

# Communications.

## Correspondence of the Ledger.

DEAR LEDGER:—It is with considerable timidity, that I offer any suggestions to my fellow-citizens of the District, upon a subject of such deep interest to so respectable a portion of our citizens, although they may be in the minority, although their position in society claim our respect. I mean the anticipated Railroad from Lancaster to Chester. My experience upon the subject of Railroads, demands of me, the respectful presentation of my views upon that question, to the citizens of our District, which, in my feeble way, I beg leave to offer through your valuable paper.

In the first place, it is not the Railroad itself that is so profitable, but the county in which it is located makes it profitable or unprofitable. For instance, a Railroad that would be profitable between Columbia and Charleston, would be perfectly ridiculous between Lancaster and Cheraw, a poor, barren country, with a small exception, that produces but little or nothing for transportation, save what carts and small wagons can convey to market. The freight from Lancaster for a Railroad, would be comparatively nothing. Two trains of cars well laden, would carry off at two trips, the whole surplus produce of the District. Not that I wish to be understood as speaking disrespectfully of the products of the District; far from it. The fact is, Lancaster District is not a cotton growing District. Save a certain portion of it, it is better adapted to the growth of grain and the raising of stock. It is principally a mineral country, and not at all encouraging to those expensive enterprises. Our farmers are generally small and medium farmers with a slight exception, forced at all times to keep up a sufficient horse power to cultivate their farms, &c., and if they had a hundred Railroads, would carry their own produce to market, (Camden) where they have always found an easy and comfortable market, an honest set of merchants, who have always given within a fraction of the highest Charleston prices for our produce, and sold to us groceries in proportion. There we have two fine banks always ready not alone to accommodate the merchants of Camden with money to buy our Cotton, &c., but discount paper for the industrious farmer and merchants of our District. Now, to remove the Railroad from Camden is certainly the most effectual mode of cutting her thro'; and why, therefore, fellow citizens, why are you so uncharitable in an enterprise, that if successful, is to kill or cripple themselves? I must say fellow citizens, that allowing such sentiments against Camden, is uncharitable in the highest degree. Take the trade from Camden if you could, and Lancaster would, I assure you, be the first place to regret it; destroy our merchants there, and you destroy the banks. They leave Camden as soon as they discover that their merchants cannot use them to advantage, and what will be the result? Why, some are vain enough in advocating the road, to publicly assert that those banks will be brought to Lancaster! (quite a flattering idea, indeed,) and if I could entertain such an idea for a moment, I for one would favor it to the utmost of my ability, but no, fellow citizens, you will never realize that, he well assured, that a man possessed of such financial skill as W. E. Johnson, would never enter into such a reckless adventure as that. He would turn his stock to much better advantage; he would empty it into the main pocket to which all these railroads lead—Charleston, and then where would our bank accommodation be? answer, in the hands of the great, the powerful, and the strong, and our share would be small. Look well, fellow citizens before you strike the blow.

Again, where is all the money to come from to build this road? From the people, I suppose, but is it right, is it honest to mislead the unsuspecting man, because he is not as well acquainted with a railroad as yourself, what do you say to him to obtain his subscription to this railroad? You tell him it is a profitable investment, better than loaning money at 7 per cent. Why you must know that he never can realize it. A little insignificant road from Lancaster to Chester, over that mountainous country—cross the Catawba river, build a bridge at fifty or one hundred thousand dollars—buy your cars, employ conductors, engineers and hands, make a correct calculation of all the expenses of this enterprise, and where will you be, or where will you have the people of our District? in a state of bankruptcy, like Georgia, years ago, not only ruined her people, but destroyed her currency, until this day she has not recovered from it. My object is not to prevent those from a road who are able to build and pay for it, I say let them have it, but I do object to misleading our honest farmers into such wild speculations, involving them in a debt they never could realize any benefit from, breaking many of them up. I, therefore, fellow citizens, earnestly recommend that you make yourselves well acquainted with this subject before you enter into it. When they propose to you a Plank road from Lancaster to Camden, you may favor

