be abused by the present Executive. The precedent for the direction of a mild and just President may be the rod of power for a military despot. A. P. BUTLER. February 28, 1851.

WILL SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDE?

We cannot presume so much as to take upon ourselves to say that South Carolina will or will not secede; but we can venture to say we believe she will. Our reasons for saying so may be briefly stated.

If she do not secede she will be ten-fold worse off than she could be from the consequences of secession. She would become a by-word, a reproach; her name would be a by-lesque upon honor, the Palmetto a device upon the shield of cowardice, and the State be looked upon as the Falstaff among States. She has taken a position which to recede from is to bring infamy and disgrace upon her fair name, which will draw down upon her the scorn and derision of every true State-rights man in the Union, and which will elicit the jibes, jeers, contumely and scorn of every tory federalist in the land. Her professions, her political demonstrations never forward, would be worth no more in the community of States or nations than a base counterfeit upon change. No, no, she cannot recede from her proud stand. Better every son of South Carolina fill a grave beneath the conquered flag of resistance and secession than by a retrograde movement, bring such sure disgrace, such certain shame upon herself.

South Carolina is in the position of a man of undoubted courage and honor who has been insulted by a bully of ten-fold his physical strength. The man of courage and honor does not ask whether by resenting the insult, he will be overpowered and whipt by his bullying antagonist. The insult meets immediately with some mode of redress. She would be a craven, a coward sink, if she paused upon the probable prudence of bearing with present injuries and insults, because forsooth her insult, her oppressor, might inflict some other castigation. No man of honor makes such a pause, no State that cherishes a principle of honor will. South Carolina we believe to be no such craven, no such coward. There is then no alternative but for her to secede. — True Southron.

Merchants in Camden, Winnsboro, Columbia and Charleston, who advertise, (and who has Goods that are worth purchasing does not) would do well to consider that the 'True Southron' circulates extensively in those sections of country whose principal trade is with their towns. The list has considerably increased of late. — True Southron.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1851.

Our Market.

The Cotton market yesterday was better than it had been for some time, there is fully an advance of 1/2 cent on the best qualities; about 75 bales were sold yesterday varying from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2, a strictly prime article would have commanded, 10 1/2.

Mr. Richards' Lectures.

Mr. Richards completed his very instructive and entertaining Course of Lectures on the Atmosphere last night; and we pay him no unmerited compliment, when we say that he has given general and complete satisfaction. Never before, certainly, has any series of entertainments attracted, night after night, the most prominent of our citizens; and we are proud to record the triumphant success of an experiment regarded by many, as one of inevitable failure. We have had and appreciated, a rare scientific treat. And although the Circus, or monkey shows, might draw larger crowds, they certainly could not draw an audience like that which has graced the lecture room of Mr. Richards. We hail this Course of Lectures, in Camden, as the beginning of a new era, in our public recreations, and we earnestly hope that the awakened taste of our people for rational enjoyment, will not slumber again, for lack of stimulus. We have no doubt at all that if the accomplished and able Lecturer, will only give us another trial, he will have houses, as noteworthy for numbers as they have been for character.

Every town in our State should enjoy a Course of his Lectures; but this, we fear, is impracticable, as his arduous literary labors in our Metropolis, will speedily claim his whole attention. We wish him, wherever he goes, and in whatever he engages, the most abundant prosperity.

We have the pleasure of seeing in our Town Mr. Badger, of the "Nest" and True Southron. We commend his excellent paper, with its wide circulation to our advertising merchants—and hope that for many suns we may have his company.

On Monday last Dr. M. T. Mendenhall was re-elected Ordinary for Charleston District, and H. L. Packney Esq. Tax Collector for the Parishes of St. Phillips, and St. Michaels, each without opposition.

The Medical College of S. C.

Has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on 65 Graduates. Among the number, we observe the name of B. H. Matheson of Camden.

Our Friend Badger of the 'Hornet's Nest' service is some. In his last paper he says:

"Our friend of the 'Winnsboro Herald' extends his hand as a token of congratulation upon our political religion: Here his ours (O) in acknowledgment of the strong endorsement. — May the hands of our spirits of either ever tire, until South Carolina has flung back into the teeth of her enemies, their taunts and their ribaldry. And may that day be not far distant."

