

# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

[NEW SERIES.] VOL. I.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1840.

NO. 5.

**THE CAMDEN JOURNAL**  
Is Published every Saturday Morning,  
**BY THOMAS W. PEGUES,**  
At three dollars in advance; three dollars and fifty cents in six months; or four dollars at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square for the first, and 37 1/2 for each subsequent insertion.—The number of insertions to be noted on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. One dollar per square will be charged for a single insertion.

Semi-monthly, Monthly and Quarterly advertisements will be charged the same as new ones each insertion.

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

Accounts for Advertising and Job Work will be presented for payment, quarterly.

All Letters by mail must be post paid to insure punctual attention.

## CALENDAR FOR 1840.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<b>JANUARY,</b>	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
<b>FEBRUARY,</b>						1	2
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<b>MARCH</b>							1
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<b>APRIL,</b>				1	2	3	4
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<b>MAY,</b>						1	2
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<b>JUNE,</b>							1
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<b>JULY,</b>							1
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<b>AUGUST,</b>							1
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<b>SEPTEMBER,</b>							1
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<b>OCTOBER,</b>							1
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<b>NOVEMBER,</b>							1
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<b>DECEMBER,</b>							1
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	30	31					

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
A NEW supply of English and Classical School Books, Blanks, Day Books, Ledgers, &c.—Also—  
**ANNUALS FOR 1840.**  
Fine editions of the Bible, and Book of Common Prayer, Hymn Books, large and small size, Catechisms, of the several denominations, American Sunday School Union Questions, No. 1 to No. 6, School Testaments.  
For sale by **A. YOUNG,**  
Camden, Dec. 21. 313

**The Bank of Camden, S. C.**  
DECEMBER 26, 1839.  
THE Directors of this Bank having declared a semi-annual dividend on the old stock, of \$2 00 per share, payment of the same will be made on and after the 1st of January, 1840.  
The third and last instalment of \$12 50 per share on the new stock is payable on the 1st of January, 1840.  
**W. J. GRANT, Cashier.**

**Bank of Charleston, S. C.**  
THE Legislature at its late Session, having passed an Act authorising the postponement to a future period of the payment of the 3d and 4th Instalments on the additional Capital of this Bank, the Stockholders are informed that the same will not be required to be paid on the first Monday and Tuesday in January next, as directed by the Charter. By order of the Board.  
Dec. 25.  
**A. G. ROSE, Cashier.**

**State of South Carolina.**  
**KERSHAW DISTRICT.**  
William Cavan vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Writ in Assumpsit.  
P. Menard vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum. Pro. Account.  
Jno. M. Nolon vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum. Pro. acct & note.  
T. R. Sessions vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum Pro. Account.  
Charles Jugnot vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum Pro Account.  
N. B. Arrauts vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum Pro. Note.  
Jas. K. McKain vs R. W. Dunlap, Bail Sum Pro. Account.  
J. H. Anderson & co. vs Robert W. Dunlap, Bail Sum Pro. Acct.

**ROBERT W. DUNLAP,** the Defendant, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of the said District, by virtue of the Writs and Processes in the above stated cases, having, in order to entitle himself to the benefit of the Act entitled "an Act for the more effectual relief of Insolvent Debtors," filed a Schedule of his whole real and personal estate in the Clerk's office of the said District, Notice is hereby given to the said plaintiffs and to all and singular the creditors of the said Robert W. Dunlap, personally or by attorney, to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Kershaw Court House, for Kershaw District, before one of the Associate Judges of the said State, on the fourth Monday in March next, at which time and place, the said R. W. Dunlap will apply for his discharge under the said Act, to show cause, if any they can, against the said discharge.  
**G. Q. MINTOSH, c. c. c. r.**  
Clerk's Office, Dec. 24, 1839. 1313. prs. fer. \$17 75

**READY MADE CLOTHING**  
**AT COST.**  
THE Subscriber will sell at cost, FROCK COATS, DRESS COATS, and PANTALOONS.  
**Also—ON HAND,**  
1 bale elegant French Bed BLANKETS.  
Apply to **HAYMAN LEVY.**  
Dec. 25.

