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THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL

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From the N. O. Delta. WELCOME TO THE SOUTH.

With joy we bid thee welcome To this sunny land of ours, Where the breeze is filled with fragrance From its ever blooming flowers; And lightly glide away in song The rosy fingered hours.

Here breathes, when Northern skies are dark And wintry winds resound, Here breathes the balm of summer days, And zephyrs sigh around, As lothe to leave this fairy clime Where ever joys abound

Then welcome to this lovely shore! Fit themes for poets' lay, Where the skies are ever bluest. And brightest shines the day, And would that midst its glories Thou roight's over with us stay!

The African slave Trade--- Objections An wered.

The "depreciation of slave labor" was the last ojection touched upon. More could be said pon it, but, as suggestion-not sifting to the brom-is the style of the age, we forbeat. without one addendum: It is urged "that planttion expenses will be greater, after reopenig the trade, and the het profit upon a certan amount of cotton grown two degraces less. This error is founded upon the mistakeed idea of the "depreciation of slave labo," Plantation expenses will not injure, where crops are doubled or tribled, and when productive agencies increase in value. But, suppse crops did not quite meet expenses, still the difference in the price of the labor then and now-one \$500, the other \$2000 - would cover exprises on each hand. The latter part of the proposition is absurd; the nett profit, taking the ratio given, would be two-thirds greater -tle profit would be equally as great as the supposed disprofit: for, an increase of force gon lands produces larger profits, than a want d sufficient force upon some lands. The wider the field of exertion, the greater is the actual profit. Large forces can govern land-small ones cannot. The necessary products, with an addition of force, will be as much greater as the addition—the surplus productions double. Nearly every plantation (a good year) makes corn, etc., over enough to support more hands, who will add largely to the surplus pro duction, which is the nett profit of every well managed institution. From slave labor we come to its product-

cotton. "Twill depreciate the price of cotton. the market becoming fuil-the nett profit upon 6,000,000 bales will be the same as upon 3, 000.000." Precisely; if 3.000,000 bales only were needed an over supply would not then enhance the price, but dimini hit. But, where the demand is far greater than the supply, there is no danger of a depreciation in the price when the supply increases, yet is far inadequate -Supply tends to increase demand ; for, the pleatifulness of a necessary afficle, creates buyers; and, where the article is grown by a particular section and demanded by the world, the supply, though plentiful for a few nations, is inade quate for the demand of many nations, who are awakening to improvement. Now, the South is the cotton country -she furnishes most of the supply. The demand open her is more than she can ever meet; so there is no danger of overstocking the market. 6,000,000 bales then will bring as fair price as 3,000,000 mow; the revenue of the country too, will be don bled. Increase the supply and prices merease, Manufacturers prefer buying up a large, rather than a small quantity: for their profit is greater -the more cloth they sell the greater is their gain, a little more labor producing a large quantity. Many manufactures will run up the Tis competition that enhances value; competition will increase according as the supply, and become not personal, but national.— The North and England are competitors. In each country there are multitudes who do not engage, for want of maferial. They are essentially manufacturers, and will buy up at a fair price, all the cotton we can grow, be the amount ever so large. With such a field, we need never

fear concerning the price. If the supply of cotton increased, men at the

we have every nathral facility. With additional then must be given to get this supply. Bet, granting that twould diminish the price, we would still have the world at our feet: for we are its supplier. Increase the number of bales and you increase the influence—you beat down by quantity, competition by other countries which now are making every effort to rival us. They are increasing their force, and making force supply partial natural defects, whilst we will natural advantages, are remaining station ary in force. An increase in cotton, though at a reduced price would be no such reduction. If then, an increase of cotton would create greater demand, and a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is

ing of the trade are 1st. It will depreciate the value of slaves; 24. It will depreciate slave labor; 3d. It will diminish the price of cotton. These are the main stays of the opposition;



eave it for older and more experienced hands.

