# Semi-Weekly Camden Iournal.

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# NUMBER 61

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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 schwegment insertion. It the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, that thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent in-sertion. Single insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all adver-timements, 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. mortal communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

cure attention.

C. MATHESON, BANK AGENT.

AT HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL

B. W. CHAMBERS, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

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

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. PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE,

FACTOR,

And General Commission Merchant, ACCOMMODATION WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C. Liberal advances made on consignments of Pro-duce, and prompt attention given to the forward-ing of Goods, at the lowest rates.

Aug. 26. JUS. 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 nearly opposite A. Young's Book Store.) WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF Darlington and Sumter Districts.

Business entrusted to him with meet with prompt July 26 and careful attention.

A. G. BASKIN, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity, Office in Rear of Court House, CAMDEN, S. C. Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and

CAMDEN, S. C. WILL PRACTICE in Kershaw and the adjoining )istricts. Feb. 4 C. A. PRICE, Magistrato. OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C. Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance. BY THE Commercial Insurance Company, OF CHARLESTON, S. C. CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN. OFFICE, NO. 1, BROAD-STREET. WILLIAM B. HERIOT. JAMES K. ROBINSON, HE GEO. A. TRENHULM, WM RUBERT CALDWELL, J. I TORS. HENRY T. STREET, WM. MCBURNEY, J. H. BRAWLEY, T. L. WRAGG, A. R. TAFT, A. M. LEE, Secretary. E. L. TESSIER, Inspector. B. C. PRE3SLEY, Solicitor. R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for Fire RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms. WM. D. McDOWALL. Camden .S C. ...May 5, 1891. 36 f **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. HAY Cutters and Corn Shellers of the most ap-proved patterns, just received by E. W. BONNEY. EXTRACTS, White Ginger, Citron, Currants, Leunon Syrup, and best Port Wine, for sale E. W. BONNEY. by MANSION HOUSE. CAMDEN, S. C. GARD. 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 pleuse all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His Honse will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best fur-nished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be sup-nied with the best the market affords. plied 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 pas-sengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motio. As you find me. So recommend me

**ROBERT LATTA'S** 

CAMDEN, S. C.

CHARLES A. PRICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SEPARATE STATE SECESSION PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A **GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.** SERIES OF ARTICLES. Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,

BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. II.

Ability of the State to maintain her independence.

We are now to consider the State, under a separate government, to maintain her respectability among nations, and to protect herself against aggressions.

Once out of the Union, what is to prevent ? The elements of strength in a state are compactness of territory, union of interest and feeling, pecuniary resources, and men of strong nerves and stout hearts. Some great men have said, that, "war has no sinews but those of good soldiers." And again : "a State to be great, must be of a military race ; or both by origin and disposition, warlike." There is much wisdom in these words. It is equally true, that mere force never yet subdued a spirited and intelligent race of men. A brave and determined people may he whipped, but, if united, they can never be subdued. History does not furnish a single example. It is a remark, worthy of its author,

"who overcomes By force, hath overcome but half his foe."

Nor do numbers always constitute the strength of a State. A Territory of moderate size, with a warlike population, affords ample bulwarks for protection and defence. Small States, by a prompt concentration of their power, can always exert a force greater in propor-tion than large States, and hence usually defend themselves beyond all expectation against large forces sent against them. "It is known," says a great Statesman,† "that it takes a much less force, in proportion, to subject a large country with a numerous population, than a small territory with an inconsiderable population." Apply these principles to our case .---South Carolina is strong in arms, and rich in soil. She has a territory of 31,000 square miles; wealth to the amount of \$250,000,000: and a military force of 55;000 men, who may be constantly employed in active service, without subtracting very largely from the agricultural industry of the State. And she will have "good soldiers." Are not our men of a "mili-tary race?" Are they not warlike both by "origin and disposition ?" Let our past histo-ry answer. We certainly have the "sinews of war;" and from the nature of our population and territory, we could keep in check at least 100,000 men that might be sent to invade us.1 This would, at once, render us a formidable power on our own soil, and the invader would hesitate long before undertaking to enter our borders. It is idle to say, that the State would not be able to maintain its independence.

