of any advantage to her, to proclaim at this late hour the wonderful fact lately discovered by, and known *only to* the Greenville *Southern Patriot*, that "the people of the North are fighting our battles for us with the fanatics and abolitionists." *Such conduct, to say the least, cannot be, and is not beneficial to the cause of Southern Rights.* In one word we indorse fully the following remark contained in one of your late editorials: "*The argument is exhausted—the debate has closed, and we have nothing, absolutely nothing to do with abstract questions.*"

Having now, as we believe, presented an impartial and concise history of the past, and a fair and truthful statement of the present condition of affairs, there can be no difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion in reference to that line of conduct which duty and patriotism would indicate. *It is settled* that South Carolina is to cut loose, *sooner or later*, from a once powerful but now tottering Union. *Let us prepare for our departure!* We have every confidence that our excellent and fearless Chief Magistrate, with the scientific and experienced gentlemen whom he has called to his assistance will faithfully and zealously perform the peculiarly arduous and responsible duties imposed upon *them*:—but have not we, as citizens, something to do? Aye! much every way.—Let *every* citizen, as an individual do *his* part in this general work of preparation. Let him prepare himself, mentally and physically, to be ready when the convention meets to give *his* personal aid, if necessary, in hoisting the anchor which moors the ship of State. Let every man *but do this*, and our life upon the issue "all will be well." In conclusion, we re-affirm that *the rubicon has been passed—and South Carolina must advance, or fall back into a State of disgraceful vassalage and of infamous bondage. This being our true position, our real condition, we will advance* or in the language of the resolution quoted above, "the Federal Union having failed to accomplish the end for which it was designed, *we are ready and willing, and feel it to be our duty to withdraw from it for secede we can—secede we should—secede we will!* at least so says

LANCASTER.

From the Edgefield Advertiser.

YOUNG MEN.

It is attempted in different quarters, privately and publicly, to raise a cry against the influence of young men. It is supposed by some that advanced life and grey hairs should not only counsel in difficult affairs, but lead in execution; and that youth is really but childhood, and fitted to mingle in the exercises and amusements proper to that age—but never to allude to the grave matters of politics—of State resistance—of revolution. These ideas are preposterous. With the greatest respect for the experience of age, we yet maintain that in great crises, the young man, endowed with talents and filled with energy, is really the most reliable leader. It is the period when the heart's quick pulsations urge to the execution of daring conceptions of the brain—when, unalloyed by the studied caution and the unnatural timidity of the hackneyed politician, of the property-holder, after many years of accumulation, and of the already famous, who dread the unbinding of a single leaf of hard earned laurels—when, stimulated by over-present visions of his country's renown and by an honest ambition to link his name with the story of her honor, the youthful patriot seeks to do, what may equal, if not surpass, the deeds of predecessors.

All history is crowded with examples, in every walk of life, of the noble achievements of youth. Themistocles in youth, against strong prejudices, built a navy for Athens and defeated the greatest power existing on earth. Alexander, a youth, conquered the world and died at 32, when there was no longer an aim worthy of his genius and ambition. Pompey elevated the Roman name, and assumed the title of "Great" at the age of 25. Hannibal, in youth, traversed the Alps for the first time with an army, and subdued the conquerers. In late periods, the Black Prince of England, in youth, won the highest renown. Gaston de Foix, at 21, won the great battle of Ravenna. Don John, the bastard of Charles 5th, won the still greater victory of Lepanto and died at an early age, like Alexander, worn out with fretting for new fields of achievement. Washington, a youth, established his claim to the command in chief of our revolutionary army. Buonaparte at 27, astounded the world with his Italian campaigns, and, at 30, from his birthplace, an island then recently acquired by France, and just in season to make him a Frenchman, assumed the purple of one of the greatest countries in Europe. Scott, at 28, had ascended to the top of the military ladder in the United States and made a reputation world-wide.

