

Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

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CAMDEN JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS J. WARREN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.
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THE WEEKLY 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 subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. 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 advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid or receive attention.

The following gentlemen are Agents for the Journal: W. C. CARTER, General Agent. Col. T. W. HERR, Jacksonville, Lancaster Dist. S. H. ROBERTS, Esq., Lancasterville, S. C. C. C. McCORMICK, Carthage, N. C. W. C. MOORE, Esq., Camden, S. C. And Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

WILLIAM C. MOORE,
BANK AGENT,
And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant
CAMDEN, S. C.
REFERENCES—W. E. JOHNSON, Esq. Maj. J. M. DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

C. MATHESON,
BANK AGENT,
AL HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL
B. W. CHAMBERS,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,
AND
Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,
CAMDEN, S. C.

F. ROOT,
AUGUSTINE,
CAMDEN, S. C.
PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE,
FACTOR,
And General Commission Merchant,
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.
Aug. 26. 68

J. S. B. KERSHAW,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.
Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R. WORKMAN,
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.
(Office immediately in rear of the Court House.)
WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF
Darlington and Sumter Districts.
Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26

CHARLES A. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAMDEN, S. C.
Will practice in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts.
Feb. 4

C. A. PRICE,
Magistrate,
OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

COURTENAY & WIENGES,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND DEALERS IN
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Opposite the Post Office.
Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.
S. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

To Rent.
THAT brick dwelling and store, next to the "Mansion House," now occupied by T. Bonnell. Apply to J. B. KERSHAW, Esq.
Dec 24 101

ROBERT LATTA.
LATE THE FIRM OF DICKSON & LATTA.
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a variety of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, which he will sell low for cash—Two doors above the Planters' Hotel, and immediately opposite James Dunlap's, Esq.
Camden, S. C. March 18th, 1851. 22

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Note of Hand, given by me to Mr. Thomas Barkin, for the amount of Three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.) dated 12th March, as I do not intend paying it.
W. R. YOUNG.
March 21, 23

Notice.
ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Martha E. Wilson deceased, will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Mr. John Rosser, who is authorized to act as agent in my absence.
PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE, Adm.
Nov. 12, 1850. 80

WHISKEY, RUM AND BRANDY.
50 Bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
50 bbls. New England Rum
5 casks Domestic Brandy
40 doz. Old Madeira Wine
60 doz. Port and Ale, in quarts and pints
Received and for sale by
JOHN W. BRADLEY.
Jan

Family Groceries.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified light and brown light N. Orleans and Muscovado.
COFFEE.—Old Government Java, Rio, Laguaira, Chocolate, Broua, Cocos.
TEA.—Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Silverleaf Young Hyson, Orange Pehoe and Golden Chap.
FLOUR.—Baltimore in Bbls., Extra Family Flour in Bags from selected Wheat. Buckwheat.
RICE.—Whole, Macaroni, Farina, Currie Powder.
SOAP.—Chemical, Olive, Chinese Washing Fluid, Castile, Colgate, Fancy.
HAMS.—Baltimore Sugar cured, Dried Beef, Pickled Beef, Mackerel, No. 1. in Kits, Salmon do., Halibut, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines in whole, half and quarter boxes, Herring, Potted Yarrow do.
PICKLES.—From Grouse & Blackwell, Underwood and Lewis.
KETCHUPS.—Worcestershire, Harvey, John Bull Tomatoe, Walnut, Mushroom, King of Oude's, Sahu, Pepper and Paoh Vinger, W. Wine do., Cider do., English and French Mustard, Spanish Olives, Capers, Anchovy Essences for flavoring.
PRESERVES.—Peaches, Apricots, Prunes in their own Juice, Pineapple, Limes, Prunes, West Indies do., Strawberry Jam, Figs, Raisins, Prunes.
CANDLES.—New Bedford Sperm, Solar do Adamantine, Wax, colored do.
Received and for sale by
SHAW & AUSTIN.