But on a subject like this, an ounce of experience is worth a pound of speculation. Let us look to history. Many of the most thriving and powerful nations of antiquity, and of modern times, have been less in extent of territory than South Carolina. Take, for instance, the Republics of ATHENS, SPARTA and ROME. The territory of Attica, including the Islands, of which Athens was the Capitol, contained only 874 square miles; 135,000 citizens and alien residents; and 365,000 slaves (white,) with an aggregate wealth of about \$40,000,000. Sparta had a small area, with only 150,000 citizens, and 230,000 slaves. Its wealth, in the palmy days of the State, was very inconsiderable .-Yet the combined army of these little States, not larger than the military force of South Carolina, repulsed 300,000 Persians in a pitched battle,§ and drove back from their borders, the Persian invader with his million of soldiers. The resolution itself to meet this armed multitude must excite our highest admiration, and teach us an example worthy of imitation. The power of Rome arose in a single city and a smell adjacent territory; and when this great State was at its highest degree of strength and power, it embraced only the principal provinces of Italy, not exceeding, perhaps, in ex-tent, 50,000 square miles. It was in the meanwhile poor and without trade. Nothing but its warlike sons could have given it so complete an ascendency. In coming down to the period of the middle ages, we find, among the most prosperous and powerful States, the little Italian Republics of Venice, Genoa and Florence, with territories not larger, perhaps, than Edgefield District. There, too, was the small Republic of San Marino, which exists at this day, with an area 7,600-one of the most remarkable examples on record of the capacity of small States to preserve their independence and liberties. For centuries, it has stood amid the most dreadful political convulsions, and though invaded perpetually by the formidable powers of the Pope, which surround it, grew, as the historian tells us, "populous, happy and illustrious. This arose, we learn, from the honest simplicity and virtuous manners of its inhabitants. May we not aspire to the noble career of this gallant little State ? Look, also, to the present nations of Europe. On the map we discover some 45 States, less in extent of territory than South Carolina-Kingdoms and Republics, that only enjoy the blessings of liberty in a higher degree than most of the States around them, but maintain a high respectability among the nations of the earth. The reader will recognize among these, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Portugal,

Sardinia and Switzerland. Yet Belgium has an area of only 12,569 square miles ; Denmark, 22,000; Greece, 21,000; Holland, 11,000; Portugal, 39,000; Sardinia, 28,830; and Switzerland, 17,208. England itself, which has gradually risen in magnitude, till she has become at once the most wealthy and most powerful nation on the globe, has an area of only 51,500 square miles; being less than either Georgia or Florida. The above States not only achieved, but have maintained their independence. How do the numberless little Principalities, Duchies and Kingdoms in Germany, many of them not as large as Edgefield District, preserve their sovereignty and independence among Lubec, and Frankfort, only third rate towns, that have existed as independent sovereignties for centuries. True, they belong, at present, to the Germanic confederation; but this is a mere league of defence against external powers, not interfering with the sovereignty and free-dom of these cities. Yes! these Republics, not one of them having an area over 150 square miles, nor a population above 200,000, have long upheld, and do now maintain their individual sovereignties, enjoying the glorious sweets of liberty, in the neighborhood of large and powerful despotisms-under the very eyes of tyrants who have their standing armies of 150,000 and 300,000 men, and who frown upon every semblance of political freedom. Once members of a Confederacy, styled the "Hanseatic League," which comprized 85 States or Cities, and which, by its wealth and arms, ruled nearly the whole of Northern Europe, these little States have had the nerve to achieve their independence, and to maintain it under all the frowns and threats of despotism.

Yet the people of Carolina, with quadruple their wealth and military force, and more than centuple their territory, are actually heaitating, whether or not they shall give up their sover-eignty, and become the mere tributary allies of a Northern consolidated despotism. O, Tempora! O, Mores!