that plan for it is all you need, a good wagon road to haul your own produce to market. The sand between this and Camden is very heavy, a plank road would remedy this evil, with two horses, you can carry with much greater ease a full load, than you would with five horses or mules on the sand, and make the trip to Camden in a much shorter time. This is no hearsay with me. I have travelled on a plank road and investigated the whole plan, and again, it is a cheap enterprise from \$800 to \$900 per mile. The contractor on the North Carolina Plank road informed me that he made money handsomely at it, and said at the same time with the fine facilities we had between Lancaster and Camden, money could be made by taking the contracts for considerable less. He spoke too of our fine pine timber, the country level and the road so straight, that he was well acquainted with the route, and knew no country better adapted to a plank road. I am aware, fellow citizens, that few of you know anything about a plank road, because you never saw one and cannot appreciate it, as though you had seen and travelled on it, and I see the friends of the railroad endeavor to smother the idea of a plank road, for they say that the advocates of the plank road offer this idea to kill the railroad progress, not so fellow citizens, it is alone for the benefit of the farmer that a plank road is recommended, and you will find that it will pay the best. They say that the toll will be enormous. *Nonsense.* I have travelled on them, and assure you that the toll is a mere nominal affair, gates are certainly placed on the road every ten miles at which you must pay, but if you ever put your loaded wagon on a plank road, the toll will be a matter of no consideration to you who love comfort and ease to man and beast. I for one will subscribe liberally to a plank road but I have no money to throw away upon a railroad to Chester, for no good can result from it. Some of our friends who own real estate in the town of Lancaster, insist that it would enhance the value of their property, but I have only to refer them to the experience of Camden and Columbia upon that subject. Real estate has gone down in Camden from one to two hundred per cent. since the railroad was built there, and some of her finest and best cotton buyers left the place, and sold their property at a sacrifice to get off at that. I would say that our worthy fellow citizens, viz: Hasseltine, Cureton, Magill, Adams and others are doing more by repairs on their property and putting up decent new buildings, have done more to enhance the value of real estate in the town of Lancaster effect.

### IMPROVEMENT.

#### FOR THE LEDGER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me a corner of your paper to reply to the enquiries proposed by "Many Voters." To the first, I answer, I am decidedly in favor of giving the election of electors for President and vice President to the people.

To the second I reply, that for fourteen years I have been endeavoring to use my influence to distribute the free school fund, not according to representation, but in accordance with the declared intention of the bill, for the education of the poor, and therefore, for distributing this fund according to population, so that our upper Districts may derive the advantages for which the fund is intended.

I conceive Mr. Editor that it is almost impossible to say what plan can be proposed, which will prove satisfactory to all sections of the State, until the matter is brought before the Legislature, and suggestions made. One thing permit me to observe, I believe if our people would place less dependence on this fund, and depend more upon themselves, for the education of their children, the money thus contributed added to the fund, would give us able and efficient teachers, and the children be more generally educated, and less said about the Free School Fund. Then would moral and Christian virtues be inculcated, and the general effect of education be happily manifested and appreciated.

To the third interrogatory, I answer, I am in favor of rechartering the bank of the State, and will so cast my vote if honored by you with a seat in the Legislature.

Very respectfully your ob't s'vt.  
WM. McKENNA.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge re-assembled, as we learn from the Baltimore, Sun, in that city on Tuesday morning, and proceeded to the order of the day, being the election of officers. The following officers were elected:—Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of South Carolina, Grand Sire; Horace A. Manchester, of Rhode Island, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding Secretary, Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer. These officers will not be installed until the next session of the Grand Lodge. There was but little other business transacted, a few reports were made and laid over under the rule. There are representatives present from thirty-one State Grand Lodges and twenty-six Grand Encampments.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Baltimore, September 24. It is now understood that the U. S. frigate Princeton is to be the Flag Ship of Commodore Perry for the Japan expedition.

# Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1852.

A number of our cotemporaries are recommending their papers to the advertising community. It may not be improper for us to make a few remarks on this subject.

The benefits derived from advertising are known to all. To give some idea of its economy to advertise, we will mention one or two instances which have occurred since our residence here, as evidence of our assertion.

We were written to, by a house in Philadelphia, to procure an agent for them, for the sale of Dr. Hoffman's Bitters; we called on our Druggist, Major Haile, and he was indifferent whether he took the agency or not; he, however, agreed to try it. The medicine was sent to him, and advertised, and although unknown before, the sale was so rapid, that two months after it was first advertised, Major H. informed us he would be obliged to order a fresh supply, although in the first instance he had sent him a good quantity. Several articles we ourselves have disposed of, and purchased others, which resulted from advertising. A merchant in town who advertised a certain medicine for sale four or five times, his clerk told us, sold well while advertised, his customers saying at the time that the Ledger informed them of it, and at which store it could be found; but so soon as the advertisement was discontinued, sales declined.