In other departments, to enumerate only a few out of the hundreds, Bacon, Pascal, Burke, Byron, in their youth, took position with the highest. And finally, our own Calhoun, in youth, was designated for the Presidency, and soon after, leaped, at a bound, to the summit of fame, from which he never descended. Psha! decry youth? Why it is the golden age of man's earthly existence, for almost all purposes! It is successful by its peculiar qualities of disinterestedness and lofty aspiration, beyond the achievements of any other period of life. Almost all revolations are conducted by youth.—The highest and nobles tactions on record were executed by youth. Let the aged advise—let them chalk out an honorable course: but for its perfect execution, let them call in the indomitable energy and determination of youth. Without them, they will utterly fail—with them, and their resources, there is success. In our present crisis, the youth must lead, if not guide, the action of South Carolina. And when the great cause of liberty is reposed in their hands, we believe that the issue will not only be honorable, but most glorious.

LITERARY HONORS.—The National Intelligencer says: "It is with much satisfaction that we see it stated in the public prints that Dr. Francis Lieber, the eminent and learned professor of South Carolina College, has been elected [illegible] Institute of France. [illegible] our distinguished country man, Prescott, is the only other American who has been thus complimented."

WEALTH OF SHOWMEN.—Two million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been made by showmen in the last ten years, making an average for each of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. The following is a list of what each man has made commencing with P. T. Barnum, the richest showman in the world, he having made in the last eight years over $800,000; Jenny Lind is worth $500,000, notwithstanding she has given over a half million in charity; Moses Kimball, of the Boston Museum, $300,000; Edwin Forest, the great tragedian, $350,000; Burton the actor, $125,000. Blitz, the magician, $50,000. T. S. Hamblin, of the Bowery theatre, N. Y., $70,000; General Welch, the great circus man, $60,000; Wyman, the Prince of magicians and nicromancers, (now in this city) $35,000; Gen. Tom Thumb, Barnum's great dwarf, $75,000; J. E. Owens, the comedian and proprietor of the Museum, $35,000; Herr Alexander, the jugler and artiste, $25,000; Mons. Adrian, the French Majician, $20,000 Banvard, the original proprietor of the Mississippi Panorama, $75,000; Wm. Niblo, the celebrated garden proprietor of New-York, is worth $1[illegible],000, notwithstanding his serious losses by fire, etc.

Saubensville Ohio Messenger.

Sale of Real Estate.—That large lot of land situated in the upper Wards of the City, and known as Tivoli Garden, was divided into lots, and sold yesterday, at auction, by THOS. D. CONDY. The sale resulted, viz:—ten lots on Meeting-street, each measuring 40 feet front by 140 feet in depth, brought an aggregate price of $10,952; two lots on Columbus street, each measuring 35 feet front by 200 in depth, brought a total $1,630; four lots on Nassau street, each 40 feet front, averaging about 140 in depth, sold for 730,740,750, and 630—making in all $2,850; and one lot 40 by 91 in the same locality, brought $500.

Courier, 16 March.

NEWSPAPERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The whole number of newspapers published in this State is 40, of which eight are issued daily.—Each daily paper has also a tri-weekly issue and three of them publish a weekly sheet, being merely a transcript from the dailies. Within five years the number has increased three hundred per cent.—*Col. Telegraph.*

COST OF GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The New York Tribune is giving some calculations as to the expense attending a visit to the World's Fair. The conclusion it comes to is as follows:

Fare going and returning in a steamer,	$200
Gratuities to servants on steamers,	5
Railroad fair to London and back	14
Board in London for four weeks,	85
Hack hire (look out sharp for the drivers)	16
Amusements, excursions, &c.	25
Fare from London to Paris and back	15
Expenses a week in Paris	40
	$400

This is as small an amount as the trip can be made for, and any body intending to make it had better add thirty per cent. to the calculation.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The married ladies of Fairmount, N. J. have organized themselves into an independent Order of Odd Ladies, in order to be revenged upon their Odd Fellows husbands. Their lodge is kept open half an hour longer at night than the Odd Fellows.