Cotton is such an all important crop, that the best varieties of seed were commanding five dollars per bushel last winter; and they even sold for ten dollars per bushel in this neighbor. hood two years ago. Nearly every planter is so eager after the best, that the price for a few seed ceases to be an object. When the old green seed was planted throughout Newberry. our lands were comparatively rich and violded well. In a short time new varieties-the Pet itgulf and Alvirador took its stead, and now at the present time, we are afflicted with new varicties and high priced seed-such as the Little Pomegra rate, Big Pomegranate, Twin, Bunch, Boyd, Prolific, Gilmore, Calhoun and Execlsi or. In speaking of these varieties, I can only give my opinion, judgment and experience, so far as it goes. Whether there are as many carieties as are here spoken of I cannot say. know one thing, if there are, some of them closely resemble each other in growth lint and rield. The fresher and purer the seed, the bet er we all know, some of the above named varieties may be, and I believe are seed of the same variety originally, only in a parer state.-I grew last year the Big Pomegranate, Calroun and Excelsior, which some call the Oxper or accidental seed. The Pomegranate is a good cotton to plant on strong land - the only objection that can be had to it is, that it fails out rather too much - it must be picked as it opens to save all. The Calhoan is also an excellent cotton to grow on rich land; it vields very well, and turns off well from the seedabout 34 lbs., to the hundred. Either of these two varieties do not grow so laxuriant and tall as the Excelsior, requiring less space and distance in the width of rows. Consequently ither kind is botter adapted to rich and fertile oils. But our lands are not so rich and productive as they were when we had old Green seed to contend with-our cotton rarely gets as large as we desire,

The Excelsior or Oxner seed, I recommend is being the best and most prolific cotton now grown in this State, South Carolina-its sta ple bears a fair sample and commands the highest market price-it yields from one to two thousand pounds seed cotton per acre. It is the only cotton now in a pure state that will make such a yield on our lands. Last year I made twelve hundred pounds seed cotton on an average with the Excelsior, one thousand pounds with the Caihoun, and from five to eight mindred pounds with the Comegranate per

I worked ten hands and made 54 bales of otton weighing 400 pounds each. This yea , have planted none but the Excelsior and it, on my poorest land slightly manured, with the make the same, while my neighbors are muking, some a half, and others two thirds of a crop. Some perhaps, will say it is your mon'e of ealtivation that makes such large yields. That may be, to some extent. I shall not pretend to say; but it depends very much upon the

Cotton should be planted as soon as the cold weather is over, say about the 10th of April, the night-time, which privilege the troops do or soon after the new moon; as we are apt to not seem willing to forego. rave moisture sufficient to bring it up. We are, however, compelled to be governed

by the weather in planting, but my idea is to plant about the first week in April, if the weat present the State of Mississippi in the Southern

South would be induced to manufacture : for, ther is not too much duserifed:

The spring of 1855 was very backward force persons might cultivate so extensively as to warrant manufactures, companies could be started. Be this had it may extensive cultivation will never dinking the price so as to make to will never dinking the price so as to make culture injurious. We are the granary of the world—the storehouse of civilized products—well as other actions. The result was, I made to will that Republic for the substance used are generated and the price so as to make the granary of the world—the storehouse of civilized products—well as other actions. The result was, I made world—the storehouse of civilized products.—
We have the world at our command; cotton is a sorr; crop. As a general rule, I would respect the world at our command; cotton is a sorr; crop. As a general rule, I would respect the world at our command cotton to be planted early to avoid the Republic by the Commission of the Republic by the Commissi

with hoes thirming it to two and three stalks in with hoes thirming it to two and three stalks in a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is and that demand equal, or higher prices than now, which would bring an increase of prosperity, then we should have that increase.—

The apparatus is so constructed as to minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration. If then, an interaction is a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration. If then, an interaction is a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration. If then, an interaction is a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration. If then, an interaction is a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration. If then, an interaction is a place every ten or twelve inches. After it is minute the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently submitted to your consideration.

Sweeps or bows, (I prefer the latter wheb good hands have the plows) showing out the middles the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid with presently attached to a common fluid to your consideration.

Sweeps or bows, (I prefer the latter wheb good hands have the plows) showing out the middles the said question, and consequently attached to a common fluid the consequently attached to a consequently attached to a consequently attached to a consequently attached to a consequently attached to Force alone supply it; the African slave trade alone can give this additional force. There to naid enables it to take a start. When the force re-opening the African slave trade would be entired to the cotton.

Three valid objections against the re-opening the reducing cotton to a stand the first trade will be leve in reducing cotton to a stand the first trade will be entired by the author.