It is certainly to our advantage to receive advertisements; but we know full well it is of equal advantage to the advertiser. We could mention a number of instances where immense benefit has resulted from advertising, but deem it unnecessary. Brandreth, Moffat, Barnum, and a host of others, have made fortunes from the sale of pills and exhibiting mermaids, &c., &c., all from advertising. Barnum spoke the truth when he asked the cause of success, he said *advertising liberally.*

We do not exaggerate, when we say the Ledger is read by at least fifteen hundred or two thousand persons weekly, and it stands to common reason that advertising in our columns is the most efficient way of making things known.

We embrace the opportunity to return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and trust that from the very favorable manner in which our paper has been received abroad, as indicated by its present (and constantly increasing) subscription list, that those friends who have manifested by action their good intentions, have no cause to be ashamed of the Lancaster Ledger.

We insert a communication in this paper, over the signature of "Improvement." We will reply only briefly to this piece of sophistry.

ding a Railroad to Chester, we have observed that those citizens, or many of them, who do not reside on the route of the proposed road, and who may consider their interests more identified in the prosperity of Camden, attempt by reasons the most absurd, to throw a damper on the whole enterprise. "Improvement," in the present instance, seems to be more apprehensive about the Banks in Camden than anything else. To place his mind at rest about the Bank of Camden, we can inform him that the Bank could never be removed to Lancaster. The charter locates it in Camden and no where else.

We did not know before that any one had the presumption to say that the Railroad, if built to Chester, would pay a dividend of more than 7 per cent., or even that. We ourselves did not know before that men contributed to Railroads for the purpose of making profitable money investments. If that had been the case, there would not be a Railroad in Carolina.

We were always under the impression that the greater portion of the country contiguous to the Railroad between Columbia and Charleston, was of but little account, and we have yet to learn that a Railroad between Lancaster and Chester would be so insignificant as "Improvement" would have us believe. The fact is, as we have before observed in this paper, the intersecting country between Lancaster and Chester is very productive, and consequently the residents are men possessing large planting interests, and make abundant crops. Our correspondent puts us in mind of that portion of Brutus' speech where he says: "Not that I love Cesar less, but I love Rome more." Not that "Improvement" loves Lancaster less, but he loves the Banks in Camden more. He says that could he entertain the idea for a moment, that the Banks in Camden would be removed to Lancaster, he would favor the Railroad enterprise to the utmost of his power.

Verily our friend is a strong advocate for Banks. Perhaps in the event of our having a road, we may have a Bank, even at this time we understand a gentleman of this place proposes to establish a agency of some other Bank. "Improvement" may rest satisfied that the Bank of Camden will never change locality.

If Camden is to be benefited by a Plank road extending up the Country, she should build it. Certainly there is no excuse for her having those invaluable money institutions within her immediate borders.

We dismiss the subject, believing "Improvement's" communication more calculated to enhance the interest of the proposed Road, his arguments being so unfounded and futile against it.

Some have been wounded with conceit. And died of mere opinion straight; Others though wounded sore in reason, Felt no contusion, nor discretion. Hudibras.

The "Fairfield Herald" makes a futile effort to inveigle us into snares prepared by himself.

In reply, we hope to prove to the satisfaction of the Editor, if he be capable of understanding, that our "Political Philosophy" is correct; and that we can show that the only effect of his strictures, is to show his own ignorance, and weak reasoning. The "Herald" pretends to criticize the remarks we made, that "one of the distinguishing features of Republicanism, is the giving of elections to the people," and asserts also, that England is a Republic.

As a writer of note, and one most certainly calculated to know, we quote a few observations of Mr. Jefferson. In a letter to Dr. Franklin, dated August 1777, Mr. Jefferson says: "With respect to the State of Virginia, in particular, the people seem to have laid aside the municipal and taken up the republican government with as much ease as would have attended their throwing off an old and putting on a new suit of clothes."