It is hardly necessary for us to inform Brother B. where our O's are. We have previously intimated our whereabouts on this question.

Our thanks to Hon. J. A. Woodward for various valuable documents.

Congress

Has adjourned. The River and Harbor Bill defeated. Ritchie disappointed. Stanley and Inge fought a duel. Clingman and Stanley had a fist fight. And Clay and Fillmore says the Government is too weak to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, against a body of Boston Negro Rioters, but that it is strong enough to coerce South Carolina.

Mr. Patrick Mullally

Is travelling through this and adjoining districts, in order to secure subscribers to several publications. We commend him to the favorable attention of the community.

Death of McDuffie.

Another spirit has fallen—a spirit whose mark is left upon the age—a star whose light once so radiant, then dimmed, and now struck out—and Carolina again mourns one of her great departed. The public life of McDuffie was one of dazzling brilliancy—and his post was never deserted, until the hand of disease weighed too heavily for physical endurance. Never will those forget, who saw and heard his last speech in the Senate Chamber—days had passed in which he had been unable to leave his bed; but the Tariff question (of which he was the mortal enemy) was up, and that day it was the especial order. Soon after the morning business was over, to the astonishment of the Senate and Galleries, which were crowded, McDuffie was in his seat. The question of the day was called—all eyes were turned upon McDuffie. With evident effort, he arose, leaning by one hand on his cane, and the other on his desk. Disease had reduced him almost to a skeleton, and weakness forbid his standing erect and firm as once. But you had but only to catch that eye, which even then glowed with a brilliancy uncommon—to see that the spirit was yet undimmed. His words were slow and feeble at first, but as he progressed, they warmed and quickened. A gesture with his right hand, and his cane fell, but he stood without it; soon, his other hand was removed from his desk, his form straightened. The thunders of his mighty eloquence, rang through the echoing Chambers—his eye gathered an almost spiritual brilliancy—his graceful gesture—his tone now musical, then thrillingly deep. Vesuvius waked once more with its slumbering fires—McDuffie was himself again, and the infamous Tariff bill was Pompeii. Such was his last effort. If we carry not out the glorious doctrines of States Rights which he taught, it is well that he cannot look upon our disgrace; but this we do not fear; for Calhoun and McDuffie have not lived in vain.

Cheap Postage Bill.

The rates of Postage by the recent Act of Congress, have been considerably reduced. In our humble judgment, they were low enough in all conscience, and if the deficiency which must necessarily occur in the finances of the Post-Office Department is to be made up out of the Public Treasury, we can't see the advantage we are to derive from this new arrangement. At first view, it is natural to suppose there is a show of justice and equality, in this new Act of our National Legislature; but upon reflection, we must see that the North will at last be benefited by it, much more than the South; for there are perhaps five papers published north of Mason & Dixon, to one South—and in the way of duties, a larger amount is contributed South, by far, to the support of the Federal Government, than the North. But when we ask of our Union-tying friends, has Congress passed a law of any kind, the provisions and operations of which gave the South equality with the North.

Passage of the Cheap Postage Bill.—The Cheap Postage Bill has become a Law. Except in regard to the three cent postage, it does not go into operation until the 1st July next. It reduces the average rate of postage both upon letters and newspapers nearly one-half. The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old.

Table with 4 columns: miles, weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly. Rows include rates for 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 miles.

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than one and a half ounce, half these rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

The rates of monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.

The new rate on letters not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double these rates.

The section authorizing the coinage of a three cent piece, is retained.

Story of a French Lover.