**PERFUMERY.**  
AN assortment of PERFUMERY just received and for sale by **JONES & HUGHSON.**  
Dec. 6, 1839.

**Irish Potatoes.**  
A LOT of Northern Potatoes, of the white kind, very fine for planting or family use—Just received and for sale at **THE POST OFFICE.**  
Dec. 6.

**WANTED.**  
AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a youth from 14 to 15 years of age.  
Dec. 6.  
**BLANK MORTGAGES**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE FARMER'S GAZETTE, AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

THE Editor of the Cheraw Gazette has determined, at the suggestion of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, to devote more space than formerly to Agriculture, and matters pertaining specially to its interests. About nine columns, or a page and a half weekly, will be occupied with this subject, except when it shall be necessary to make room for Executive Messages, and a few other political papers such as every intelligent citizen ought to read. A large proportion of what shall appear under the Agricultural head must, of course, be selected. But the numerous Agricultural periodicals now published in this country afford abundant and excellent materials for selection; and, after a short time, the reports, and other papers of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society will themselves, form no considerable body of original matter, all of it adapted particularly to this part of the country. And it is hoped, also, that among the numerous intelligent and enterprising planters of the surrounding districts and counties some may be found who will, occasionally, take the trouble of contributing to the columns of the paper the result of their experience.

Among the subjects which will engage the Editor's attention the culture of silk shall not be overlooked. Ample instructions will be given, in their proper season, for cultivating the *morus multicaulis* and making silk.

The paper will espouse the cause of no party in politics, but shall contain an impartial summary of political intelligence and, occasionally, able speeches and well written essays (when met with) fairly discussing the principles and measures of all parties. It is believed that a comparatively small space devoted to political subjects in this way may be made more profitable to the Farmer of domestic habits, who wishes to be acquainted with the true state of the country and qualified for a proper and intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship, than a whole sheet filled, from week to week, and year to year, with one-sided discussions, and the mere quarrels of editors and politicians,—whilst, at the same time, it will not be calculated to estrange neighbor from neighbor, or to mislead into a belief that one half of the country are less patriotic than the other, or less ardently attached to our republican institutions.

So much of the fourth page as shall not be occupied with standing advertisement, will generally be filled up with matter of moral and religious cast, and articles conducive, in other respects, to proper family instruction and family discipline.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE CAROLINA PLANTER.

THERE will be published at the Seat of Government, as recommended by Agricultural Convention, a paper devoted to the interests of the planter. It is thought proper that there should be, at the centre of the State, a publication suited to the awakened spirit of enquiry, on this great subject.

While the main object of the paper will be the diffusion of Agricultural knowledge, other topics of general interest in News, Science, Literature, &c. will not be neglected. The promised aid of many of our most distinguished men, will contribute to its interest and usefulness. Politics will be excluded, that the labors of the Editor may be acceptable to all.

The Carolina Planter will be edited by **R. W. GIBBES, M. D.**, and published by **A. S. JOHNSTON**, every week, at \$2 50 per annum. It will be neatly printed, on an imperial sheet in quarto shape. The first number will be issued early in January.  
Columbia, Dec. 4

A letter published in the New York Express, dated at Rochester in that State, mentions that rumors are prevalent that another attempt against Canada will be made this winter by the "patriots." A number of Canadian refugees are congregated on this side of the line, and the public armories are guarded, but very little confidence is placed in the reports.

**Cruelty.**—Some demi-savage at Cambridge, Mass. covered a horse all over with spirit gas and set him on fire. A woman seeing him running by, horse and harness both in flames, thought it was the pale horse of the Apocalypse. The barbarian actors in the scene had to pay \$100 and costs.