And further, he says, speaking of the constitution and popular rights: "We had not yet penetrated to the mother principle, that governments are republican only in proportion as they embody the will of their people to execute it. Hence," he says, "our first constitutions had really no leading principle in them."

Did we deem it worth further notice, we could give the Herald more evidence on this subject, but as only a limited portion of our paper we desire to devote to the Herald's reply, we will at once proceed to the other strictures. In our article we stated that the Herald was apprehensive that if the election of electors should be given to the people, the election of Governor would be also. This the Herald denies. Now we quote from the Herald *verbatim et liberatim.* "If to the elections we already have, we add that of Presidential electors, that of Governor will be demanded and taken by the people," &c. Surely our friend of the Herald has not waked up, but is still doing. But further, the Herald says: "It (the Ledger) also lays down as one of its tenets that if the people demand a right, that is sufficient, it should then be given them. We would enquire of the Ledger, what are the main objects for which a constitution is instituted in a free government?" The Herald evidently appears to be surprised at this declaration of ours, forgetting it has already said the election of Governor would be demanded and taken by the people if the election of electors were in their hands.

Further, in conclusion, we would ask the Ledger, if the people can properly be said to be deprived of a right which they never possessed? We had intended to give the Herald the various definitions of the verb *deprive*, and in what connection used by next editorial, which was written, merely to the New York Pick, in reference to Mr. Calhoun's work on Government, the Herald goes on to say:

"We agree with the Pick, that it is a great pity that the work was not placed in the hands of the H. P.ers, for had this been done it would not only now be within the reach and means of all, but it would have secured to the Family of our departed Statesman and Patriot an amount of money to which they are justly entitled, and which, by bad management, they have been deprived of."

Query.—Can J. R. Calhoun's family properly be said to be deprived of that which they never possessed?

The following lines so descriptive of Hudibras' learning can very properly be applied to our friend of the Herald: "He was in learning a great critic, Profoundly skilled in an l'etick; He could distinguish and divide, A hie 'twixt South and South-west side; On either which he would dispute, Confute change hands, and still confute. He'd undertake to prove by force, Of argument a man's no horse. He'd prove a buzzard is no fowl, And that a lord may be an owl, A calf an alderman, a goose a justice, And rooks committee-men and trustees."

General Scott. "Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!"

The above we find in the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, under the banner of Scott and Graham. Will the Watchman explain what Gen. Scott means?

We repeat—the above inquiry was too rashly made. Poor little Watchman! He has been watching ever since Scott's nomination, and finding the above in some Journal, has copied it, thinking all was right.—Friend, take it out—take it out by all means. You are killing your man fast enough.

A NEW PAPER.—The Charleston Standard says: "We have received a short prospectus of a new Daily, soon to be published by Mr. J. B. Nixon, at Broad-street. The terms are \$4 per year. We have not heard who is to be the editor. The rumor is, that it will support Scott and Graham."

That will be a curiosity, which should be preserved in every museum in the country. A Scott paper will be a thrifty plant in Palmetto Soil.—*Carolinian.*

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Baltimore, September 24. The New York Journal of Commerce intimates that a firm in that city have received orders for ordnance and other munitions of war, to be used in a new expedition that is about to be organized against Cuba.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Baltimore, September 24. Mr. E. G. McKee, of Troy, N. Y., was robbed to-day, Friday, at the Waddle House, Cleveland, Ohio, of \$49,000. A reward of \$6000 has been offered for the recovery of the money, and conviction of the thief.

## From the South Carolinian. The Charleston Press.

It is pretty well known that a convention of the editors and publishers of the newspapers in this State is to be held in this place on the first of December next. The entire press of the interior of the State, except the Charleston papers, numbering, we believe, twenty-eight journals, have expressed themselves in favor of this meeting. We have observed the studied silence of the papers of the metropolis in relation to this subject, and we must say they have manifested very little fraternal feeling in the premises. The Lancaster Ledger mentions the fact of the silence of the city journals, and the Southern Standard repeats as follows:

"The Lancaster Ledger desires to know whether the Charleston press are opposed to the Convention. We answer for ourselves, that we have said nothing on the subject, because we did not consider our case within the chief purpose of the Convention. It is impossible that we can enter into any arrangement about our terms of advertisement. If there be others matters for the action of the Convention, in which our concurrence might be desirable, we are quite willing to meet our country friends at the time proposed."