Rather a rich story has been circulating at Paris respecting a wealthy financier, whose name is not given in full, (the Baron de R.—) Deeply smitten with the charms of a fair lady, who lives near the church of Notre Dame de Loretto, his golden eloquence gained him the smiles of his idol. On New Year's Day the lady received a scented note, with the Baron's seal, and a small box in rosewood. The envelope was opened eagerly, a tiny key fell out, and, in the expectation of a set of pearls or diamond bracelets, the fair fingers of the lady opened the box, which displayed to her view a row of chocolate bou-bons. To rush to the window and empty its contents into the street was *Paffaire d'un moment*. In the evening the amorous Baron called, dangling a jewel-headed cane; he entered the boudoir, where, with an indignant frown, the offended beauty sat, scarcely deigning to notice her adorer. The Baron started, demanded an explanation, and was informed how his present had been received—that she had thrown his *affreuses papillottes* out of the window.—"Do you know what those *affreuses papillottes* cost?" said the Baron, quietly seating himself. "Do you mean to insult me?" retorted the lady; "do you think I counted them?" "You might have done so," was the reply, "for there were thirty." "Thirty sous," interrupted the lady. "Thirty thousand francs," said the Baron, playing with his watch chain; "each bou-bon was wrapped up in a bank note." The fair lady faints, and the Baron is said to have enjoyed the scene exceedingly.

Wild Woman Caught.

The famous Wild Woman of the Navidad has been caught. A party of hunters who were out hunting deer, came upon the camp of this singular creature and captured her. She is an African negress, who fled to those wilds when the settlements were deserted just after Faustin's defeat, and she has been wandering like an Orang Outang for the period of about fifteen years. Her food during that period consisted of acorns, nuts and other wild fruits, with such other food as she could occasionally steal from the neighboring settlements. She cannot speak any English but converses freely with the Africans on the neighboring plantations. Thus is solved the mystery that has hitherto given a romantic interest to the story of the Wild Woman of the Navidad.

(Houston Telegraph, 21st inst.)

By a law of Massachusetts, any officer of hers who may assist in recapturing a fugitive slave is liable to fine and imprisonment, and there is an express prohibition against using any of her jails to secure a fugitive, when taken. This law has been in force several years. The Legislature of the state is now in sessions, and has been for some time; but no step has been taken towards repealing this law. It will not be repealed. What is this, but nullification of the boldest character? If South Carolina had been guilty of such a course of action, we should never hear the last of it.—North Carolina Standard.

The Press in South Carolina are cutting up Capers.—Hornet's Nest.

Died on the 9th inst., Eliza Jane, aged 9 months and 8 days, daughter of J. B. F. Euse of this place.

Rest sweet babe from sorrow free No pain can rend thy heart, Heaven thy happy home is bright And "a smile of God thou art."

Died, on the 26th ult. at home, Mr. SAMUEL KIRKLAND, of this District, in the 79th year of his age. An aged and respectable citizen, his death will be sincerely mourned by numerous relatives and friends.

One of the most important discoveries of modern science, for the cure of pulmonary affections, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the credit of its discovery is due to the celebrated Dr. Wistar. This valuable compound has restored thousands of sufferers to health. It is especially adapted to the cure of Consumption, and is a perfectly vegetable preparation. Under its name, influence, the most obstinate cough, cold, and bronchitis, irritative disappear. We have used it, and can recommend it, particularly at this season, when the great cause of disease, East winds, are so prevalent.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was introduced in the year 1838, and has since been sold in all the countries to which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its most dangerous stages, than any other medicine.

From the Del. an. Mass. Gazette, Feb. 15, 1849. The introduction of this famous medicine to the public, by Seth W. Fowler, has been most judiciously, and more than any other article that has yet been discovered, and has effected more cures of various complaints than "flax is heir to" all the mis-merable compounds that have ever as yet been trumpeted throughout the country. The numerous certificates in his advertisement fully substantiate the virtues of it.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS. None genuine unless signed in ITTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKAIN'S Drug Store, Wholesale by P. M. COLLEN & Co. Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

A letter from Mr. Collins of Cincinnati, editor and proprietor of the Temperance Organ, contains the following in regard to the use of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar in his own family:

Mr. A. L. South.—Dear Sir, great as is my aversion to quacks and their specifics, I feel constrained to write respecting the extraordinary healing qualities of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, as exhibited in the case of my wife.