New Fall Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of
Groceries, Domestic, &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
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel
Corn, Flour, Oats, Salt
Swedes Iron of all sizes
Powder, Shot, Lead, Soaps, Starch, Candles
Fine and common Tobacco
Bagging, Rope and Twine.
Men and boy's Wagon Saddles
Riding and Waggon Bridles
Hames, Collars, Riding and Waggon Whips
—ALSO—
Crockery, Glass and Hardware
Collars, best Axes, Nails, assorted size
Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks
Negro Cloths,
Bleached and brown Home-puns
Bed, Negro and Riding BLANKETS
—ALSO—
A few cases of men and boys Hats and Caps
With all other articles usually found in a well-supplied Grocery and Hardware store, all of which will be sold exceedingly low for cash.
B. W. CHAMBERS.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 3. 70

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment 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:
Loaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses
Java, Assam and Rio Coffee
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Tea
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarter
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cheese
Soap and Starch, assorted
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Powder, Shot and Lead
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings
Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm, Oil and Wm. do
—ALSO—
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburghs
Together with a large assortment of
Bagging, Rope and Twine.
J. W. BRADLEY.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.
\$7 Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of **GROceries**, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:
Fulton Market Beef
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use;
Rio and Java Coffee; crushed and brown Sugars;
New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, filberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.
—ALSO—
A few doz. old Port Wine, Heidsieck best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.
Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler.
An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motto.
As you find me,
So recommend me.
E. G. ROBINSON.
Proprietor.
Camden, February 7th, 1851. 11

1 Case Olives stuffed with Anchovies. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.
50 BOXES CHEESE received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.

THE SOUTHERN STORE.

ALL who wish Bargains, are invited to call at K. S. MOFFAT'S new **Southern Store**, third house above the Bank 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
Blue Denims and Marlborough Stripes
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Cloths and fancy Cassimeres
Negro Ke-seys; Bed and Negro Blankets
Mous. De'aines, Ginghams, &c.
Groceries.
Brown, Loaf, crushed and clarified Sugar
Rio and Java Coffees
New Orleans and West India Molasses
Mackerel, 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 saws
Vices, anvils and blacksmith's bellows
Nails, brads, tacks and spigs
Knob, pad closet and stock locks
Iron squares, compasses and plane irons
Brushes, blacking, cotton and wool cards
Broadaxes and steelyards; pots and skillets
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 exceedingly low for cash.
The highest market prices paid for cotton and other country produce.
Dec. 24. K. S. MOFFAT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Thos. J. Warren, Esq., immediately opposite the **Masonic Hall**, where he may always be found ready and happy to see and accommodate his friends and the public, to any article in the line of **CHEAP SADDLERY and HARNESSES**; having on hand a fresh and good supply, I am prepared to offer them on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.
Saddles of every quality and price, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Spurs, Bridle and Harness Bits, and Trimmings of all styles and descriptions, Collars, Brushes, Curry Combs.
Harness made to order and warranted of the very best style and quality.
Wagon Harness and Bits, and Trace Chain cheaper than any else in town. Together with Valices and Carpet Bags, and all other articles usually kept for sale in a **Saddlery and Harness** establishment.
I am thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and beg that it may be continued and abundantly increased, as I am prepared to execute all orders for work, in my line, with neatness and dispatch, and at prices which cannot be objected to; as I am willing to follow the golden rule—"Live, and let Live."
F. J. OAKS.
Jan. 17, 1851. 5

Bounty Land to Soldiers.

By a late act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1790 in case of the death of the Soldier, to their widows and minor children.
The undersigned being permanently located at the city of Washington, and possessing a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the requirements of the Government Officers, is prepared to attend to procuring Bounty Land Warrants without jeopardy or delay, and at but little expense to claimants.
Land Warrants located on the best Western Lands, and the Land sold, if desired, on the most advantageous terms.
Claims for Invalid, Revolutionary and Navy Pensions, Back pay, Lost Horses, and every other description of claims against the General Government adjusted with promptness and despatch.
Persons desiring information of friends who are or have been in the Army or Navy, will forward to him all the particulars known of their service, together with a fee of one dollar, and their enquiries will be replied to by return mail.
Address, (post paid),
CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington City, D. C.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. TUCKER for the collection of claims, I shall be happy to attend to any business committed to our care. It is also well to remember, that all who have claims, had better collect them before we secede. Office in the Court House.

C. A. PRICE.
Camden, S. C., March 4, 1851. 18

Darlington Hotel, DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOREN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.
All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.
Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.
The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.
Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.
Nov. 1, 1850. 86

Bounty Land.

THE subscriber will prosecute claims for Land or Pensions, on reasonable terms. Soldiers and officers, in the Mexican war, in the War of 1812, the Florida war, and other Indian wars, are entitled to Bounty Land. J. B. KERSHAW, Att'y at Law.
Dec. 24, 1851

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

From the Charleston Mercury.

Address of the Southern Rights Association of the South Carolina College.