We do not know what will be the programme of business for the Convention, but this we do know, that the city papers have manifested very little fraternal feelings on the subject. Are their interests separate and distinct from their cotemporaries in the State? Do they consider themselves so far removed from us, in relation to community of feeling and interest, that it is useless for them to meet with us in consultation, to advance, if possible, this common interest? If so, they are acting consistently. If not let them unite with their humbler brethren of the up-country, as we well know it will afford them all a gratification to shake hands, if nothing more, with their city conferees. The Mercury, Courier, Standard and News, ought not to treat us so cavalierly. They have no cause to do so, we are very sure.

We are sure that if it be not to the interest of the Charleston Press to be represented in the "Convention," it will afford pleasure to the upper-country Editors and Publishers to meet with their Charleston brethren. Besides, it seems to us, that to give weight to the proceedings of the Convention, it is very requisite for every paper in the State to be represented, that the inference may not be drawn, that those who are not with us, are against us." The experience of our Charleston cotemporaries may also enable them to aid us in our deliberations. Not only this, but no doubt an effort will be made to establish the cash system. It is almost universally the custom in the upper country to present bills for advertising, &c., only at the end of the year; we believe the custom in Charleston is to present accounts quarterly, therefore in this matter our Charleston brethren may serve us greatly.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK: The October number has been received. The present number gives evidence of Mr. Godey's untiring efforts to increase the already wide-spread reputation of his magazine. "Lord have mercy upon us," is a beautiful line engraving, by Tucker. "O Dear! O Dear," a tableau plate by Pease, &c.

We are glad to find the Lady's Book is taken here by several, and trust Mr. G.'s energetic labors in the line of Magazine Literature may meet with its just reward. Terms \$3.00 per year. L. A. Godey, Phila.

#### NORTH BRITISH REVIEW:

- The American publishers have pledged us under renewed obligations by sending us this Review. The articles are: 1. Lord Colburn's Life of Jeffrey. 2. Ornithology. 3. Liturgical Reform in the Church of England. 4. American Poetry. 5. The Life and Letters of Niebuhr. 6. Prineval Archeology of Britain. 7. Archbishop Whately on the errors of Romanism. 8. Prince Albert's Industrial College of Arts and Manufactures. 9. Crisis of Political Parties—The Grand Desideratum.

Terms \$3.00 per year, or \$10 for the North British, London Quarterly, Westminster, and Edinburgh Review, and Blackwood's Magazine. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

#### GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE:

The October number of this welcome magazine has come to hand. "The Pride of the Parure," and "The Forgotten Word," are handsome engravings. In this number we find an article headed "The Atmosphere and its Currents," by Thomas Milner, M. A., an interesting and instructing production. Besides this, there are various other articles, both prose and poetry, by writers of note, among the number, we notice the names of Herbert, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hall, &c. Terms \$3.00 per year. Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia.

THE DUE WEST TELESCOPE, published at Due West, Abbeville District, deserves the patronage of a religious community. It contains much valuable religious information, and the editorials of its accomplished Editor, Rev. Mr. Bonner, are pointed and happy efforts.

A friend in Ocala, Fla., has kindly sent us a circular, headed "East Florida Independent Institute." This institution is located in the town of Ocala, and is recommended not only on account of the healthiness of the locality, but as being under the control of able and efficient instructors.

W. R.—We will send you a present in a few days. "SKETCHES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER" is the title of an interesting book, by that most moral of all moral writers, T. S. Arthur.—For \$2.00 we will furnish a copy. One may be seen at our office.

## The coming Legislature—its Importance.

The business of electing a new Legislature is always a subject which should command the careful consideration of every citizen, who is at all mindful of the character and well-being of his State. And there are frequently circumstances which render it his bounden duty to exercise the most careful circumspection in the discharge of that weighty responsibility, ever inseparable from the elective franchise. In our opinion, the approaching elections for representatives present just such an occasion for care and circumspection; and, to support this opinion, we imagine it is only necessary to advert to one or two facts.

It is well known that the charters of several of our banks expire in the year '56 or thereabouts, and the probability is great that these banks will all press urgently for a re-charter before the Legislature, soon to be elected, shall be dissolved. This circumstance alone will doubtless give rise to discussions and result in decisions that will affect (for good or for evil) the best interests of our State for years to come. It is not amiss to say that judgment, some financial ability and, above all, firmness and decision should form a part of the qualifications of those whom we shall delegate to decide upon these very important matters.

