

Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 8, 1851.

NUMBER 62.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS J. WARREN.

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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 to secure attention.

C. MATHESON,
BANK AGENT.

B. W. CHAMBERS,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,
AND
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 Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.
Aug. 20. 68

JOS. 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 will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26

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 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.)
may 6. 36 4m

C. S. WEST,
Attorney at Law.
Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.
June 17 48 2ms

F. J. OAES,
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,
AUCTIONEER.
CAMDEN, S. C.

RICE DULIN,
FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
May 2. 35 11

Z. J. DEHAY,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
CAMDEN, S. C.

ROBERT LATTA'S
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
CAMDEN, S. C.

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.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.

BY THE
Commercial Insurance Company,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.
OFFICE, No. 4, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.
DIRECTORS,
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. MCBURNEY,
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRADLEY,
A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRAGG,

A. M. LEE, Secretary.
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.
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, 1851. '6

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 approved patterns, just received by
E. W. BONNEY.

EXTRACTS, White Ginger, Citron, Currants, Lemon Syrup, and best Port Wine, for sale by
E. W. BONNEY.

MANSION HOUSE.
CAMDEN, S. C.

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 opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy and 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

Darlington Hotel,
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DORRIS, 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.
Drovers 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

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 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, 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.

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, Laguira and Rio Coffee
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, 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 Wm. W. Oil.
Also—
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburges
Together with a large assortment of
Bagging, Rope and Twine.
J. W. BRADLEY.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.
Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

SEPARATE STATE SECESSION PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,
BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. III.

The effects of separate State secession on slave population.

Having sought to show that South Carolina, as a separate State, will, by a moderate Tariff, derive ample revenue for all the purposes of a new government, and that she will be in a condition to maintain her independence and respectability, we propose now to consider some of what may be deemed the secondary effects of secession.

It is urged, that, by insulating ourselves from the other Southern States, we will cut off every outlet by which we might get rid of our slaves, and will thereby bring upon the State the great evils of a redundant and valueless slave population. Let us examine the force of this argument. Every one knows that the institution of slavery is already restricted to the States in which it now exists—having been, for all practical purposes, excluded not only from California, but from all the newly acquired Territory. The high-handed act of injustice and oppression, by which this object was accomplished, having been tamely acquiesced in, will continue as a stern political law, unless resistance to it be yet made by the Southern people. The other slave States, equally with South Carolina, are prevented from carrying their slaves into these Territories. Knowing that they, also, have no outlet for their slaves, will not these States be placed under the same necessity as ourselves to guard against over-population? They will scarcely have less wisdom or precaution than we have. But in self-defence they will, in a short time, be driven to prohibit all further immigration of slaves into their borders; and that time cannot be remote; for many of the slave-holding States are very little behind South Carolina in denseness of population. We have to the square mile only about 20 inhabitants; Georgia has about 16; Kentucky, 20; Tennessee, 24; Alabama, 13; Mississippi, 13; Louisiana, 9; Florida, 2; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 4. Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee may, therefore, in point of numbers, be placed, at this time, on a footing with our State. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will, in a very few years, have a population to the square mile equal to that of South Carolina at present; and will be driven, through fear of redundancy, to prohibit the further immigration of slaves. Florida, Arkansas and Texas will then be the only outlet for the supposed surplus slaves of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and other States. But with the tide likely to pour in upon them from all these States, how long would it be before they, also, will be forced to adopt the same law of self-preservation? It is evident, that when it once becomes a "fixed fact," that slaves are to be permanently excluded from the new Territories and from California, all the Southern States, looking to this restriction and to the future increase of their inhabitants, will prohibit the further immigration of slaves into their borders; and this prohibition will certainly take place, long before there will be a surplus population in South Carolina.