"Cabbage," says the Edinburg Review, "contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fifty two as good dinners in twelve months as a man can eat."

Choice of Time and Idleness.—He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company and choice of actions. Idleness is the burial of a living man.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Cases in which Letters should be Prepaid.—A gentleman writing to a lady.

A lady writing to her female friend, to the care of a gentleman, (because the trouble of receiving and delivering is tax enough.)

A merchant writing to another, requesting information.

A friend writing to his friend, requesting some friendly act; such as collecting a small dividend to be remitted, &c. &c., the trouble being sufficient to prove his friendship without being taxed for so doing.

Always in writing to newspaper editors or proprietors of newspapers.

The Gem and Casket.—The following lines are on the monument of a young girl at Mount Auburn:

"Shed not for her the bitter tear,
Nor pine with vain regret,
'Tis but the casket which lies here—
The gem is sparkling yet."

The Court.—The Court of common Pleas which commenced its session in this place on Monday, and adjourned on Wednesday having finished all the business that was prepared for trial. Had all the cases on the docket been tried the week would have been more than sufficient. Judging from appearances we would suppose that there was but little danger of a lawyer making more money in Georgetown than he could conveniently use.

Winyah Observer.

Newspapers in the State of New York.—According to an official statement, just published, it appears that there are in the State of New York four hundred and fifty-eight newspapers, of which fifty-six are issued daily. The city and county of New York alone has eighteen dailies and one hundred and eight weeklies. One set of these papers is to be sent to the World's Fair in London, and a duplicate to be deposited in the State Library at Albany.

Know Thyself.—How can a man know himself? Through contemplation never, but rather through action. Endeavor to do thy duty, and thou wilt know thy capacity. But what is thy duty? The exigencies of the day.—*Goethe.*

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Pacific.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with Liverpool dates of the 9th.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday morning were 11,000 bales. Fair Uplands, 7 3-8; Fair Mobile, 7 3-8; Fair Orleans, 7 3-4. [The Liverpool quotations of March 28, by the Africa, were Fair Uplands, 7 1-8 a 7 3-8; Fair Mobile, 7 1-4 a 7 1-2; Fair Orleans, 7 7-8.] Consumers purchase sparingly, awaiting advices from America respecting the crop.—*Mercury*

Attempt not the Impossible.—Man is born not to solve the problem of the Universe, but to find out where the problem begins, and then restrain himself within the limits of the comprehensible.—*Goethe.*

How to take a Paper.—Pay in advance, and thus have the privilege of reading your own paper, instead of the publishers. If you change your residence inform the publisher immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the town you move to.

How to stop a paper.—The only honest way to stop a paper, when not wanted, is to pay into the hands of the postmaster whatever you owe for it, if it be only for two numbers, and see that the Postmaster writes an order to have the same stopped. There is no use in sending to the publishers letters or papers, with postage unpaid. If you fail to do this, do not complain if the publishers continue to send the paper.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1851.

Our Market.

Our Cotton quotations to-day, are from 7 to 11 cents.

The Schoolfellow.

We have received the last No. of the Schoolfellow. The neatest little Schoolboy Journal in America.

Plank Roads.

Why are the citizens of Camden, who are making no effort to build the Plank Road, like those Farmers, who gather and consume their grain in the summer, and make no provision for the winter? You all can tell the answer in a few years.

The Convention

Will meet in Charleston on the fifth of May. We perceive that nearly every district in the State has—and the rest probably, have by this time, elected Delegates. Generally, the Delegations are large. We hope all will attend—and would just here suggest to the South Carolina Rail Road, the propriety of passing the Delegates free over the Road. No meeting has ever met in our State, in which its interests have been more deeply interested.