To the Students in the Colleges and Universities, and to the young men, throughout the Southern States.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-STUDENTS: We have been invited by the Southern Rights Association, organized by students in the University of Virginia, to form an association similar to their own, to protect the rights, liberties and institutions of the Southern States. We obey the invitation, not merely because we deem it wise and patriotic, in the present condition of the Southern States, but because the invitation itself comes to us from a source we have ever been accustomed to regard with the highest respect Virginia has, in times past, led the counsels of the South. If she is to lead the South no more,—if she has become the counsellor of a base submission to the wrongs she taught us to defy and resist as unendurable, we mourn her position; and turning from the humiliating present, look to that past where she is all glorious. By her wisdom and energy, the first brave struggle was made for the rights and liberties secured by the Constitution against the usurping despotism of Consolidation. She first blew the hagle of resistance to the alien and sedition laws. She first vindicated the rights of the States, by her masterly expositions in 1798 and 1799, and interposed her power to rescue them from the insolent federalism of those dark days. She gave us those great Revolutionary Presidents, under whose benign administration, liberty and prosperity, went hand in hand together; and the love of the Union, instead of inspiring that jealous watchfulness, which all experience declares necessary to check abuses in Governments, and to preserve liberty, grew up in the Southern mind to be a blind and unreasoning passion.

Looking, then, to the past, we bow with veneration to all counsels coming from Virginia. We obey the recommendations of the Southern Rights Association of her University, and extend to her students the right hand of fellowship—not nervous, we trust—to redeem our plighted faith to them, or the lost equality and liberties of the South.

Young men of the South!—we are, indeed, fallen on evil days. That inevitable decay which awaits all nations, or that redemption which so seldom lifts up fallen liberty, is soon to be our destiny. We have not like our fathers, "scented tyranny in the tainted gale." Like them, we have not disdained to permit even the touch of its foul pollution. No petty tax of three-pence a pound on tea now arouses our resistance. Even threats of military coercion to cement tyranny by blood—which brought from our fathers but one response, the stern grasp of the sword; seem to fall stingingless on the Southern heart. We have submitted so long to injustice and oppression, that neither submission burns with shame, nor insult fires with an intolerable sense of dishonor. How else shall we account for the long and passive endurance of the Southern States, to the oppression of the General Government? For the last thirty years, it has heaped upon us, an hundredfold increased in aggravation, the very oppression our fathers resisted, and vanquished by a seven years war.

The people of South Carolina, the people of Virginia, and of the other States, denied that it was consistent with self-government and liberty in taxation, that they should be taxed by any power beyond themselves. The claim of the British Parliament to tax them, in all cases whatsoever, was, in their view, submitted to, establishing a tyranny over them. The mockery of a representation in Parliament, which was not strong enough to control or prevent any taxes Parliament might propose to lay on them, they disdainfully rejected. Self-taxation alone gave them the power to protect their property—alone gave them liberty in taxation; and, with this alone, would they be satisfied. And yet, what has been the nature of the taxes which every man in the Southern States opposed to the protective policy has been paying, by the laws of the General Government, since he arrived at manhood? Neither he nor his representatives have assented to them. Our representation in Congress, too feeble to protect us, has only served to give the semblance of constitutionality to those robber laws, in the shape of protective tariffs, by which the South has been taxed for the benefit of the North—the Southern planter and farmer for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer. By this policy, millions of the property of the Southern people have been annually wrested from them, and transferred to the people of the North. Congress claims to be just as omnipotent over us, in the power of taxation, as the British Parliament; whilst in the purposes for which we have been taxed, the British Parliament was far more just and liberal. It proposed to tax us only to assist in paying the debt which Great Britain had incurred in defending us, as her colonies, against a common foe. But Congress taxes us, so far as the protective features of the tariff law are concerned, for no purpose in which we are beneficially interested. We are simply plundered for the benefit of others. We are taxed to enrich favored capitalists, engaged in manufactures, in a favored section of the Union.—There, also, are expended four-fifths of the public revenue; there, also, a monopoly to the navigation interest has been obtained.

In the free States, too, the effort has been continually made to lavish the public domain, and to exhaust the treasury on works of internal improvement. In fact, the whole governmental, from its foundation, in all its pecuniary operations, has been perverted from its original design, of being a common and equal benefit to all sections of the Union, to build up and enrich the North at the expense of the South. The South has been re-colonized to all intents and purposes by the North. We have not tax-

ed ourselves. We have not ruled ourselves.—Both in the imposition and expenditure of taxes, we have been ruled by the North, contrary to the whole spirit of the Constitution, and every dictate of justice and liberty. Under the forms of free-government, we have been practically laboring under a most oppressive despotism.

