

PROFESSIONS.

What a mistaken estimate of the true nobility of a profession that man makes who abandons the culture of the soil for the pursuit of trade, or for any of the "learned professions." All honest toil is honorable and dignified, just in proportion as it answers the necessities of man, and adds to human comfort and independence. The tiller of the soil, therefore, ranks first—he is the king of laborers—for the soil provides for the first and greatest necessities, food and raiment. The farmer standing in his furrow, is more substantially a king, than he who sits on a legal throne and depends for his daily bread on the tiller of the soil. The first is independent he creates for himself; the latter is dependent for all he eats, drinks or wears.

Next to the cultivator of the soil in essential nobility are the mechanic and artisan—the men whose brown hands build houses and ships, furnish the endless appliances of every day life. Who does most to bless mankind?—the shoemaker, who keeps our feet from the damp and cold; the man who covers our heads and fashions our garments; or he who, without creating for us a single comfort, calls himself a king and is a tyrant—consumer of the sweat and blood of nations? Does it need arguing to answer a simple question? Surely not. We can see at once that he is most noble in his pursuit who most relieves the necessities and advances the comforts of mankind. What man on the broad earth so imperial as the possessor of acres from which his own toil can draw a supply for every need. He is not forced to do homage to any being less than God, nor to depend upon any chances for livelihood.

The young man who leaves the cornfield for the merchant's desk, or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or ennoble his toil makes a sad mistake. He passed by that step from independence to vassalage. He barters a natural for an artificial pursuit, and he must be the slave of the caprice of customers and the chicane of trade either to support himself or acquire fortune. The more artificial a man's pursuit, the more debasing it is morally and physically. To test it contrast the merchant's clerk with the ploughboy. The former may have the most exterior polish, but the latter under his rough outside, possesses the truer stamina. He is the freer, franker, babbler and nobler man. Would that young men might judge of the dignity of labor by its usefulness and manliness, rather than by the superficial glosses it wears. Therefore, we never see a man's nobility in his kid gloves and toilet adornment, but in that sinewy arm, whose out lines browned by the sun, betoken a hardy, honest toiler under whose farmer or mechanic's vest a kindest heart may beat.—*New Yorker.*

More Anticipated Secessions to Rome.—We have good reason for believing that before many weeks have elapsed, the public will be startled by fresh announcements, in far greater numbers than before, secessions from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. We have heard the number mentioned, as likely sooner or later to secede, through the influence of Archdeacon Manning, at not less than 300.—Among those who are expected to undergo the process of transformation from Protestantism to Popery, are a number of clergymen, and several persons of high standing in society.

Mr. Wegg Prosser, the member for the county of Hereford assures us that there is no foundation for the report which has been current for some days, that he has joined the Church of Rome.—*London Morning Advertiser.*

True Greatness.—Those who are themselves conscious of desert are the last to claim that praise which belongs to others, and those who fill a capacity to acquire reputation, are even the most liberal in according it to others. It is only little stunted minds that are anxious to claim that glory which they only can gain by defrauding their associates. Liberal minds are not afraid even to resign what they can so easily acquire.

A BAND OF DESPERADOES BROKEN UP.—The Detroit papers of the 21st instant detail the particulars of one of the most villainous plots, just discovered there, ever heard of in this country. A gang of thirty or forty scoundrels, it seems, had associated together for the avowed purpose of counterfeiting, horse stealing, incendiarism, burglary, robbery—in short, from the capital crimes down to the pettiest larceny. The organization has been in operation for some eighteen months, and is only discovered now by a person who succeeded in getting the confidence of the banditti. At Leona, Centre, and Jackson, Michigan, on Friday last, no fewer than thirty-three of the scoundrels were arrested—among whom are three justices of the peace, five doctors, one judge, and four constables! Among other schemes of villainy to carry out, was one to blow up the Michigan Central railroad track and cars, by means of an ingeniously contrived torpedo. The prisoners were arrested on a writ from the United States Court, for stopping the mail, counterfeiting, &c., and will probably be detained until the next session of the court for that district.

New York Express.

Boston, April 25.—The free-soilers held a meeting last night, in the State street, and noisily rejoiced over the election of Mr. Sumner.—Cheers for Mr. Webster were moved and given. Henry Wilson and others spoke denouncing the compromise and urging the free-soilers to vote for Mr. Rantoul for Congress. Rockets were fired, from the office of the Common wealth. Bonfires were kindled in the streets, cannons fired, and every demonstration of rejoicing made by the successful party. Many adjoining towns were illuminated and a salute of 100 guns fired to-day by the free-soilers on Boston Common.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expense of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Tolier, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling," said Tolier, "only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them."