In addition to this, there are several applications for charters of Rail Road Companies to be acted upon, one of which at least will be of great interest to the State—we mean that of the Rabun-Gap Rail Road. What may be the fate of this measure is beyond our power to divine.—We believe, if the matter be properly managed, that vast benefits will accrue to South Carolina. Nor do we regard the stake which our own District may have in this great project to be in any degree beneath that of any other section.

We trust therefore that our people will see to it that the influence which we may exert in the approaching Legislature shall be strong and effective. And this consummation we respectfully suggest, will be best attained by throwing aside all purely personal or partisan predilections, and looking to the real merits of each candidate. We have now a full field before us from which to select our representation; and we may safely say that not one of the present aspirants for this honorable position will demur, for a single moment, to our recommendation. If there were one among them who would base his claims to a seat in the General Assembly of South Carolina, at this juncture, upon any other ground than that of his comparative worth and qualifications, we should strongly incline to the opinion that he was far from meriting the honors he would seek to grasp.—*Elmfield Advertiser.*

#### New Charges against Bishop Doane.

The Newark Advertiser says that Bishop Doane has issued another letter to his Diocese, which states that on the 6th instant, at 10 1-2 P. M., a paper in the nature of a presentment, making some alterations in the previous charges, and containing four new specifications, was left at his house, purporting to be from three Bishops who made the former presentment. The Bishop says this presentment was not only left at his house before the day appointed for the trial, and as the Canon of the Diocese requires four weeks for the call of a special Convention, he is precluded by the delay of the three Bishops, in making out their new presentment from the possibility of discharging his duty to the Convention of the Diocese, and enabling it to consider its duty towards itself and him.

The new specifications consist, in substance, of two charges of failure to pay notes to the Camden Bank; one of which, for \$250, was given by the Bishop as part payment of a note of his, endorsed by Michael Hays, for \$1,000, the remaining \$750 being satisfied out of a judgment which the Bank held against Hays; the other note of \$100 endorsed by Hays not being protested on account of the Bishop's request, and his promise to give a new note, which he never fulfilled. The other two charges are, that the Bishop was in the habit of running in debt for large supplies of liquor, and that he was induly excited by it on the steamboat Trenton, in November, 1851, and at Bordentown in November, 1847; and that he caused Jos. Deacon to drink cider brandy that he might be able to persuade him to endorse certain notes. All these charges the Bishop declares to be false, or capable of such explanation as will divest them of all crime or immorality.

HEALTH OF CAMDEN.—We understand that rumors are afloat in the country that sickness prevails in Camden to an alarming extent, and is rapidly hurrying off its victims. A gentleman told us yesterday, that while on his way here the day before, he was met by a traveller who warned him against coming, assuring him that he had it from good authority, that yellow fever prevailed here, and that seventeen persons had died in one day! This is but one of the hundred rumors in circulation in regard to the health of Camden. We have heretofore thought them unworthy of notice, but from the respectability and calling of the informant of our friend, and the section of country into which he was going, his report may prove injurious, not only to the interests of Camden, but of those who desire to come here, we take occasion to say that there is no truth in it, and no foundation whatever for the report above alluded to, and should Camden ever be so unfortunate as to be visited by any disease that would render it unsafe or imprudent for strangers to visit us, our readers will be duly informed of the fact through the columns of the Journal.

As was to have been expected, those portions of our town most exposed to the miasma arising from the grounds overflowed by the late freshet are more unhealthy than usual, but the disease we understand, is generally of a mild type, yielding readily to medical treatment. We cannot call to mind more than five deaths that have occurred in town during the summer, four of which were of children under ten years of age.

#### Camden Journal.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—Charleston Friday, 9 P. M.—The Board of Health report eight deaths from Yellow Fever for the past 24 hours. J. L. DAWSON, M. D., C. R.

## Farmers Should Advertise.

A word with you, my good friend, which may tend to your mutual benefit. You are perhaps, more deeply interested in the success of your District paper than you are aware; and we know, that our paper is equally dependent on the people of the District for influence and support. But, permit us to ask; do you raise more produce on your farm, than is required for your own use? If you are a thrifty farmer, it is very probable that you do. Do you wish to sell at the highest price, such produce or property as you have to spare? If so, you ought to advertise.