The should have that increase.—

hands have the plows) shoving out the middles to the middles to the cotton. Those who might desire to substitute this for the ordinary gas could not the ordinary gas could not a stand the first trade will be eat start when the ordinary gas could not a stand the first trade will be considered with much satisfaction by the author.

Three valid objections against the re-opening the African slave trade would be received by the Government on the cotton.

Those who might desire to substitute this for the ordinary gas could not the ordinary gas could not a stand the cotton.

Those who might desire to substitute this for the ordinary gas could not be reducing to the ordinary gas could not a stand the cotton.

The address on the occasion to a stand the first to take a start. When the formular trade with the ordinary gas could not be out any charge. The address on the occasion to a stand the could gas can start the coul hoeing—nine times out of ten, we fail to get a stand when this is done. Cotton dying out so in 1855, has taught me a lesson—since I have always left plenty in the drill the first hoeing, then I have plenty the second and lost hoeing. I find this to be the surret when Core Is all of will diminish the price of cotton. These are the main stays of the opposition of a manage already leple play in the drill the first horse are already leple by in the drill the first horse are already leple in the drill the season of the first horse are already leple in the drill the season that the season of the first horse are already leple in the drill the season of the first horse are already leple in the drill the season of the first horse are already leple in the drill the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first horse are already leple in the season of the first h

plied some of the above made manure to a received intelligence from most respectable piece of corn and realized a heavy yield from quarters, that a warrant act had been passed in tried some guano and cotton seed together, at In 1848, the Provisional Government of France

I lay off my rows for cotton three feet apart . fresh and stirred to the manure, giving water a fair chance to reach it; and giving the cotton fair start with the grass. The crop is now sitched for cultivation as given before. Cotton should be picked out as fast as it opens, put up moderately siry for ginning. The teeth to the machine should be fine to make a fair sample, and to command the top price in the market We gain by picking out our cotton as it opens, gining, packing and selling it so soon as convenient, in four hundred pound bales. Five bales to the hand, with provisions and plenty of small grain, is good farming for me. This, the most, if not all of us are able to do and

How easy could we manuze five acres to to aim at all and get part. How much less make three bales to the hand, than to spread killing negro, mule and master. None of us need be astonished at the result of our cropping. How much better we would feel to think at gathering time, we were receiving all and more than we expected ! five bales of cotton to the hand, full corn cribs, plenty of flour, lively negroes, fat mules and a well pleased Cotton Planter and Soil.

AFFRAY BEIWEES THE U.S. LEGGES AND THE COLICE AT FORT SMITH - The Montphis Avalations of the 15th inst., says: There has same number of hands, and less acres I will been trouble between the U. S. troops station | Roberts, in Smith street,—and to the power place. On Saturday night week, the police were attacked and fired into by a gang of troops. The police returned the fire pretty warmly, compelling the attacking party to beat a hasty retreat to the garrison, wounding six soldiers unascertained last night. pretty badly. It seems to be the purpose of the police to keep the troops out of the city during

> SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION .- GO. vernor Mc Willie has appointed delegates to re-Commercial Convention.

he same. In 1856, I cut a fair yield of wheat "the island of Gandalupe, which would have an from it; and this year has a fine crop of cotton, immediate and direct tendency to reduce the all from the one application. This year, I free negroes of that colony to a state of slavery the rate of seventy pounds guano and five emancipated the negroes in the French colonies: bushels cetton seed per acre - this I find to be and he deeply regretted that, without the auan excellent fertilizer, but rather expensive, thority or the approval of the Home Governwhen we can make as good with no expense ment, the colonial authorities should now have except labor, at times when we could do nothcharacter. At the same time, he acquitted the French Government from any participation with a large shovel, drop the manure in and co. in the act of the colonial authorities, because ver with a wister. This I do along in March, he found that the Jamaica Assembly had just o as to have it ready by the 1st of April .- passed a vagrant act of a similar character, and When I commence planting, I put some plows he was satisfied that it had never received the with show is to break out the middles -- some sunction of the French Government. He reto open the beds for the reception of the seed gretted that the French Government had not with long two horse plaws, and others to drop discontinued the system recently adopted for and cover the seed with hacrows and boards. - the free emigration of negroes to the French When this is done the bed is left completely colonies, because he thought it was impossible to regard that scheme in any other light than the indirect revival of the slave trade.