Two years ago this fall, my wife took a severe cold, which settled upon her lungs. A violent cough was the result, which increased in severity during the winter months until it reduced her almost to a skeleton. It was nearly insupportable, and attended with a very painful and distressing accompaniment, with fever and cold sweats. She experienced more than a pain of water daily. Ulcers gathered upon her lungs and discharged. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy as death, and a purple hue settled upon her lips. Our family physician was completely baffled, and on the first of the following May he informed me that he could palliate her suffering, but her case was hopeless, and a fortnight's time would terminate her existence. I was called on by Dr. Newman of this city, who advised the use of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, assuring me that it was a valuable preparation, and gave me the history of several cases considered hopeless, where this medicine restored their health again.

My follow-up medicine, and in one week the consumption was nearly conquered. She continued to improve, her appetite returned, her cough in a few months ceased, she recovered her strength, and to a very good degree her health, and is now a most extraordinary trophy of the healing virtues of Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar. Yours respectfully, JOHN A. COLLINS.

Mr. Collins is agent and lecturer for the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio, and is the possessor of the highest standing. For sale at McKain's Drug Store, Camden S. C. See Advertisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various goods: Bagging, per yd. 11 to 18; Blue rope, lb 12; Bacon, lb 9 to 12; Butter, lb 14 to 20; Bran, lb 25 to 35; Beans, lb 18 to 22; Cheese, lb 12; Corn, bushel 81 to 105; Flour, bushel 62 to 7 Rice; Fallow, cut 150 Sugar; Hhd. dry, lb 8 to 9 Salt; Hhd. 5 to 6 shot; Line, hhd 2 to 2 Tobacco; Leather, sole, lb 17 to 22; Wheat, bush 1.

20 Bl. No 3 mackerel (large size) 10 1/2 lb. No. 1 do 10 Quarter do do 10 20 Kils No. 1 Salmon. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

50 BOXES CHEESE received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

I. O. O. F.

Kershaw Lodge No. 9.

The Regular meeting of this Lodge will be held at their new Hall on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. By order of the N. G. W. T. BRICHMORE Secy.

Sheriff's Sale.

On the first Monday in March next, being the 3rd day of said month, I will sell before the Court House door in the town of Camden, between the legal hours of Sale, the following property to wit:

All the Defendant's Right, Title and Interest in and to the II. use and Lot on the corner of King and Market Streets, known as the Vaughn place; distinguished in the plan of the town of Camden as No. 1. Levied on and to be sold as the property of C. H. Davis, at the suit of J. M. Desousa and J. R. McKain Assignees, vs. C. H. Davis.

ALSO One tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less adjoining lands of Wm. Talbert and others, lying on the water of Little Lynchies Creek in Kershaw District, levied on and to be sold as the property of Solomon P. Thompson at the suit of James Dunlap (to be sold in order to pay a debt).

TERMS Cash. Purchasers to pay for papers.

THO. J. WARREN, s. c.

March 14, 21 71 (600)

Notice.

THE Legislature at its last meeting, appointed the following persons Commissioners of Roads, for Kershaw District, viz: Irving King, B. B. McCaa, Amos Hough, John Young, Tho. J. Ancrum, Chapman L. McCr., B. F. Watkins, J. B. Mickle, and Jas. J. McDowell; they are hereby required to meet at the old Commissioners on Monday the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely.

Punctual attendance is necessary as you will have to assess the district for bridge purposes.

JOHN WHITAKER Clerk.

mar. 12, 1851. 21

Selling Off.

INTENDING to close our Mercantile business as soon as possible—we will sell our present stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, CROCKERY, &c.,

until the 1st of April, at Cost for Cash.

After which time, we will dispose of the remainder of our goods at Auction—until the whole is sold.

We would notify those indebted to us by note or open account, that we will expect them to come forward promptly and liquidate their dues, as they must be collected without delay.

W. ANDERSON & Co.

mar. 14, 1851. 21

Notice.

Coccol, Chamber, Mason, & Co. JAMES M. HUXTER's application to Council, to grant him Billiard License, from the first day of March 1851, to the 21st of December next, received and read. Secured by Lewis Johnson and W. M. Watson. Recommended by P. M. COLLEN, F. J. Oake, C. Wiegner, W. A. Anderson, and S. Beason.

Ordered that the above application be published in the Camden Journal.

J. W. Ballard, T. Recorder.

mar. 12, 1851. 14