

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL,

Published every Saturday Morning,
BY THOMAS W. PEGUES,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

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 now 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.

The subscriber having returned to Camden, will attend to any work in the TAILORING line with promptness and dispatch. Any orders left with Messrs. Jones & Hughson, corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, will meet with immediate attention.

J. L. BRASINGTON.
Jan. 4. 35

Boots, Shoes & Leather. Fall and Winter Stock.

THE subscribers having taken the store one door North of C. & F. Matheson, will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, superior to any that have ever been offered in this market. Among which will be found the following kinds, viz:

- Gentlemen's Dress Boots, pump Soles.
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ALSO: A large assortment of Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Brogans, Ladies' English Kid Slips.

French " " and Ties, black and white Satin Slips, White English Kid " Quilted Boots, with thick soles and Silk tops, Garter Boots.

Together with a great variety of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers. ALSO—A large stock of *Best Shoes and Brogans*, suitable for plantation use, and

2,000 pair Negro Shoes, of the best quality. Camden make. Also, S-H, Upper, Harness, & Bandleather, Lining & Binding Skins, various coloured, Morocco, for Coach Trimmings, Shoe Threads, of various qualities, together with a great variety of Shoe maker's tools.

ALDEN & AUSTIN.
Camden, Dec. 7.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
Northern Mail, due every day at 5, a. m. Closes every day at 4, p. m.
Southern or Columbia mail, due every day at 5, p. m.
Closes every day at 9, p. m.
Letters for Charleston, are made up every day, and sent via Columbia.
Sumterville mail, due every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Stateburg mail, every Wednesday and Friday, at 8, p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Laurel mail, due every Monday and Friday, at 2, p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Friday, at 3, p. m.
Yorkville mail, via Liberty Hill, due every Thursday, at 10, a. m.
Closes every Thursday at 1, p. m.
The office will be open on the Sabbath, for the delivery of papers and letters from 7 to 8, a. m., and in the evening one hour after the arrival of the Columbia mail.
P. THORNTON, P. M.

Mrs. Carpenter & Holmes,

BEING desirous of reducing their present stock of GOODS, before getting their SPRING SUPPLY, will (until the first of April) sell what they have, at very reduced prices, for cash. Their stock consists of White, black and colored Silks and Satins for Dresses, Smyrna, Satin Luxor, Pondicherry, White and black Hernia Gauze for dresses, French Embroideries, Fancy Shawls and Scarfs, Gloves, Silk and Mohair Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, and Ribbons. With many other articles unnecessary to enumerate. Those having cash to spare, may rely upon being supplied with any of the above articles at prices much lower than heretofore. Feb. 8.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, will please call and settle the same before Return Day—otherwise, they may expect to find them in the hands of an Attorney.
JAMES CONNER.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY Boyd's fast sailing boat, Belle, Captain Jack, master only **one hundred and forty days** out from Charleston,

10,000 lbs. of Wetherill's WHITE LEAD, which the subscriber will, for the CASH, sell at prices hitherto unheard of in this place. He has, also, lately received large additions to his stock of Paints, Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Medicines, &c. making it as complete as any in the State, and all of which will be warranted equal in quality, to any stock in the country and will be sold for CASH at prices unusually low.

The subscriber returns his thanks to such of his customers as have liberally patronized and punctually paid him, since his commencement in business here. To those who owe him accounts of two and three years' standing, he would say, their money is wanted, and if it is not got soon they must pay costs.

The subscriber will discount ten per cent. on all bills purchased from him where the cash is paid and the amount exceeds five dollars.

JAMES R. McKAIN.
Jan. 28. 17

200 Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to me my two servants, DAVID and BOB, or lodge them in the Charleston Work House, so as I may obtain them, and on proof to conviction of their being harbored by a white person, or one hundred dollars will be paid for any one of them delivered or lodged as above, on being so proved and convicted; or if harbored by colored persons, and proved so as to convict them, fifty dollars reward will be paid for each one so delivered or lodged; or one hundred dollars for the delivery or lodgment of both. David was purchased from Catherine Bareanau, Williamsburg District, in 1835. of dark color and small build, about five feet six inches high, is bold and cunning in his manner. Bob is coal black, slightly pock pitted, with thick lips and pleasurable when spoken to, is about five feet five inches high; they are Blacksmiths by trade, and Bob plays the fiddle.