A few weeks since, we published a list of the Banks of this State which had suspended, and of those which had not.—Amongst the number suspended was the Bank of Georgetown; but the American of a late date states, that the Bank "has not suspended specie payments, nor will it suspend, while a dollar remains in its vaults.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*"

From the Baltimore Clipper.  
**Our Country.**—Many have been the predictions in relation to our own country. Some who pretend to much wisdom in predication, have assumed to say that the day may not be distant when our proud institutions will be caused to tremble, and finally, like ancient republics, topple and fall. Others again, discard all such prognostics, and tell us that the foundation of American republicanism, stands firm as the rock of ages—that the strong arm of the law, the inalienable and inherent rights of freedom, together with an irrevocable Constitution, will defend her until she sinks, wrecked by the potent elements of nature, into her original chaos.

Others again, pretend to have foreseen a lack of political intelligence and virtue upon the part of our law-givers and law-defenders—think that because the spirit of party feeling is carried to so high a pitch, and that self-interest too much usurps the claims of true patriotism. In this, perhaps there may be too much truth. To compare our public men now with those who formed the basis of our government, and struck the first blow in the great cause of freedom, the contrast is too obvious. Then, the great consideration was, to accomplish that which would tend to universal good, without having any reference at all to individual emolument. When the utility of a principle or measure become obvious, it was not a continued wrangling between parties and partisans, who should have the ascendancy, claim the honor of its first promulgation and also of bringing it to bear, but it was carried forward by a concert of prompt and immediate action, and characterized by a unanimity of feeling, which gained the approbation of all. There were no private caucuses to project secret plans through private interest, to carry out measures diametrically opposed to general good, and militating against the very first principles of human right. The love of country was then engraven upon each heart, which was the great and noble incentive to deeds of glorious patriotism.

We would not censure our present dignified functionaries, who preside over the destinies of a growing and happy nation, but merely wonder how they would look, and how their proceedings would meet the exigencies of the times, were it possible to transplant them in the situation of those who legislated in the days of our revolutionary struggle. Then, each moment lost, was as a leaf fallen from the tree of liberty, or a drop of blood taken from the heart of freedom. We are truly happy that the transposition is impossible.

All republics heretofore established, contained within themselves the seeds of their own destruction, we mean those which have long since emerged into despotism. This, then, teaches us an important national lesson, and that is, to guard against the evils which have caused the downfall of others. We have nothing to fear—no enemy which can in the least effect us, but the one which exists within our own borders, and that is party strife, seism and disunion—a contention, as it were, for self-interest and personal aggrandisement. Our public men are too apt to forget that they are public servants—paid by the public to transact their business, without any reference but their well.

There can be but little doubt as yet relative to the permanency of our government. We possess advantages superior to any other republican system ever formed. First, our Constitution has been tried in the ordeal of wisdom and found to be perfect; and secondly, there exists among us one great and important principle upon which all agree, and others again of an obnoxious nature, which we all repudiate and condemn. We all agree upon the grand and broad principle of republicanism. Whatever may be our difficulties or differences in reference to minor points, yet we come back to that, and rally round the star spangled banner and the proud eagle of liberty as a band of brothers.—We have no hereditary aristocracies to oppress the poor—our institutions of learning are open to all—the peasant can rise to eminence, while those who roll in the lap of luxury can do no more. We are a free people, estimated by our intelligence and virtue. Our character does not depend upon ephemeral and sordid dress, but upon those superior adorning qualities which spring up in the immortal mind.—We have a distributive wealth, which, by circumstances, may fall into the hands of one and then into those of another. Thus we are made happy by having incentives to ambition and hopes which are only held out to those who enjoy the blessings of a government such as America alone can boast.

**A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.**—On Thursday night last, a gentleman residing in Canal street, while enjoying the pleasures of a cheerful hearth, and the converse of a young wife, heard a rap at his door. He immediately opened the door and observed a bundle lying on the steps; there being no one but himself present—he took the prize and bore it to his wife. On examination it was found to contain a fine little

boy, who could give no account of himself, as he did not understand a word of our language, and seemed to have known the world only three or four hours. The dress of the infant was rather rich, and must have cost six or seven dollars. The little foundling has got into good quarters, and is doing well.