But in estimating the elements of success for a separate State Government, it is not proper to consider only our physical resources. The true strength of a nation rests as much, perhaps, on the operation of moral causes, as on the organization of physical power. The Government, which, by its reckless administration and lawless oppressions, has sown the seeds of discontent and faction, need not expect to exert the full measure of its strength or great-ness. For this to be done, especially in free countries, the moral energies of the people must be awakened. Among a great and free peo-ple, before the national mind can be urged to exert its full power and will, a plausible pretext must offer itself - a prospect of gain, or, at least, of some seeming good. Factions among us may combine for the accumulation of wealt. and power, but they will rarely unite to consume wealth by extravagant wars, unless driven to them in self-defence. The Federal Government, by arousing disaffections in the minds of the people, on the great sectional matters at issue before the country, has deranged its springs of power, so as necessarily to cripple its energies, if not entirely to paralize them, in any struggle it may wage relative to these sectional issues. And while its power thus becomes weakened, a common interest and safety must inevitably urge us, sooner or later, to that union of feeling and sentiment, that concert of will and action, which the desire for self-preservation never fails to inspire, and which are the chief sources of national strength. But another moral element of great force among civilized nations, and one which will surely redound to our advantage, is the power of public opinion. Under the bonds of modern commerce, and the refining influences of christianity, a sort of international ethics have sprung up, infusing into the minds of nations a more liberal sense of justice; which, added to the strong principle of self-preservation and selfadvantage, serves greatly to restrain the ag-gressive spirit of military, despotic nations.---Despots know that, under the enlightened diplomacy of modern times, every community of States, for their mutual welfare and safety, will use the utmost efforts to preserve a balance of power. They are beginning to learn, also, that, in time of high popular excitement, standing armies, how well so-ever disciplined, are not always to be relied on ; and that the spark of liberty, once kindled by the flash of firearms, is in danger of-soon lighting up the whole mass of the people, and extending to the soldiery itself. Hence the cautious timidity of the crowned heads of Europe, in the recent of only 21 square miles, and a population of outbreaks among their subjects, And nothing but the dread of public opinion-of a general Congress of Nations-of awakening sense of indignation throughout the European States and the civilized world, prevents the more despotic powers from interfering to suppress the liberal movements now going on in the smaller continental States. South Carolina may, with reason, count upon this moral element. All the Southern slaveholding States know and feel, that, on the proper restraint of Northern power, absolutely depends their safety and welfare ; and this, whether the Union exists, or be dissolved. Without the most blinded prejudice and suicidal policy, they cannot allow the equilibrium between Northern and Southern power to be destroyed. It would be their certain destruction. They know and feel this; and how much soever they may for awhile, after South Carolina withdraws, listen to the dulcet strains of the Northern Syren, when that fatal Goddess creeps out they have created quite a sensation among the from her secret places of aggression, and at-unmarried gentlemen. And as the land bill tempts to force her designs by the outward makes every lady worth 320 acres, if taken be-forms of power, rest assured, they will rise up fore December next, you will be quite safe in in their might to stay the heartless course of the greedy and cruel monster. No moral reckon- teachers, unless another supply is dispatched, ing can be more certain.

Consider now the situation and circumstances of South Carolina. In the first place, these will urge us to a policy of peace. Cut off from all prospect of enlarging our dominions by force, we should be entirely free from the ambition of conquest-that prolific source of strife and war among the nations of the world. Our efforts would be directed to the pursuit of liberty and happiness; to striving after a high development of our internal resources; and to making advancements in our moral and intellectual attainments. While this would naturally lead us to cultivate peace and comity towards other States, it would ensure from them feelings of friendship and sympathy for us.

Again: The nature of our produce would be well calculated to beget friendly relations with other States. Our Exports consist of Cotton, Rice, Lumber, &c .- products of the earth. We are almost the only State that exports Rice to any extent. Our produce, therefore, is of that character, which will cause it to' be eagerly sought by many nations, while our situation will be such as to lead us to seek from others, commodities which they may have to exchange. This begets, at once, a fively and healthful trade; and every one knows, that trade and commerce are great peace makers. But thirdly, we shall have little to excite the

animosity or envy of other nations. Our Ter ritory will be comparatively small, and in grea part, subject to cultivation only by the African! It would, therefore, scarcely tempt a conqueror or invite the rapacity of the North. Ou. wealth, also, is of such a nature, as not to ex; cite Northern cupidity, Consisting almost wholly of land and negroes, it would be of little value to any except those who would own slaves and live upon the coll, while any serious disturbance of our institutions would effectually destroy our produce, which it is so much the interest of others to obtain. Nothing but a spirit of revenge in the Northern mind, could provoke an attempt to conquer our State; and we need have fears from no other quarter While, then, other States would have little temptation to interrupt us, every consideration of interest and polic. would lead them to let us alone; in which case, as indicated in out former article, we should enjoy an unexampled state of prosperity.

