Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates : For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent in-sertion. Single insertions one dollar per square. The number of insertions desired, and the edition to

be published in, must be noted on the margin of all adver-tisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until or-dered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion. CP All communications by mail must be post-paid of

attention.

- The following gentlemen are Agents for the Journal: WM C. Caston, General Agent. Con. T. W. HURY, Jacksonham, Lancaster Bist.
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And Postinasters are requested to act asour Agents.

W. H. R. WORKMAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Camden, S. C. (Office immediately in year of the Court House.) WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF

Darlington and Sumter Districts. Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt July 26. and careful attention.

B. W. CHAMBERS, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce, CAMDEN, S. C.

C. MATHESON. BANK AGENT. AL HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL

WILLIAM C. MOORE, BANK AGENT, And Beceiving and Forwarding Merchant CAMDEN, S. C.

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J IS. B. KERSHAW, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,

CAMDEN, S. C. Will attend the 'ourts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

Case Green Peas, (French.) Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN. sale by

MOFFAT & MOORE. AUCTIONEERS & GENERAL AGENTS, CAMPEN, S. C.

Jan. 6.

Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber has just added to his stock of GROCERIES. 20 Pieces Cheap Calico.

" Home-puns and Osnahurge, 30 Checks, Ticking, Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Tweeds, Cassimeres, Dimmins &c., with all articles usually kept in a well selected assort-at unusually low prices. C. L. CHATTEN. WM. C. MOORE.

THE SOUTHERN STORE.

A LL who wish Bargains, are invited to call at K. S. MOFFAT'S new Southern Store, third house above the lank of Camden, where they will find a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, consisting in part, as follows:

Fancy and mourning Prints 7.8 and 4.4 brown Shirtings Flue Denims and Marlborough Stripes Sattinetts and Kentucky Jeans Cloths and fancy Cassimeres Negro Ke seys; Bed and Negro Blankets Mous. De aines, Ginghams, dc.

Groceries. Brown, Loaf, crashed and clarified Sugar Rio and Java Coffees New Orleans and West India Molasses Mackarel, Nos. 2 and 3 in barrels Cheese, Rice, Flour, Bacon and Salt Raisins, Pepper, Spice Tobacco, Segars. &c. &c. Hardware.

Pocket Knives and Forks Britannia and Iron Spoons Trace and Halter Chains Axes, Hammers and Hatchets Spades, Shovels and Hoes Hand, mill and crosscut srws Vices, anvils and blacksmith's bellows Nails, brads, tacks and sp igs Knob, pad closet and stock locks Iron squeres, compasses and plane irons Brushes, blacking, cotton and wool cards Broadaxes and steelyards; pots and skillete Broad and narrow Iron &c.

Ready Made Clothing

of every description. Saddles, Bridles and Martingales Crockery and Glassware Gunny and Dundee Bagging

Kentucky Rope and Twine

Together with every other article usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. All of which will be sold exceed-

ugly low for cash. The highest market prices paid for cotton and other country produce.

K. S. MOFFAT. Dec. 24.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assort ment of Groceries and Staple Goods, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of the following, viz: the following, viz: Lugf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars S Croix: Porto Rico, and New Orleans do Nw Orleans, Muscowado and Cuba Molasses Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters Wine, Soda and Botter Biscuits and Cuesse Some and Starch assorted

Wine, Socia and Builer oberns and Cheese Soap and Starch, assorted Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves Powder, Shot and Lead Hardware, Cuilery, Nails and Castings Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm. Oil and Wing of Gin

-ALSO-Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburgs

Together with a large assortment of Bagging, Rope and Twine.

J. W. BRADLEY.

Cam'en, S. C. Sept. 23. Or Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce. The subscriber has just finished off a lot of Mahogany Rocking Chairs in plush. Also Sewing

FARE REDUCED TO \$20 FROM Charleston to New York.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 22, 1851.