JOHN McKEGAN.
Charleston, Jan. 20. 39

Don Carlos,

A very superior imported SPANISH JACK.

WILL stand this Season at the Hermitage, (near Camden,) at ten dollars, and 25 cents to the groom. Any person intending to insure a foal must declare the same at the time the mare is put, and will be charged twenty dollars. The Season to commence the first of February, and end on the 15th of June.

No liability for accidents or escapes. Apply on the premises to SAMUEL BASKIN.
Hermitage, Jan. 27. 4

Drugs, Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Dye-Staffs, &c.

The subscribers have just received the balance of their supplies, which makes their stock complete, and which they are enabled to offer with confidence, as to quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

The Pharmaceutical Preparations are prepared by one whose experience for thirty years, (twenty five years spent in this community,) is sufficient guaranty of their genuineness.

All articles warranted. Orders carefully put up at the shortest notice.

DELON & LEVY.
Feb. 1. 39

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE firm of WM. MATHESON & CO was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by William Matheson.

WM. MATHESON.
C. MATHESON.
Jan. 6. 1840. 66

NEW DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a very complete assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinettes, Silks, Calicoes, Homespuns, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Negro Cloths, Blankets, &c. Together with a large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea and Tobacco. Also, Bagging, Bale Rope Twine, Iron Steel, Nails, &c. which are offered low for cash or country produce

WM. J. GERALD
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. H. ANDERSON & Co. are requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay, as the business of the concern must be closed.

J. H. ANDERSON.
Feb. 8.

From the Charleston Mercury.

BLOOD HOUNDS.

MR. EDITOR—I perceive there has been some excitement in Congress on the late importation of Blood Hounds, from Cuba, to operate against the Seminoles in Florida;—It is not to be credited, that either the President or Secretary at War, will shrink from any responsibility they may have assumed on the subject; but it is due to truth to say, that the project, whether reprehensible or not; originated with, and has been consummated thus far by and exclusively with the funds of the People of Florida. At an early period, at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, an appropriation was made to enable the Executive to afford protection to the defenceless and constantly harassed families of Florida, and among the measures canvassed by the members, that of attaching Dogs to each company in service, was most approved.

An occurrence in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, in which a gentleman with his faithful dog, hunting in a hammock near his residence, jumped an Indian instead of a Buck, and killed him, and thus miraculously saved his family from massacre premeditated for that night, was encouraging to the project of hunting with Blood Hounds. Active measures were immediately taken to carry it into effect, and he who writes this article, was one who cheerfully responded to a call from the Governor, for an advance in specie, from the Union Bank of Florida, to enable him to send an Agent for the purpose to Cuba. Col. Fitzpatrick, formerly of this State, was the Commissioner, and his report on his return to Council, evinces the promptness with which he discharged the delicate trust. If Mr. Wise or any other gentleman at Washington, require investigation into the matter, let them meet the Representatives of the Territorial Legislature in their own halls, where they may listen to, if not deaf, heartrending tales of reproach on those, who have manifested, at a distance, so much sickening sympathy for the blood thirsty and cruel savages of the South. There has been an unaccountable romance and chivalry cast abroad on this contest in Florida, which we at home, not knowing the hour or the night, when our wives may be scalped, and our children tortured, are unable to comprehend. The savage from the shade of a bush, or under the concealment of darkness, levelling his unerring rifle, against defenceless and unsuspecting innocence, and effecting his escape, before the light of day can enable the white man to pursue or overtake him, may be an adventurous hero in the imagination of those who slumber in security, and awake to pleasure, but we hold he is an assassin beyond the pale of law, or the sympathies of humanity, and should be pursued, whether by the parent whose family have been murdered, or by the more sure scented dog, who can follow on his blood stained track, and more certainly secure the criminal. The refugee Seminole, the lawless vagabond wanderer from the Creek confederation, who has sought the wilds and fastnesses of Florida for the spoils he may gather and the blood he may suck, can scarcely even merit the Blood Hound as a competitor.