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

The Savannah Morning News of Monday says:

For several days past the city has been rife with rumors about the expedition against Cuba, supposed to be on foot, and the government officials have exhibited a great amount of zeal in their efforts to ferret out the actors in the business, and to preserve the neutrality of the nation. The steamer Welaka, Capt. Blankenship, was chartered yesterday, and sailed last night for the south with W. H. C. Mills, Deputy U. S. Marshall, and other officials on board, in pursuit of the expedition, which it is reported, is concentrating somewhere on the coast. We will not now mention the rumors that are current in the city.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Southern Standard, a new paper issued at Columbus, (Lowndes Co.) Miss., gives the following encouraging news from the adjoining county, (Monroe) whose county town, Aberdeen, has been considered a strong hold of the secessionists in that quarter.

There is a fine state of feeling in the county of Monroe. The cause of Southern rights is advocated there by the ablest men in the county. Speeches are made nearly every evening to large and respectable crowds, and we feel assured (for we know the people) that a most thorough revolution is going on in public opinion.

The Union meeting held at Aberdeen on Tuesday last, was considered a failure by the secessionists. The failure is attempted to be excused on the plea that the "people did know the time" it was to be held. It had been advertised for several weeks and announced in various other ways—yet the people did not "know the time." The joke is a good one.

Shocking Cruelty.—A few days, since Mr. E. Willets, who resides at Birmingham, Oakland county, who was on his way from the Utica insane asylum, having in charge his son, a lad of 18 years, who had lately been discharged from that institution as incurable, stepped out at a station on the central line of railroad through New York, to obtain some refreshments for the lad, leaving him sitting quietly on his seat.

On returning, Mr. Willets found the train in motion and got into a car behind the one which he left; here he found an acquaintance, with whom he conversed for a minute or two, and then passed on to the cars in which he had left his son. On reaching it he found the seat vacant and the poor boy gone.

On making inquiry, the conductor told him that he had put a young man off the train, some distance back who would not pay his fare nor give an account of himself.

The anxious father stopped at the next station, returned and found the mangled body of his son lying on the track.

He had paid his own fare, and that of his son to Buffalo.—*Detroit Journal.*

Free Soilers in Old Tammany.—From New York we learn that, after a very warmly contested struggle, the Free Soilers have succeeded in defeating the Old Hunkers, and getting possession of Tammany Hall. This is what they have been aiming at for years, and they have succeeded at last, so that John Van Buren can go into the wigwam once more. In the election of Sachems, on Monday night, they elected their whole ticket with the exception of one candidate.

TAKING BACHELORS.—In the Pennsylvania House, Mr. Walker has presented a petition asking that unmarried men may be taxed one dollar per head, for school purposes, to be devoted to the education of illegitimate children. The petition was read and referred to a committee of bachelors over thirty years old, with Mr. Fritz as chairman.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS.—We learn from a very respectable bank clerk that there are quite a large number of counterfeit gold dollars in circulation in this city, which are executed with so much mechanical skill as to render detection extremely difficult, to those familiar with gold coin. By resorting to the means of a chemical process, or the infallible test offered by the most correct gold balances, any one may be secured from imposition. Let storekeepers, business men generally, and the police especially, look sharp.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Joint Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of Capital punishment, reported, on Thursday, a bill for the abolition of the death penalty, and providing that the offences punishable by death under the present code, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

The Richmond Whig, and some other discoverers of mares' nests, have been agitated and aggravated at a story of their own manufacture, that Sir Henry Bulwer, the British minister, had gone to South Carolina to negotiate a treaty of alliance with her.

It turns out that instead of doing that, he has been engaged in a conspiracy, or compromise, with a set of jovial Scotchmen in New York, to appropriate and divide the fish, fowl, fruits, pastries, and wines of that luxurious city.

It is evident that Sir Henry, instead of forming an alliance with South Carolina, is aiming to strengthen the British empire by a union with the North, well knowing that a Southern confederacy, controlling the cotton crops and the mouth of the Mississippi, would regulate the number of shirts and loaves of bread that John Bull consumes. Sir Henry has therefore gone to New York, to see how far old England can rely on the Northern States for supplies, and he has very naturally tested the quality of her productions at a grand dinner.

We hope neither Great Britain nor the North will be alarmed. The South will permit both of them to live. She wants Great Britain to do her finer manufactures, and the North the coarser. She will want to use them both, and will treat both of them well if they behave themselves.—*Southern Press.*

There are those always ready to give advice, but never willing to receive it.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Seven Days Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA
COTTON AGAIN DECLINED!
Sales 25,000 bales.