The Great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C. EAVING the wharf at the foot of Laurens st. L daily at 3, p. m. after the arrival of the South-ern cars, via Wilmington and Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond to Washington, Baltimore, Philadel. phia, and to New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Ch rleston to Will. mington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A THROUGH TICKET having already been in operation will be continued on and after the first of Oct. 1-49. as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. Passengers availing themselves thereof will have the option to continue without delay through the route or otherwise, to stop at any mimediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit heir convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during busi-ness hours. Baggage will be ticketed on _oard the stemer to Weldon, as likewise on the ch. nge of cars at the intermediate points from then e to New York. Through Tickets can alone be had of E. WIN SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens street, to whom please apply. For other informatio inquire of

L. C. DUNCAN, at the American Hotel. May 3,

Family Groceries.

SUGAR .- Loat, Crushed, Pulverized, Clari ed light and brown light N. Orleans and Mus. cuvado.

COFFEE .- Old Government Java, Rio, Laguira, Chocolare, Broma, Cocoa.

- -Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Silverleaf Young Hyson, Orange Pehoe and Golden Chap.
- FLOUR .- Baltimore in Bbls., Extra Fami.y Flour in Bags from selected Wheat. Buckwheat,
- RICE .- Whole, Maccaroni, Farina, Currie Powder.
- SOAP .- Chemical, Olive, Chinese Washing Fluid, Castile, Colgates, Fancy.
- HAMS .- Baltimore Sugar cured, Dried Beef. Pickled Beef, Mackerel, No. 1. in Kitts. Salmon do., Halibut, Fre-h Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines in whole, half and quarter boxes, Herring, Potted Yarmouth do. PICKLES.--From Grouse & Blackwell, Un
- derwood and Lewis.
- KETCHUPS .- Worcestershire, Harvey, John Bull Toma'oe, Walnut, Mushroom, Kong of Oude's, Saho, Pepper and Pach Vinger, W. Wine do, Cider do, English and French Mustard, Spanish Olives, Capers, Auchavies Essences for flavoring.
- PRESERVES .- Peaches, Apricots, Prunes in their own Juice. Pineapple, Limes, Prunes. West Indies do., Strawbe ry Jain, Figs, Raisins, Prunes.
- CANDLES .- New Bedford Sperm, Solar de Adamantine, Wax, colored do.

Received and to sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

New Fall Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Fail supply of Groceries, Domestics, &c.

Consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:-Brown, crushed, loaf and clarified Sugars New Orleans and Muscovado Molasses Rio and Java Coffee Rice, Cheese, Bacon and Lard

For the Cam len Journal. NO. 2.

"Resolved, That the Federal Union having failed to accomplish the end for which it was designed, we are therefore ready and willing, and feel it to be our duty to withdraw from it." - Lancaster Resolution, adopted Oct. 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Without assuming to myself any great degree of political knowledge, for I a.a no politician, and laying claim to only a small share of common sense, I venture, in the exercise of a right accruing to me, as a free and independent citizen of a free and independent State, to give a farther expression of my opinions in relation to those political matters, too plainly portend the coming storm. The muttering thunder and vivid lightning are distinctly to be heard and seen in the distance, and should admonish us, as a wise people, to relentless fury of the blast, and are swept away as with " the besom of destruction."