Now, it appears to us necessary to understand this great feature of our condition, before we can account for the subsequent aggressions and insults, which have been heaped upon us. Submission to tariffs, which have all been protective in principle, has cast us down from our original position of equality and freedom with the people of the Northern States.—It robbed us of that liberty in taxation, which the Revolution of 1776 aimed to secure. Is it at all surprising, that after submitting to be plundered in our income, the North should see no obstacle but its own will, to our being plundered of any other property we may possess? By our submission to the tariff laws, we practically surrender to them the mastery of our property. Why then should we not take a portion of the capital as well as the income? Why should they not take from us our property in our territories, or emancipate the slaves of the South? Abolition has thus sprung from our territories from the tariff and abolition. In our complicated condition of mortification, shame and infamy, we can now see the fruits of our own base abandonment of our rights. We have raised up the fell spirit of abolition, and invited by our imbecility and cowardice, our expulsion from our territories.

Yet, shall we now submit, as we have done to the tariff, to the designs of abolitionism in our expulsion from our territories? In the spirit of freemen so utterly dead in the South, that no wrongs can awaken us to resistance? Never, in the history of nations, have any people pretending to liberty, submitted to outrages so great and dishonoring, as those which characterize that foul "budget" of lies and oppressions, called "the Compromise."

We won California and New Mexico. We of the South won them by our counsels, won them by our arms. We made the war by which they were acquired, and we sustained it in Congress and in the field to its triumphant and glorious consummation. Had the South not been in the Union, or had she not pressed on the Mexican war, who believes that the North could have entered on its perils, or have acquired these territories?

And now, their equals in the Confederacy, and more than their equals in our sacrifices to acquire them, we are to be thrust out from every foot of these magnificent domains. The mode in which this wrong has been accomplished, is of no moment to any but those who are content with the flimsiest subterfuges to hide their cowardice or treachery. Indirect fraud can no more reconcile a brave man to the desecration of his rights, than direct or open aggression. On the contrary, it may only deepen the indignation which inspires the determination for redress. Congress indeed did not directly by law preclude the Southern slaveholder from settling with his slaves in California, but it did the same thing indirectly. Under an administration hostile to the rights of the South, California is made to apply to be admitted as a State into the Union, with a constitution precluding slavery. Under the pretext, that the people have a right to rule themselves, a handful of migrants from all climes and nations, inhabiting a small portion of this territory, large enough for six great States, undertake to exclude from it a portion of its common proprietors, the Southern people. Congress ratifies the fraud. Congress gives validity to the Constitution thus made for California, which had no validity before, and thus renders the Wilmot Proviso triumphant throughout her boundaries. The same policy of indirection is carried out to exclude the South from Utah and New Mexico. They are not, like California, admitted as States into the Union; they are organized into Territories, and nothing is said precluding slavery, in the law ordaining Territorial Government. Lo! how the South has triumphed, say the mean apologists in the South, of Northern cunning and rapacity. Triumphant, and yet excluded! excluded by Mexican laws existing over these Territories, before they became our property, and which they left unrepaid! Legislation by Congress to exclude us, is thus unnecessary, and for this cause alone does not prevail. An Executive pledge to enforce these Mexican laws for our exclusion, is left to accomplish this result, by the appointment of Judicial and Executive officers, who will carry out this policy. He has accordingly appointed such officers; and we stand excluded by all the power of the General Government from entering these Territories. This is the consummation of non-intervention, which means only exactly such intervention as is deemed necessary to exclude the South from all participation in our acquisitions. We had thought that it was the great duty of all Governments to protect persons and property. For these ends alone Governments exist. A Government which does not protect property, is entitled to no support. It ought not to exist a day. Yet the Government of the United States has not only failed to protect the slave property of the South in the territories belonging to them, in common with the other States in the Union, but has, by its positive legislation, robbed them of a portion of these territories themselves. Did not falsehood and oppression usually go together, we might well be amused under such circumstances, at the brazen profligacy and audacity, which proclaims the Wilmot Proviso is dead, the South triumphant in her exclusion from California, Utah and New Mexico. It is impossible for sophistry or mendacity to disguise the truth. We have been despoiled. We have been insulted, dishonored and disgraced.