New York, April 30.

The British Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax last night, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 19th inst.

We learn from her advices that the Arctic and Franklin had arrived out.

Cotton was very dull and had declined an eighth, and even at that reduction was very difficult of sale, it being nearly impossible to effect any negotiations at all in it, as in consequence of the advices brought by the Arctic, stating that the crop is much larger than was anticipated, public opinion is decidedly against the market. The sales of the week were over 25,000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 527,000 bales.

Our Cotton Market.

Since the news by the Africa, we are obliged to quote from 5 1-2 to 9 3-4.

VALEDICTORY.

It is with some regret, that we bid a temporary "Good bye" to the Editorial chair, and yield into the able hands of our copartner the lettered reins of the Journal. For several reasons, we feel as if shut out from having a friendly and social talk with our readers each week, as heretofore, and for a time, we will be severed from a body of Gentlemen, as pure and exalted as any that can be found,—we mean the Editors in South Carolina. Yet, we are soothed by the reflection that in one short month, we will again enter the arena, to do battle in the cause of Southern Rights, as Editor of the "Southern Republic," Camden S. C. Until then, a friendly good bye to all, hoping that we will all be connected as Editor and Patron again.

CHARLES A. PRICE.

From the above, it will be seen that I have purchased from Mr. Price, his interest in the Camden Journal, and hereafter, will be charged solely with its management and control. Feeling grateful to our numerous friends for their patronage so kindly extended to the late firm, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by discharging to the best of my ability, the duties which are expected of me. As I intend to devote my time almost entirely to the paper, I hope to be able to make it acceptable to my friends and patrons, I shall spare no pains to accomplish this end.

THOS. J. WARREN.

Vocal Music.

It will be seen by his advertisement in another column, that Mr. SMITH, who has been for some time engaged in Columbia in teaching Vocal Music with much success, is now in our town for the purpose of forming a class or classes. Mr. S. is a South Carolinian and is prepared to exhibit the most satisfactory references. His system is represented by competent judges, to be "simple and gradually progressive, combining good practice with the development of the theory of his pleasing art." His introductory lecture, explanatory of his mode of teaching, will be given this evening at the Presbyterian Lecture Room.

When certain persons abuse us, let us ask ourselves what description of character it is that they admire. We shall often find this a very consolatory question. For example, when Brownlow, the Horse Jockey, Whig Editor, or any one else abuses the Camden Journal, we have only to philosophize after this fashion, recollecting that, the praise of such would be equivalent to scandal in the eyes of truth and justice. Our shield is impervious to the darts of malignant envy of those whom we can never fear nor respect.

All a Hoax.

The "intercepted despatch" of her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Mr. Bulwer, is pronounced by Mr. Matthew, the British Consul at Charleston, as "a mere fabrication." Thus this mysterious matter has been set at rest, and the Boston Celt, we suppose will remain silent on the subject.—Our opinion is, that they are getting too smart entirely in Boston.

The Weather and the Crops.

From many quarters, we hear unfavorable accounts of the weather, and prospects for planting. We are aware of the fact, that in our own section, the cold weather which we have recently had, will prove very unpropitious for the crops. We hear from planters in this and the adjoining Districts, that the prospects are truly discouraging. In many instances, crops have been, and will be required to be planted over. We append the following extracts, which we find copied in our exchanges:

The New Orleans Picayune of the 24th says: "We have been for several days under the influence of cold, disagreeable weather, and accounts from all parts of the country tell the same story. The weather has been very unpropitious for the crops over a wide region. We have telegraphic accounts from Tennessee of frost there night before last. The Georgia papers last received says that there were cold rains there early last week, and similar accounts reach us from Alabama. The Hayneville Chronicle (Lowndes county Ala.) says that since the 7th the heavy rains have been doing much injury in that region. On the nights of the 8th and 15th there were slight frosts followed by north winds, doing as much injury as a killing frost. The young cotton, it was understood, was dying, and it was apprehended a good stand was out of the question. The seed that had not come up, in consequence of the packing of the earth from the rains, would, it was feared, rot in the ground. We are fearful that we shall receive had ac-

counts of the effects of the recent cold snap from the upper parts of our own State, Mississippi and from Arkansas."

Extract of a letter received in Savannah from Danielton, So. Ca., dated April 23d, 1851.