The noble dog, who in the chase sounds alarm, and in the contest, proffers fearless battle; and let him whose tomahawk is reeking with the blood of innocence, use it if he dare or can, on the faithful domestic of man, who would die ere he turns on his master and benefactor. Can any one say as much for the Indian, for Occola, who shot his Agent with the Rifle he had but the week before in peace and friendship presented him?

But to return to the narrative. The Blood Hounds, some 5 or 6 in number, have been distributed to each company in the Territorial service, and portion of them turned over to the regular army. They are now in training for a grand hunt, and if they fall upon the track of a Seminole which has been dyed with the blood of mother or child, the anthem of thanksgiving should be sung to the ennobled Towser, who takes retribution for the cowardly and inhuman deed. Five years of agonizing sufferings and apprehensions on the part of the citizens of Florida, is a reproach on those who have not earlier used all the means "which God and nature gave" of terminating this assassin warfare.

A FLORIDIAN.

Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in Senate, Wednesday, February 5, 1840.—On Mr. Grundy's report in relation to the assumption of the debts of the States by the Federal Government. Mr. CALHOUN said: When I have heard it asserted, again and again, in this discussion, that this report was uncalled for; that there was no one in favor of the assumption of State debts, and that the resolutions were mere idle, abstract negatives, of no sort of importance; I could not but ask myself, if all this be so, why this deep excitement? why this ardent zeal to make collateral issues? and, above all, why the great anxiety to avoid a direct vote on the resolutions? To these inquiries I could find but one solution; and that is, disguise it as you may, there is, in reality, at the bottom, a deep and agitating question. Yes, there is such a question. The scheme of assuming the debts of the States is no idle fiction. The evidence of its reality, and that it is now in agitation, burst from every quarter, within and without these walls, on this side and the other side of the Atlantic; not, indeed, a direct assumption, for that would be too absurd; and harmless, because too absurd; but in a form far more plausible and dangerous—an assumption, in effect, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States. I shall not stop to show that such distribution, under existing circumstances, with the deep indebtedness and embarrassment of many of the States, would be, in reality, an assumption. We all know, that without such indebtedness and embarrassment, the scheme of distribution would not have the least chance for adoption, and that it would be perfectly harmless, and cause no excitement; but plunged, as the States are, in debt, it becomes a question truly formidable, and on which the future politics of the country are destined for years to turn. If, then, the scheme should be adopted, it must be by the votes of the indebted States, in order to aid their credit, and lighten their burden; and who is so blind as not to see that it would be in truth, what I have asserted it to be in effect, to that extent, an assumption of their debts.

Here, then, we have the real question at issue, which has caused all this excitement and zeal—a question pregnant with the most important consequences, immediate and remote. What I now propose is, to trace rapidly and briefly some of the more prominent which would result from this scheme, should it ever become a law.

The first, and most immediate, would be to subtract from the Treasury a sum equal to the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands. I do not intend to examine the constitutional question whether Congress has or has not the right to make the subtraction, and to divide the proceeds among the States. It is not necessary. The committee has conclusively shown that it has no such power; that it holds the public domain in trust for the States in their Federal capacity as members of the Union, in aid of their contribution to the Treasury; and that to denationalize the fund, (if I may use the expression,) by distributing it among the States for their separate and individual uses, would be a manifest violation of the trust, and wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. Passing, then, by the constitutional question, I intend to restrict my inquiry to what would be its fiscal and moneyed effects.

Thus regarded, the first effect of the subtraction would be to cause an equal deficit in the revenue, I need not inform the Senate that there is not a surplus cent in the Treasury; that the most rigid economy will be necessary to meet the demands on it during the current year; that the revenue, so far from being on the increase, must be rapidly reduced, under existing laws, in the next two years; and that every dollar withdrawn, by subtracting the proceeds of the public lands, must make a corresponding deficit. We are thus brought to the question, what would be the probable annual amount of the deficit, and how it is to be supplied?