☞ Friends, if you want Editorials, write them; in *some* instances we have been paid for those which we have already written; but unfortunately, too often has our pecuniary interest suffered. Where friends have been unmindful of the fact, that although Editors are sometimes visionary beings, ideal, and dwellers on the confines of no where in particular; yet, they must have something more substantial to live on, what time they do live, than "*complimentary*" show tickets, which after all is said and done, don't put much cash in the pocket. Frequently the imagination of the *craft* is taxed to its fullest capacity, and they are under that necessity, which is said to have no law, of thinking themselves *some* in more ways than one, in order that the excitement may be kept up sufficiently, that the wheels of our official arrangements may not altogether cease their evolutions.

Some time previous, that is to say, about two months ago, we sent in sundry directions, and to divers individuals, certain little "*billet dues*," and whereas, since that time, but few have responded to suit us. We take this occasion to say, that our sundry delinquent friends of 1850, need not be surprised if we should again *very soon*, stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance, as we are opposed to *dunning*, from principle. We earnestly hope that this, the last appeal, which we intend to make for some time to come, will be taken by those in arrears as in earnest, that we want our money—and save us the unpleasant reflection of arriving at the same conclusion which an Editor 'hard up' came to, in reference to some of his subscribers—that "they would make good wheel horses, for they *held back so well*."

☞ We are ready to walk up to the line of Southern Rights, and there stand in defence of all that belongs to the South, even "to the last extremity." We hate compromises. We object most emphatically to the "watch and wait" policy, which has according to our view, a tendency to the temporising of resistance, even so far as to total submission. Our idea is, that twelve months is quite long enough to wait on our laggard Southern brethren, and if they do not in that time, mend their pace and get up with us, they *never will*. Mark that, *they never will!* We who are in favor of separate State action, and resistance at all hazzards—are derided by some, and called Hot Heads and *Fire Eaters*.—Who cares, for that? Justice and Truth have certain unalienable rights, and must be preserved. Is there Justice and Truth, in the management of the Federal Government? a reckless majority do as they please, and if the people of the South are so unwise as to submit to these oppressions, be it so. Virginia and Georgia want a hand in the next Presidential Game. *Northern Pap* is still very delectable to thousands of the hungry half starved Office seekers, South of Mason and Dixon, who may yet be found willing to quench the last spark of patriotism, and immolate truth and principle on the unholy altars of selfish ambition.

Gen. Scott for next President.

We see in the letter of the Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* dated 12th inst., "that a concerted movement appears to be on foot among the anti-slavery, anti-compromise Whig presses of the North, to bring forward Gen. Scott as a Presidential candidate. Prominent in this movement are to be found, the Boston *Atlas*, the Albany *Journal*, and all the New England papers of that kidney. Whether their support is honest and true, or only designed as a *ruse* to affect somebody else's prospects, it is hard to say but certainly: Gen. Scott seems to be the last man that could be suspected of holding any sentiments in common with the individuals who are now so assiduously pressing his claims. The war between this class of Whigs and the conservative portion of the party rages with unbounded fury, and in their domestic quarrels they seem to forget the common enemy they have been accustomed to oppose."

Monk's New Map.

We noticed a short time since a new work published by JACOB MONK at Baltimore, Md. We have just been favored with an inspection of a finished specimen copy, and can unhesitatingly assert that it far surpasses in the amount of geographical information contained, any work heretofore published. It exhibits at a single glance, the whole Territory from the Atlantic to Pacific, embraced between the 7th and 50th parallels of north latitude, including of course all of Mexico and Central America, with their States well defined—also the West India Islands on the same scale. An interesting feature of this valuable work, is the distinct delineation of the territories of Utah, New-Mexico, Oregon, Minesota, and the new State of California, showing the exact boundaries lately established by Congress. This Map has been compiled with much labor and expense, from the most recent surveys, among which, are those of Fremont, Emory, Willis, Albert, Johnson, and other scientific gentlemen. Upon this Map will be found all the Rail Road and Canal Routes, and principal thoroughfares through the United States, and various routes by land and water to California and Oregon. Mr. BOWEN, the gentlemanly agent of the publishers, will call upon those of our citizens who have not already secured the work, and give them an opportunity to do so.