"The cool nights, overflow of our cotton lands, the large frost on yesterday morning, together with the great scarcity of seed, rendering our present prospects for the crop very discouraging. Cotton seed cannot be had in this neighborhood for one dollar per bushel. In fact, I do not think enough could be obtained at any price to plant four hundred acres."

The following is a good and pious sentiment, but unfortunately, the wish is but seldom regarded. "May our principal men, be men of principle."

THE METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—This much talked of case, a result of the separation of the church, has finally been set down for a hearing in the United States Court in New York city, on the 13th of May next. Counsel for the complainants, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are Daniel Lord, of New York, Revery Johnson, of Maryland, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. For the defence, the Methodist Episcopal Church, E. L. Francher, and George Wood, of New York, and Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts.

The New York Courier gives the proceeds of an invoice of goods shipped by a firm of that city to California, the prime cost of which was \$120. The sum realized on it was \$533.50, about 400 per cent. The charge, however, for freight, storage, auction duties, &c. amounted to \$533.36, leaving a balance due on the original shipment of 14 cents, which, with 36 cents more, were used up in paying the postage from San Francisco on the letter conveying an account of the transaction.

The receipts for toll on the three miles now completed of the Hamburg and Edgefield plank road, is stated by the Hamburg Republican to be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

TEXAS.—The Victoria Advocate of 18th ult., says: "The late rains, taken in connection with the general wetness, have had a favorable influence upon the crops in this region. We feel confident our planters can boast a better stand of both cotton and corn, than has ever before been known in Texas."

Rumored Vacancy on the Bench.—We have heard it rumored that his Honor Judge Evans, intends resigning his seat on the Bench at the next session of the Legislature.

State Rights Republican.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—The Richmond Republican of some days back states that all the principal mercantile houses of Richmond were about to send out agents to Europe, for the purpose of obtaining their goods direct from foreign countries. The Virginia merchants seem by this, to be somewhat in advance of Virginia politicians, and may possibly aid the latter to remember that they have a country of their own, which, as things go, is not exactly the Federal Union.

We learn that the principal importing merchants of Charleston will this summer go to Europe and lay in their stocks for the coming season to be imported direct. It is a good beginning, and will we doubt not find imitators in the merchants of other Southern cities, as well as meet the sympathy and support of the Southern people.—*Mercury.*

PERSONAL.

One or two of the submission organs of Georgia have recently indulged in certain strictures, pointing at one of the editors of this Journal, on account of his not being a citizen of this State, which he has hitherto treated with the contempt they deserved; but the Southern Patriot of Greenville, having deemed fit to strike a note on the same key, in justice to himself he respectfully asks the attention of the readers of this Journal to the following brief remarks:

The Patriot of the 25th ult., in an article entitled "Who are arguing on the State secession?" says:

"In some instances foreigners—unnaturalized foreigners—have dared to dictate to native-born Carolinians, and preach to them honor and patriotism in destroying their government, and unsettling the principle of liberty."

Now, the associate editor of this journal is as is well known to his cotemporaries through, out the State, an Englishman by birth—an Irishman by descent. Nor has he made any concealment of the fact. It is true, that his residence in this country has not entitled him to the boon of naturalization, but the preliminary notice has long since been given by him, to the proper authorities in this town, of his intention to apply for it at the legal period, and he ardently awaits the time, when, what he denied him at his birth, the usages of his adopted State will grant him—the rights and privileges of a citizen of a free country.

For years connected with the literary profession, on his arrival in this State, the only one he has visited, he naturally sought similar employment. Success crowned his efforts in pursuit of it, and he found himself associated with the editorial department of this office, in which he had invariably exerted himself to the utmost extent of his feeble ability, to do his duty conscientiously. Had he, however, thought that a free expression of his opinions would have been denied him in South Carolina, to other shores would he have directed his steps, inasmuch as he prizes "the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties."

Painfully aware of the wrongs the birthplace of his forefathers—the green soil of Erin—was and is now enduring at the hands of an unscrupulous consolidated power, which knows no control, he sympathized with the condition in which he found his adopted State, and felt a pride that his pen—feeble though it be—was permitted to be wielded against her oppressors—but in the discharge of his functions as a journalist, it is his boast to say, he is independent; and where he deems it necessary, he claims it as a right—nay, a duty—to suggest: a

mouse once liberated a lion. Yet his own consciousness of the inferiority of his powers, apart from that sense of propriety, from which, he trusts, he never has nor ever shall deviate, forbids him to approximate even to the verge of dictation. The opinions he expresses are those of a majority of the citizens of the State, and uphold, not "unsettle the principles of liberty."