View me not as a nervous and timid prognosticator of evil, when I say to you in all sincerity the times are portentous-more portentous I fear, than many are disposed to believe. In consideration then of the threatening prospect before us, there is a question of appalling and tremendous import, which naturally presents itself to the mind of every citizen, upon the altar of whose heart there burns a glimmering spark of that patriotic fire, which cheered and animated our forefathers in the day which "tried men's souls," and bore them victoriously and triumphantly through the ordeal of the American Revolution. How can I best serve my State in this her day of trial and of need? Before we can arrive at a correct conclusion in reference to that line of conduct, which duty and patriotism would indicate, we must reflect well upon the past and the present, with their relative bearings on the future. Permit me then to ask, what is the position of South Carolina at this time in the eyes of the world, and what are the circumstances attendant upon her occupation of that position ? It must be admitted on all hands, that the position occupied by her is one of open hostility to the people of the North, and of acoved resistance to the past legisla tion of a reckless and unprincipled majority in the councils of the Nation. "The rubicon has been passed," and she must advance in the face of all consequences, or full back into a state of disgraceful vassilage and of infamous bandage. Disguise it as we may, this is the real allilude, the true position of South Carolina at this time. I have not the inclination, if you had the patience to bear with the recital, to enter into an elaborate detail of the foul wrongs and oppressive exactions, which for years have been in a gradual course of infliction upon the patient and forbearing South. The catalogue is long, black and sickening: at its contemplation "humanity shudders and patriotism weeps"

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ty, as if to experiment upon the value of Southern faith and Southern honor, with a reckless ness unparalleled in the history of modern goveruments, mar hes boldly, not only to, but fare beyond the line which the South had drawn, and upon the drawing of which she had said, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."-Resistance, in the form of a Southern Confederacy, was the remedy upon which all seemed agreed. An equal manimize of opinion seeme ed to prevail, that some one State should lead off. South Carolina (that the jealoury of her sisters might not be aroused) was held back under "bit and bedoon." Georgia assumes the leadership,-and all concerned acquie.ce in the assumption, and yield to her the honor of that opinions in relation to those political matters, which at this time engross the public mind; and in the issue of which, I consider every individ-nal member of the community to be fearfully and deeply involved. He who has devoted the least attention to "the passing events of the day," cannot fail to perceive that our political sky is black and lowering with clouds, which you -go as far as you may, and as fast as you can -not simply to your back, applauding and cheering, but at your side, sharing with you, shoulder to shoulder, the storm and heat of the battle." At this time every thing appears to prepare for the worst, ere we fall victims to the be rolling on smoothly to a favorable issue .---Our masters at Washington behold it, and tremble for the consequences. They cannot fail to perceive in this unanimity of the South, their own fate. Like Belshazzar, they see "the handwriting on the wall," and like hun, their knees

smite together. Georgia's sentinels are seduced. Toomha and Stephens, prove false to their hitherto avowed principles, and recreant to the plighted honor of their people. They sell their Sinte with its glittering escutcheon, "for a meas of poltage!" Having consummated the sacriling bartered homes, and exert themselves in endesvoring to cool the patriotic ardor which pervades the State from centre to circumference They are painfully alive to the horrors of their situation. They feel and know that their po litical salvation is the stake hazarded-and thas feeling and knowing, they travel-they labor, they toil for the accomplishment of their purpose before the Convention meets. At length the crisis arrives-the Convention assembles, and the result proves that they did not toil in vain. Georgia-the once proud and noble Georgia, alike forgetful of her past history. her sacred vows, and the giory of her position, backs out!