So much for facts—but how can the unnatural mother balance accounts with her feelings? She will meet her child in after times, and who can tell the agony she will suffer in the struggle between nature and pride!—*Baltimore Clipper.*

**THE OHIO.**—No river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so smooth and peaceful. Its tributaries wind thro' as many valleys in ten different States.—The Tennessee, the first in size, having passed a navigable course through three States, for more than one thousand miles, falls into the Ohio river fifty miles above its mouth; the Cumberland—sixty two miles—being navigable for steamboats to Nashville; and for keel boats three hundred miles further; the Wabash two hundred miles; Green river two hundred and eighty miles from the mouth of the Ohio river—navigable two hundred miles, and two hundred yards wide at the mouth.—The Kentucky, five hundred and four miles, navigable to the sables, where it annually made from five to seven thousand bushels of salt; Great Muskingum, nine hundred and fifty miles. These are its principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the Ohio. In its course of more than a thousand miles, it washes six States, and with its tributaries has more than five thousand miles of navigable waters. Its main width is six hundred yards with the exception of the lowest fifty miles—the average rapidity of its current is three miles an hour. It rises fifty or more feet. At low water, its surface is supposed to be one hundred and thirty feet below the level of Lake Erie, and four hundred and thirty above the tide water of the Atlantic.—*Id.*

**SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.**—"Young gentlemen I will now explain to you the distinction between the active and passive verbs. An active verb expresses an action, as *John struck Asa*. A passive verb the receiving of an action, as *Asa was struck*. You perceive the distinction—the nominative being in one case the active, and in the other the passive—*John struck Asa; Asa was struck*. Now you will tell me the passive verb—*John struck Asa—what did Asa do?*"—"Dunno."—"Next."—"I dunno sir."—"Next."—"What can't any of you tell?"—"E'es, I can tell."—"That's you, you are an honor to your class and a source of pride to your respectable parents. What's the passive verb—*John struck Asa—what did Asa do?*"—"I guess he gin him a tarnal flogging. I should." *Id.*

**FEMALE RESIGNATION.**—Deacon Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, a large landholder, and exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions.—His courtship, it is said was as follows:—Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheep skin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house wherein Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him; On her coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty, without much hesitation replied, "The Lord's will be done." *Id.*

## FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

There is something peculiar in the feelings of an individual on each return of his birth day. It seems to act as a resting place, or pause in the history of life, for the purpose of deliberations, or as a suitable time for the difficult, but important task of self examination and reflection.—So too, the New Year offers an opportunity peculiarly adapted to this great end. It is then, the mind is turned back to the transactions of the year that has passed, and caused to review the works we have left behind for others to observe and investigate. When engaged in reflections like these we hold council with days and months that have fled to join the ranks of oblivious time, and see wherein we have erred. What duties we have neglected; what unholy pleasures we have indulged; what daring sins we have committed; what prospects have been blighted; and what pious exhortations have been resisted. At this season too, let us ask ourselves, how the year, whose dying knell has just fallen upon our ears, has been spent. How have our opportunities been improved? What noble deeds have we done? What monuments of true greatness

**Direct Importations.**  
**English Flains, Blankets, &c.**  
THE Subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have recently imported from Bury, England, a heavy supply of superior  
**PLAIN'S & BLANKETS,**  
which they can afford to sell at prices as low as they can be purchased in Charleston. Those wanting to purchase  
**Negro Cloths and Blankets,**  
will find it to their advantage to call and examine their assortment.  
They have also, just received from the agent of the manufacturer in Holland, a full assortment of  
**BOLTING CLOTHS,**  
of various sizes, which they warrant to be a superior article, and which they will sell at reduced prices.  
**C. & F. MATHESON.**  
Dec. 21. 163

**JOB PRINTING,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.