"Mr. A. J. Dargan, has declared himself," says the Wadesboro Argus, "a candidate for Congress from this District." This we are glad to hear. Mr. Dargan is a Whig—and out and out a secessionist. We hope he will be elected. But what, in the report of the proceedings of the meeting, at which Mr. Dargan was declared, as reported by the Argus, that was most strange to us, was Mr. Ashe's sentiments. We give an extract of a colloquy, in which is embodied the political faith, as there expressed of Mr. Ashe:

Mr. Ashe denied the right of a State to secede. There was no power in the federal Constitution, nor in the construction of any part thereof, under which a State could possibly secede. The United States Constitution, and all was made in accordance therewith, were the supreme laws of the land, and that every State, as well as every individual, was bound to obey them as such: That no State could do any act at variance with, or contrary to, the federal Constitution; and that as Secession would be contrary to the intent and meaning of that instrument, a State had no Constitutional right whatever to secede.

Mr. Ashe thought the supreme Court of the U. States the proper tribunal for determining the constitutionality of a law.

Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe if he believed the Chief executive of the nation had the power—or ought to exercise it if he had—to call out the the troops of the United States to oppose a State in its sovereign capacity as a State. Mr. Leak wanted Mr. Ashe to give a positive and decided answer to this.

Mr. Ashe said that it was not only the privilege, but the duty, of the President to see that all laws made by Congress under the Constitution were duly executed. He was sworn to do so: and that when he did not, he was perjured, and therefore acted wrong. That when a State in its sovereign or any other capacity, acted against the constitution, or any laws made thereunder, it became the duty of the executive to use all the power of the General Government to force such State into subjection, even though the State might be crushed thereby. He wished it distinctly understood that the right, but it was his bounden duty to do so.

Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe what course a State—North Carolina, for instance—ought to pursue, if Congress were to go outside the Constitution and abolish slavery in the States.

Mr. Ashe said that if ever Congress did such an act, North Carolina would rise as one man and resist such an usurpation to the death. Mr. Ashe believed that every State had this natural and inalienable right; but that it was a natural right, and not derived from the U. S. Constitution; and that it was *revolution* or *revolt* and *not secession*.

Mr. Leak then intimated to Mr. Ashe that as the federal government was much stronger than any of the States, or number of such States, there was a likelihood that such State or States might be crushed in the struggle, and asked what then?

Mr. Ashe said that was very true; but that the aggrieved State or States must trust to the justice of their cause and to their God, as did their fathers in the revolutionary struggle, when fighting a power so immensely superior to themselves as Great Britain then was.

We wonder if Mr. Ashe, has ever read the tenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution?—We transcribe it: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it, to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." What power in conflict with secession, was *delegated* by the States to the Federal Government? Or, in what clause does the Constitution, *prohibit* secession? If Mr. Ashe has ever seen either in the Constitution, we have not. It is a strange reading of the Constitution, that we have the right to *revolt*, but not to *secede*. What is revolting, but secession! We seceded from England. England denied that we had the right—perhaps, however, she would have acknowledged our right to *revolt*. Both have in view precisely the same end, and it would appear if we had a natural, inalienable right to one, we had to the other. Mr. Ashe says, "that if the Federal Government abolishes slavery in the States, then North Carolina will rise as *one man* and resist such usurpation to the death." We think differently. The Southern State, that bears the indignity, and deprivation of right, already heaped upon the South, will never raise a finger toward resistance. The North may make them "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and tamely as the ox, they will submit. The last vestige of that noble spirit, which influenced the men of '76, will have died out, and left them the servile Ottoman, on the plains of Marathon; the compromise submissionists on Southern soil.

We insert the following, that the Camden merchants may see the complaints made, and if just, remove the cause.