The receipts from the sales of the public lands, I would suppose, may be safely estimated at five millions of dollars at least, on an average, for the next ten or fifteen years. They were about six millions the last year. The first three quarters gave within a fraction of five and a half millions. The estimate for this year is three and a half millions; making the average of the two years but little short of five millions. If, with these data, we cast our eyes back on the last ten or fifteen years, we shall come to the conclusion taking into consideration our great increase of population and wealth, and the vast quantity of public lands held by the Government, that the average I have estimated is not too high. Assuming, then, that

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the deficit would be five millions, the next inquiry is, how shall it be supplied? There is but one way; a corresponding increase of the duties on imports. We have no other source of revenue, but the Post Office. No one would think of laying it on that, or to raise the amount by internal taxes. The result, then, thus far, would be to withdraw from the Treasury five millions of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to be distributed among the States, and to impose an equal amount of duty on imports, to make good the deficit. Now I would ask, what is the difference, between withdrawing that amount for distribution, and imposing a similar amount of duties on the imports, to supply its place, and that of leaving the proceeds of the sales of the land in the Treasury, and imposing an equal amount of duties for distribution? It is clearly the same thing, in effect, to retain the proceeds of the public lands in the Treasury and to impose the duties for distribution, or to distribute the proceeds and thereby force the imposition of the duties to supply the place.

It is, then, in reality, a scheme to impose five millions of additional duties on the importations of the country, to be distributed among the States; and I now ask where is the Senator who will openly avow himself an advocate of such a scheme? I put the question home, solemnly, to those on the opposite side, do you not believe that such a scheme would be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and dangerous? And can you, as honest men, do not in effect, by indirect means, which, if done directly, would be clearly liable to every one of those objections?

I have said such would be the case, regarded as a fiscal transaction. In a political point of view, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the land would be the worst of the two. It would create opposing and hostile relations between the old and new States, in reference to the public domain. Heretofore the conduct of the Government has been distinguished by the greatest liberality, not to say generosity, towards the new States, in the Administration of the public lands. Adopt this scheme, and its conduct will be the reverse. Whatever might be granted to them, would subtract an equal amount from the sum to be distributed. An austere and rigid administration would be the result, followed by hostile feelings on both sides, that would accelerate the conflict between them in reference to the public domain—a conflict advancing but too fast by the natural course of events, and which any one, in the least gifted with foresight, must see, come when it will, would shake the Union to the centre, unless prevented by wise and timely concession.

Having shown that the scheme is, in effect, to impose duties for distribution, the next question is, on whom will they fall? I know that there is a great diversity of opinion as to who, in fact, pays the duties on imports. I do not intend to discuss that point. We of the staple and exporting States have long settled the question, for ourselves almost unanimously, from sad experience.

We know how ruinously high duties fell on us; how they desolated our cities, and exhausted our section. We also know how rapidly we have been recovering as they have been going off, in spite of all the difficulties of the times, and the distracted and disordered state of the currency. It is now a fixed maxim with us, that there is not a whit of difference, as far as we are concerned, between an export and import duty—between paying toll going out, or returning in—or going down to market, or returning back. If this be true, of which we have no doubt, it is a point of no little importance to us of the staple States to know what portion of the duties will fall to our lot to pay. We furnish about three-fourths of the exports, with about two-fifths of the whole population. Four-fifths of five millions is four millions, which would be the measure of our contribution; and two-fifths of five millions is two millions, which would be our share of the distribution; that is to say, for every two dollars we would receive, under this notable scheme, we would pay four dollars to the fund from which it would be derived.

I now ask, what does it amount to, but making the income of the States to the amount of five millions annually, common property, to be distributed among them according to numbers, or some such ratio, without the least reference to their respective contribution? And what is that but rank agrarianism—agrarianism among the States? To divide the annual income as much agrarianism as to divide property itself; and would be as much so divided among twenty-six States, as among twenty-six individuals. Let me admonish the members opposite, if they really appreciate the spirit of agrarianism as much as might be inferred from their frequent dec-