If you can generally sell your surplus produce in your immediate neighborhood, there is not so much necessity; yet, even then, applications and bids from abroad, would enable you to obtain better prices, by bringing more purchasers to your own doors. If you have a good horse, a mule, a milk-cow, a dozen lacon hogs, a few barrels flour, a few hundred bushels corn, a wagon, fodder, oats or a piece of land, or a lot of good plank or any thing else the good farmer usually has for sale, if you let the people throughout the District know that you have these things for sale or any of them, is it not more likely that you will more readily dispose of these articles by advertising, than if nobody knew anything about it but your near neighbors or your own family? Your District paper, (which has a large circulation) is the only medium through which you can effect this object.

We know of more than a dozen persons in this town who now wish to purchase a certain piece of property for the use of their families; but they know not to whom to apply. Whereas, if such articles were advertised in the *Spartan*, by looking over its columns, they would know where they could be supplied. We have known some of our good farmers, to keep produce or other property on their hands for months and even years, which they desired to sell, but could not do so, because nobody but their near neighbors knew any thing about it. Now, for one dollar, paid down, a small advertisement (of ten lines) may be inserted two times, which would be a sufficient notice to all and answer every purpose. We admit that we would be benefited as printers if such a course was adopted; but, both the seller and purchaser would be accommodated and derive perhaps more advantage than ourselves. If the above remarks be true, they also prove, that it would be to the advantage of all buyers and sellers of property in the District to subscribe for our paper. Two dollars cannot be appropriated to a more useful purpose. And if we add to this the advantages it affords to our wives and children, to read a weekly journal of the news from all parts of the world, the very small amount necessary to effect this desirable object, should be readily and cheerfully afforded.—*Spartan.*

#### From the Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR: You will do me the favor to publish the following response to three questions that have been addressed to me. 1. "Are you in favor of the Bank of the State?"

To this general question I give the general answer that I am not. My objections are founded in sound principle, and I think sustained by the experience of all States where the union of Bank and State has existed.

The financial interests of the State as well as that of a great number of its citizens has become so interwoven and entangled with the existence of the Bank, that I would touch it with great caution for its liquidation. I would not proceed by sudden action or violent means—but would adopt a policy indicated by an expression of Mr. Calhoun in reference to another institution, which is "to unbank the Bank" by careful and gradual process.

The present charter does not expire until the first of May, 1856, so that nearly four years, and two elections for Representatives to the Legislature, will intervene before that event can happen. But it is proposed to anticipate the question by several years and settle it now. Am I willing to re-charter the Bank under present circumstances? The *Profile of the Bank*, among other things, are pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and final redemption of the money borrowed under authority of what is called the free loan act. The last instalment of this debt becomes due in 1870. It is believed that a majority of the people consider that this pledge of the charter was known to expire in 1856, involved also a pledge of the faith and honor of the State, to re-charter the Bank for the purpose of making profits to meet the final redemption of this last instalment. It is urged that under the representations of our agent, the foreign creditor took this view, and felt it as an inducement to make the loan. I am willing to concede much to an honorable sentiment—and to meet the obligation, whether real or supposed, to the foreign creditor, I am willing to grant, so far as I am concerned, another bond fide charter to the Bank, with such provisions and details as my judgment may approve, to make it as useful as possible and as little liable to abuse as possible.

2. "Are you in favor of giving the election of President and Vice President to the People?" I am.

3. "Are you in favor of changing the present Free School system, in order to make it answer a better purpose?" If any judicious and feasible plan be proposed I will cheerfully support it.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.

DEATH OF A. S. JOHNSTON, Esq.—Our community was startled yesterday morning with the intelligence of the demise of this gentleman. Mr. Johnston was not very well for a day or two previous, but was not considered dangerously ill. The disease which proved fatal, we understand, was congestion of the liver.

Mr. J. was a native of Virginia, but many years a resident of this place, and was eminently a useful citizen in every station which he occupied. He has always manifested the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of our town, in the public affairs of which, for years past he has taken an active and prominent part. His death is deeply regretted by the whole community, and leaves a vacuum which will be felt for a long time to come. Camden Journal.