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION MERCHANTS. We have heard no little complaint here among our Merchants, against the Commission Merchants of Charleston and Camden, the grounds of complaint chiefly made, are carelessness, negligence, and, in some cases, exhorbitant rates Messrs. Boger & Reese. Wm. Murphy & Co., E. Myers, and Morrison, of Statesville, besides others in this and the surrounding villages, have all had abundant reason to complain. We mention this fact with no other view than calling the attention of these South Carolina Houses to the matter, hoping that if any thing has been lacking either in their own management, or the management of Clerks not in strict accordance with punctual business transactions, they may apply the remedy. The merchants in this section would ship more extensively by the way of Charleston but for the difficulty they experience in receiving their goods from that place and particularly Camden. Wagoners sent down to the latter place often come back with grevious complaints of uncivil treatment and of the troubles they had in receiving their loads,—troubles easily obviated by a systematic attention to business.—*Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.*

Communicated.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Strolling through the up-country for a week or so, I tarried at Lancasterville a few days during Court. To all who like good cheer, quiet and comfortable lodgings, I commend the Hotel of Mr. ANDREW MAYER of that place—believing that the accommodations afforded his guests are not surpassed—if equalled—by any Hotel in the up-country. His beds are decidedly superior. Although I was there in the midst of the crowd and bustle of Court week, my room-mate concurs with me in the opinion, that the bed and room allotted us, could not be surpassed in cleanliness and comfort by any Public House in the State. Mr. MAYER is now somewhat celebrated for keeping one of the very best furnished Tables. It literally groans under its burden of choice dishes—of every thing that a Village market can afford. And the great wonder to me was, how a market so remote from head-quarters, could yield a supply so varied and abundant. These comforts, added to attentive servants, all directed by an obliging host, make one feel "perfectly at home."

If Mr. M. occupied a well constructed building, having large and convenient parlors and sitting rooms, I would hazard nothing in saying, that his Hotel would equal any to be found in our cities. His business habits, and success in catering for the public, indicate him as a suitable person, to supervise a much larger establishment than a village Hotel, and it is a matter of some surprise that his services have not long since been secured in some of our towns or cities. There was but one opinion prevailing in that large crowd, he managed somehow to accommodate during Court—that his table could not be better, and that he deserves the patronage and support of all who desire to sleep or fare well.

P.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd.	14 to 18		Lard,	lb	8 to 10
Bale Rope	lb	to 12	Lead,	lb	6 to 7
Bacon,	lb	9 to 12½	Molasses,	gall	31 to 40
Butter,	lb	18 to 20	Mackarel,	bbl	8 to 10
Brandy,	gall	28 to 35	Nails,	lb	4½ to 6
Beeswax,	lb	18 to 22	Oats,	bushel	75
Beef,	lb	4 to 5	Peas,	bushel	80
Cheese,	lb	12 15	Potatoes, sweet,	bu	50
Cotton,	lb	7½ to 11½	Irish	bu	1[illegible]
Corn,	bushel	91 to 106	Rye,	bushel	95 to 1
Flour,	bbl	6½ to 7	Rice,	bushel	3 to 4
Fodder,	cwt	150	Sugar,	lb	7 to 10
Hides, dry	lb	8 to 9	Salt,	sack	1[illegible]
Iron,	lb	5 to 6½	shot,	bag	1[illegible]
Lime,	bbl	2 to 2½	Tobacco,	lb	10 to 50
Leather, sole,	lb	17 to 23	Wheat,	bush	1

For Sheriff.

☞ **We are authorized to announce** THOMAS BASKIN, Esq., as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

April 22, 1850. 32 tf

☞ **We are authorized to announce** JOSEPH J. MICKLE, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.

April 8, 28 tf

☞ **We are authorized to announce** JOHN INGRAM, as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the ensuing election.

April 11 29 9t

☞ **The friends of Wm. F. Debruhl,** announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

April 15, 30 tf

☞ **We are authorised to announce** DUNCAN McLEOD, as a Candidate for Sheriff, of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.

April 15, 30 tf