With our native strength, therefore, and by the operation of the moral causes, we have been considering, there can be little doubt as to the ability of the State to maintain her liberty and independence.

As to her respectability, that may very well be left to time. One thing is certain, it will never de-pend on mere physical strength. Under the judg-ment of a Christian world, physical power is no longer the single test of worth among nations or ndividuals. A people who practice virtue and justice among themselves, and in their intercourse with others; who excel in moral and intellectual attainment; who are brave, high-minded and honest; and who always tread the paths of duty and honor, need have no fears, for their respectability either among contemporaneous nations, or with posterity, though they may chance to occupy a small territory, and to enjoy few of the luxuries of life. It may too, with safety be affirmed, that while small States have sometimes afforded substantial liberty, large ones have always been despotic : and hence, the people who sacrifice to their ambition by seeking to live in large and magnificent empires, must do so at the expense of their liberty and happiness.

E. G. ROBINSON. Proprietor.

Camden, February 7th, 1851. Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE. HE above flouse having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEN, 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.

adjoining Districts. A. G. BASKIN, MAGISTRATE, CAMDEN, S. C. JON. B. MICKLE. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity. WINSBOROUGH, S.C. (Office in the rear of the Court House.) 36 may 6.

C. S. WEST, Attorney at Law. Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C. 48

June 17 P. J. OAES, stare re-Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer, Opposite Masonic Hall.

CAMDEN. S. C.

S. D. HALLFORD, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. AND GENERAL AGENT, Camden, S. C.

R. J. MCCREIGHT, COTTON GIN MAKER. Rutledge St., one door east of M. Drucker & Co. CAMDEN, S. C.

THOMAS WILSON. Fashionable Boot Maker, CAMDEN, S. C. WM. M. WATSON, Fashionable Tailor, CAMDEN, S. C. Charles A. McDonald.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. CAMDEN. S. C.

F. ROOT, AUGTION DIBLBLR. CAMDEN, S. C. 19-34 RICE DULIN, FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, CENTRAL WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C. tt 35 May 2. Z. J. DEHAY,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, CAMDEN, S. C.

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.

Drovers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be 'ept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them. Nov. 1, 1850. 86 t

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 Mackarel in kitts, for family use; Rio and Java Coffees; 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, Heidsick 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. S. E. CAPERS. Jan. 1.

NEW STORE. THE subscriber is now opening a large assors, 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:

Lonf, Crashed, Ground and Granulated Sugars S Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do Nw Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles Suppowder, Young Hyson and Back Yeas Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters 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 Win w Gla

Blanched and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings Blanched and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburgs Together with a large assortment of Bagging, Bope and Twine. J. W. BRADLEY.

Camden, S. C. Sept. 23. CrCash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

\*Lord Bacon and Machiavelli.

John C. Calhoun.

tWe might say to all invaders-"come unto us with few, and we will overwhelm you; come to us with many, and you shall overwhelm yourselves." **Platea**.

#### THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

No sable pall, no waving plume, No thousand torch-lights to illume ; No parting glance, no struggling tear, Is seen to fall upon the bier.

There is not one of kindred clay, To watch the coffin on its way: No mortal form, no, human breast, Cares where the poor man's bones may rest.

But one deep mourner follows there, Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer: He does not sigh, he does not weep, But will not leave the sodless heap.-

No ! he who was the poor man's mate, And made him more content with fate-The old gray dog that shared his crust, Is all that stands beside his dust.

He bends his listening head, as though He thought to hear a voice below; He pines to miss that voice so kind, And wonders why he's left behind.

The sun goes down, the night is come, He needs no food, he seeks no home, But, streached upon the dreamless bed, With doleful howl calls back the dead.

The passing gaze may coldly dwell On all that polished marbles tell, For temples built on churchyard earth Are claimed by riches more than worth.

But who would mark with dimmed eyes, The mourning dog that starves and dies? Who would not ask, who would not crave, Such love and faith to guard h. grave?

Sensation among the Bachelors .- An Oregon' writer to the Boston Traveller says the young ladies sent out as teachers by Gov. Slade have arrived; notwithstanding the bond of \$50 imposed on them in case of marriage within a year, believing that Oregon will soon be without Immediately.