Finally, his home is now in South Carolina, and there, in all probability, will be his grave. With her prosperity are his interests identified, and should the time come that she should require his own-life services on the field, they will be cheerfully tendered even unto death; in the meantime, he respectfully claims, as the inalienable right of every white man, the privilege of expressing his opinions freely on all points, so long as they shall not be detrimental to the honor or liberty of his adopted State.

Palmetto State Banner.

From the Democratic Review.

Among the many improvements in the means of communication which have been prosecuted in the last few years, Plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little work by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson River, and the Erie, is of great interest, and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first Plank Road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1847, but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prosecuted. There now exists as follows:

PLANK ROADS IN OPERATION.			
No. of Roads.	Miles.	Average cost per mile.	Total.
Canada	412	\$1,750	\$720,000
N. York	19	2,100	\$39,900

Very nearly four millions of dollars have been expended in New York upon these roads and the resulting advantages are immense.—The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansingburgh Road pays 10 per cent. semi-annual the Erie and Burlington on 20 per cent. and we believe none in operation pay less than 10 per cent. and none of the stocks can be bought in the market.

The importance of Plank Roads in farming regions becomes self evident, when it is stated that on the Salina Road a two horse team drew six tons of iron twelve miles without unusual strain. Four and a half tons is an ordinary load and a team will travel with it eight hours per day, four miles an hour, day after day.—A farmer in a heavy country stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in labor of clearing horses. In all localities where these roads are in operation, land rises greatly in value. On the Salina Road, farm land rose from \$9 to \$15 per acre; on the Syracuse Road, the increase was \$10 per acre. It will be observed, that an amount of property equal to \$1,000,000 bearing a high rate of interest, has been created and that property has added in addition several millions to the value of the land through which it runs, and that all this property is now saving from the old cost of transportation.

The Last Dog Story.—Mr. Luke Horton, of South Eighth street, keeps a dog called La Vega, an ill-favored, fierce-eyed brute, whose untidy habits and cross-grained temper cause him to be held in detestation by the family in general, and by Mrs. Horton, his mistress, in particular. La Vega, however, is a great favorite with his master. About a week ago, Mrs. Horton became exasperated on account of some unendurable offence committed by La Vega, and privately bargained with an old collector of soap-fat, the Walker, who, for a dollar fee, agreed to take the dog off and "render him up" into tallow, or otherwise relieve Mrs. Horton from the annoyance of his presence.

Mr. Horton, on coming home to dinner inquired for La Vega, and was chagrined with the information that his troublesome pet had absconded. For some days the absence of La Vega gave occasion for much rejoicing in the household, and even the grief of Mr. Horton for his loss was made the subject of many a sly joke in his domestic establishment. Mrs. H. congratulated herself excessively on that lucky thought of hers, which cleared the house of that odious brute; and though a lady who thinks a good deal of a dollar, she did not grudge the money, since it gained her object so effectually. In the mean time La Vega was detained a close prisoner in the cellar of the soap factory—amusing himself by snapping at the rats which coursed about the premises, and sustained himself like Napoleon at Elba, with the belief that the objects of his destiny were not yet accomplished.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Horton appeared at the breakfast table with a beaming countenance. "Well, my dear, good news!" said he to Mrs. H. "What is 'it'?" asked the lady, with some secret misgiving. "I've got La Vega back again! Advertised for him in the Ledger; offered a reward for his recovery; this morning he was brought home by Abe Walker," "Heavens!" ejaculated Mrs. Horton; "what did you have to pay for him?" "Only eleven dollars," replied Horton, "one for the advertisement, and ten to old Abe for bringing him back." "Merciful goodness!" replied the unsympathizing wife. "Eleven dollars, (enough to buy a silk dress), for the recovery of such a nasty cur! and to think that I gave the black rascal a dollar for taking him off!" This inadvertent confession caused a matrimonial duel; the report of which we omit, as it might appear stale and common place to some of our married readers.

By this little canine speculation, all parties were gainers. Abe Walker, the cunning darky, gained ten dollars; the advertising sheet gained one, and Mr. and Mrs. Horton gained some valuable experience, which will teach them the importance of mutual confidence between wedded parties.—*Sandusky Democrat.*

GETTING INTO BED WITH A CORPSE.

A few months since, a son of Erin, about nine o'clock one evening, called at a country inn, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and demanded lodgings for the night. It was evidently from his appearance and actions that he in liquor had been quite jolly companions throughout the day. The landlord was a lazy, good-natured soul, and had imbibed rather freely that day himself.