The Earl of Malmesbury said his attention had not been called officially to these circumstances adverted to by the noble Lord : but when they came properly under his notice he would give them his serious consideration. At the same time, he wished it to be understood that he regarded the new scheme for the free emigration of negroes as an indirect revival of the slave trade. The subject then dropped.

Figs. - At about 10 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in Mr. Curtis' carpenter shop, situa ted in the centre of a block of buildings, which is bounded by Rutledge, Smith, Queen and the hand and make it produce five bales - but | Beaufain streets. The fire originating in the we are too greedy, so many of us aim at eight shop extended to the two story wooden dwelor ten, and make three; planting perhaps, ten ling eccupied by Mr. Nathaniel Patch, fronting agres to the hand. This kind of farming won't on and recessed from Rutledge street, to the Schultz, on Rutledge street; and to the kitchen James M. Curtis, on Smith-st. The carpenover ten acres and make comparatively nothing; ter's shop, the house occupied by Mr. Patch, Scholtz, were totally consumed, while Mr. Curtis' kitchen was only partially burned. The Mr. Curtis and was insured in the South Carokitchen was insured in the same institution .from destruction, as did the house of Mr. J. F. favorable circumstances, is attributable the

Charleston Standard, 1st.

Edward Symmes issues the prospectus to which we have referred, for reviving the Pendleton Messenger, at Pendleton, S. C., to which on Menday, an election tood place a Winnspoint the Blue Ridge Rail Road is completed boro, for Intendant and Wardens, which re and in operation. The Messenger will be published in the election of the old Council. The lished weekly, at \$1.50 per annum, in advance, "dry ticket" was ac nia successful,

DISCELLANEOUS. Dantord & Bailey's Putent Non-Ex- The Revolution in Venezuela A Deplosive Self-Generating Gas Light.

nutber ity given to the executive power to ter lamp. The apparates is so constructed as to succor. consume a cent, and a half. The amount of light produced is equal to from five to seven sperm candles, and is entirely free from smoke. The light can be reduced, and the consumption

half and that of my fatherless children, by so large and respectable a body, and the elegant and very delicate manner in which this address has been conveyed to me, have quite overpow. ered me, and I cannot find words to express all I feel. The high encomiums you have been pleased to pass upon the heroic deeds of Sir flenry Havelock, as a soldier and a general, and the exalted terms in which you have spoken of my beloved husband as a min, are like sweet inceuse to my broken and afflicted heart, not merely because the praises of those we love are ever precious to us, but because I am so well aware that the portraiture of his almost perfect character is by no means overdrawn, and the experience of more than eight and twenty years of domestic happiness only serves to strengthen this opinion. But I thank my Heavenly Father that, even in this crushing and unexpected bereavement, I have many sources of comfort. Our gracious Sovereign has provided bountifully for my wants, my sons are nobly follow ing the bright example of their father, and my two daughters are my best earthly treasures. flect on the altered prospects of my fatherless children, but I cannot for a moment indulge in vain regrets, for our Heavenly Father ordains all things for the best, and I have too much confidence in my husband's countrymen to sup pose that they can ever cease to take an interest in the children of Henry Havelock. May I beg you will do me the honor to convey my heartfelt thanks to the corporation of Birmingham, and to believe me, with every feeling of Bultimore. respect, to be.

"Yours very gratefully, "HANNAH S. HAVBLOCK.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN ENGLAND -A gentle man who takes a deep interest in the religious do. It is better to aim at part and get all, than house occupied and owned by Mr. Herman awakening of the times, which is spreading like a flume and with electric celerity throughout labor it would be to manure three seres, and of the house occupied and owned by Mr. the land, called upon us yesterday and stated that a similar movement is on foot in England. Even before it commenced, a number of barand the kitchen and stable belonging to Mr. risters and other gifted laymon, went into the byways and alleys of the great metropolis, assembled the poor, and even hundreds of persons house occupied by Mr. Patch was owned by of both sexes and of doubtful reputation, taught them the sublime truths and consolations of the iaa Insurance Company for \$600; Mr. Schultzls' Gospel; and induced them to unite in meetings for general and fervent prayer. Their minis-Mr. Curtis' kitchen was covered by insurance trations were attended with such success that in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Com- both St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminister pany. The carpenter's shop was not insured. Abbey were opened for services, and also for Mr. Schudz's house, the kitchen attached to sermons that are especially intended for the which was burned, had a very narrow escape evening attendance of the industrial as well as the idle and vagrant classes, while the gatherings at Exeter Hall are thronged by thousands. ed at Fort Smith, Ark., and the police of that ful exertions of the firemen, working in the many of whom confess their previous neglect of face of a strong wind, and against other un- religion and the Scriptures. Thus it will be seen that a similar enthusiasm has been kindled preservation of a large amount of property in the Old World, and there is every probabilifrom destruction. The origin of the fire was ty that it will take deep root, and be widely and beneficially diffused among the people of more than one European nation. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Election in Winnsboro. - We learn that ture, all show this,