I shall not pause to indulge in mournful expressions of regret and disappointment or of unfriendly reproaches towards our sister, my ob ject is simply to present a brief statement of facts, that justice may be awarded where jus-tice is due. Georgia then, not only declines the leadership which she had voluntarily assum ed, but expresses her acquiescence in those.very measures against which she so la.ely had thundered her anathemas. The eyes of the friends of resistance every-where now tarn to South Carolina. It is admitted that if a blow is to be struck for Southern honor and Southern rights, she must strike that blow. This is the feeling outside her borders -she sees it -she feels ushe knows it. Her legislature duly appreciating the responsibility of the position times forced -the cup of oppression has been filled to the upon ber, as far as in their power lieth, endeabrim, and she must drain its dregs, or dash it vor to place her in a state of preparation to from her lips with disdain and contempt. A meet that responsibility. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated to military purposes, and with an eye to separate State action, a Convention is called. The election for members of this august assembly, in whose hands is to be placed the destiny of the State, is held; and the result is, that an overwhelming majority of candidates who had openly declared themselves in favor of secession-and of secession by South Carolina alone, elected. And yet strange to say, there are those, who, with these facts staring them in the face, have the hardinood either through gross ignorance or wilful perversion, to stigmatise the present position of the State as one of arrogance and presumption. We have no sympathy with, or respect for such slanderers. But to return, if what we have stated be cor. rect, and we defy successful contradiction, we put the question to every candid and unprejudiced mind, in the name of all that is sacred, are we not committed before the world to seperate State action ! And if we are thus committed, I contend that the propriety of the deed is not to us an open question, but is forever closed, so far as we are concerned, by our own has been heard ; and admitting the truth of the latter part of the statement, (waich I do not,) we affirm that the State, (and of course every citizen) is as fully committed, as if every man, woman and could, from the seaboard to the mountains, had marched to the polis on masse, and without a solitary exception had east their votes just as the great majority did in the late election. This proposition being self-evident, needs no proof. It therefore, follows necessarily, that in the present attitude of affairs, there is but one course to be pursued by every citizen who would be true to his allegiance to South Carolina. The question then presents itself in the breast of every patriot, "how can 1 in this emergency best serve my State ?" A- we are man s conscience, and simply say what certainly will not tend to her service or advantage. It certainly will not tend to the service of the State to stigmatize and reproach her. It can be of no advantage to her, neither does it commeet. It certainly will be of no service to the State to propagate the false and absurd notion,



short time since and she seemed determined upon the latter alternative. The North beholding in her union their destruction, takes counsel of the great modern political Eusculapius. The South must be divided ; and for the accomplishment of this great and netarious end, her sentinels must be attacked, must be bought over.

It is useless to experiment upon Carolina's sons. The soil which produces a Hayne, a McDuffie, a Calhoun, is not congenial to the growth of traitors. Mississippi is selected, and they succeed, Clay and Foots retire into the laboratory of the great sorcerer, in which too many mixtures have been compounded for the unhappy South. They remain days and nights in their mystic cell--eventually, they appear with the portion that is to do the deed -its color and taste have undergone a change. What ingredient have these political mountebanks added, which has so transmuted the whole apprarance of the poisonous draught ? Hear, ye sages of the land ! and do homage to superior wisdom-a little course brown sugar in the shape of a "Fugitive Stare Bitt," hata acaieved this wonder of wonders! And now, ye in- and Bat it has been said, that "the voice of grate, murmuring Carolinians, in par icular, and the people has not been heard"-that "they ye inhabitants of "the world and the rest of (the people) did not turn out to the election." mankind" in general, in this decociion, the re- in reply we would say, the coice of the people sult or midnight toil and patriotic labor, behold the grand panacea -- (not l'ownsend's) -- for the various maladies of a diseased body politic.

Alas! this trick of sorcery proves successful. Georgia gulps it down with zest and exclaims, how delightful ! Others swallow it with some show of dissatisfaction, while South Carolina presents the proud spectacle of persisting in her refusal to quaff the contents of the accursed cup. Laying metaphor and irony aside, I ask, was not the South twelve months ago unanimous in the opinion, that the time for resistance had arrived i Who protested most loudy against the plundering legislation of the Congress before the last I Not South Carolina-for it is a fact of indisputable notoriety, that her quietude at that time was a matter of surprise to not disposed to dictate to otners, we shall leave many, and not a few feared that a woeful enange | this query to be answered at the bar of every had come over the spirit of ner people. Upon the general conviction that sometning should be done, who proposed the Nashville Convention ? Not South Carolina.

Several Southern States (and with them S. Carolina) had pledged themselves before the port with patriotism to assume prophetic vision world and high heaven, that upon the occur- and predict that the convention will never rence of certain events, they would resist, and "resist at every haza d and to tas tos extremity." Did tnose certain events occurt-they did ; and that the "abolitionists at the North do not constimore than had been contemplated. The majori- tute one tenth of the people," neither can it be