This is a light which has lately been intro-duced, and which is now attracting a good de-delphia, from Luguavea, Venezuelt, a Philaport she left on the 13th instant outlines the advices received at New York by the act orthern Light," that a revolutionary enovation, under the suspices of Gen. Para Markheen set afiot, and had achieved considerationisuccess. On the 11, intelligence had resubed Lagnayra that Gen. Castro, of Barryisimere, had approached the fown of La Vietging Riseniles from Caracas—with a face of 4000 men, wel! armed and equipped. The Moua as party lett only 1500 men, and were in the candition to attempt a vigorous resistance. The two ar miles had been in sight of each other for a week All the available forces of Manages at Corness and Laguayra had been sent to the province ment party, and not a stellar wants as seen

at either place.
President Monages had sent at a sent at

The country was thrown into confusion, and general alarm pervaded all classes.

Negro Hauting.

Our British anti-slavery friends lave to home negros as well as they do Asiaties. It being alleged that the Sousous, on the coast of strice, had killed a British subject or two, for some cause not stated, but probably sufficient for a verdict of justifiable homicide, an expedition of boats from the English squadron, manned by 250 sailors and marines, proceeded up the river about the first of February; and in seven days (it is boasted in a letter from Slerra Leone) they burned all the negro towns; and killed be-

sas represent the increasing auxiety of the most interested class of citizens for the admission of Kansas in some form, as the unsettled condition of the country interferes disastrously with business pursuits generally.

There is no truth in the report that the God ernment has accepted the volunteers for the Utah army, from New York and Pennsylvania. Government, on the representation of the Mexican Minister, received the instructions of the formal instructions to prevent the departure of fillibusters, now believed to be preparing to invade the Sierra Madre country.

No further Indian news received at Port-

TERRIBLE CIVIL WAR. - MASSACRE OF PRIS-NERS .- A letter dated Montevideo, February 6. gives some sad accounts of the civil war in. that province. Gen. Dias and three hundred of his officers and men had been taken prisoners by the Government troops, and in a few hours after, by order of the President, twenty eight of the officers were shot, and the throats of two A shade of regret might intrude if I were to re- hundred of the men cut, although the American Consu!, American Commodore, and the English, French, and Spanish ministers, and a large number of ladies, implored the President to spare their lives. The affair has cast a gloon over Montevideo. Nearly all the men leave large families. Mr. Hamilton, the United States consul, who was in ill health was about to return home, and had placed a portion of his furniture on board the bark Kate, bound the

> THE HON. EDWARD EVERE CONTEST our inferences and expectations, the Hon. Ed. ward Everett arrived in this city, last hight, in the steamer Columbia, from New York, instead of taking one of the steamers directly for Sa. vannah. He will proceed at 7 o'clock, this morning, via the South Carolina Rhilroad to Augusta, and thence to Savannah, to fulfil his engagement in the latter city, to morrow evening, and will return to Angusta to fulfill his engagement there on Friday evening next, In Charleston, he will speak as previously arrange ed and announced, on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant. An invitation is on the way to him from Columbia, in this State, which he will also

We are happy to say that on visiting Mr. E. to great him on his arrival, we found him in excellent health and spirits.

Charl ston Courier.

Southern Convention. - This body, it is known, will again assemble on the 10th day of May next, at Montgomery, Alabama, and we are rejoiced to perceive that the Southern papers are being now largely occupied with the subject. The Address of the committee of invitar tion will soon appear, and there is every indicas tion that this will be the largest assemblage of S uthern men that has ever been held. The South is more united, more determined, and presents a more solid and compact front, than at any period of her history. The late action in the Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana Legisla-

De Bow's Press

Within a few days seven cargos of ice have arrived in Savannah from Main e.