Whether South Carolina, therefore, be in a separate condition, or in a Southern Confederacy, so long as slavery shall be excluded from the Territories, she will have to provide for the future increase of her slaves. There will be no natural outlet for them. Hence the argument as an objection to separate State secession, falls to the ground.
But the evils complained of from the future increase of our slaves, while restricted to our own limits, will not be, we think, so great as pretended. For a long while, at least, the increase will be productive of the most beneficial results. We have suffered greatly in wealth and prosperity by emigration. A gradual increase of our inhabitants would restore us to a healthy state of advancement. There is no danger of an over-population for centuries. We have seen that the population of South Carolina to the square mile is only 20. This gives about 30 acres of land to every white and black soul in the State. Now here is evidently a great superabundance. This is entirely too much land to the population for a high state of prosperity. What degree of population is South Carolina capable of supporting? By the proper culture of her soil, and by the development of all her resources, it is fair to assume that she could sustain 250 to the square mile. England has 300 to the square mile; Holland 300; Belgium 330; and all the German States, which are almost exclusively agricultural and manufacturing, have from 100 to 300. Even the Chinese Empire, with its 1,640,000 square miles, with scarcely any foreign commerce, has over 130. Ancient Attica with 365,000 slaves, had a population of more than 700 to the square mile. With her great natural resources—her fertile soil—her rich iron mines—her great facilities for every kind of manufacture—and her extensive and growing commerce: South Carolina will be able easily to sustain a population of 250 to the square mile.

This will make space, in the limits of the State for about 8,000,000 of inhabitants. At present, there are in round numbers 650,000. By a natural increase, how long, would it take for our population to reach 8,000,000? The ratio of increase varies in different countries, and in the same country under different circumstances. A sparsely inhabited territory, for instance, with ample supplies of subsistence, will increase more rapidly than a densely peopled country, where supplies are to be less bountiful and where many causes conspire to

impede population. In most States of this Confederacy, the population, including immigration, has doubled itself every 25 years. The increase in South Carolina has been, on an average, of ten years, about 20 per cent. The ratio of increase in England, since the year 1781, has been for each decade only 10 per cent. It will be found to be a general law that, owing to a variety of causes, the ratio of increase diminishes as population becomes more dense.

Though, therefore the ratio in South Carolina continue, for a term of years, uniform at 20 per cent. yet when we view the causes that usually retard population, such as wars, epidemics, celibacy, diseases induced by trades and manufactures, irregularities and diseases that spring up in crowded cities and places, the emigration that will take place among the whites &c., we may conclude that the ratio of increase will be reduced much below 20 per cent. But taking 20 per cent. as the ratio, it will be found on calculation, that the assumed maximum of population would not be reached till beyond the year 2000; and making due allowance for depopulation in various ways, and for the certain depression in the ratio of increase, not, perhaps, till a century later.

But it may be asked, what is to be done when the maximum is reached? It would be useless to attempt to devise ways and means for the objects of remote posterity:—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" but we may well conclude that our destiny will be that of other nations which have had, and which are yet to experience a surplus population. Providence, in his beneficent purpose, usually sustains a just ratio between subsistence and population; and when by bad governments, or natural causes, that proportion is destroyed, He rarely fails to plan measures either to prevent, or to provide for the surplus inhabitants of a country. What means may be employed in our particular case, it is not for finite mind to conceive. It would, at all events, from the remoteness of the period at which such an event is likely to happen, be an improper subject of discussion at present. It must fall to the duty of after generations, under the guidance of an all-wise and provident Creator.

But it may well excite our anxiety to know, what will be the probable effects upon our wealth and prosperity of the increase of our population, if restricted to our own borders.—We can only see into the future by the lights of the past. It is clear, as population increases, so will also the productive industry of the State. This, as a natural result, will greatly multiply capital among us. And political Economy, based on the experience of nations, teaches, that "accumulated capital, gradually increasing, is a sure means of furnishing subsistence and for supporting and maintaining permanently a moderately increasing population."* And this is, also, the strongest evidence of national prosperity. No fears, therefore, need be entertained as to the capacity of the State to provide for every reasonable increase of its population.

It is probable, that after a great while, when our numbers shall have reached several millions, labor becoming cheaper, our slaves will, to some extent, depreciate in value; but, at the same time, by the great improvements in agriculture, which a dense population always introduces, the value of our lands will be greatly enhanced; and large and profitable investments will, also, be made in other branches of industry, as in manufactures, commerce, &c., which will more than compensate for the diminution in the value of our slaves; while, by this transfer of slave value to objects more affixed to the soil, the removal of the slaves from our limits, should future circumstances render it necessary, will be greatly facilitated, and will be rendered less burdensome to the slave owner and to the State.

But for a great length of time, owing to the peculiar products of our soil, neither any considerable diminution in the value of the slave, nor any necessity for his removal from the State is likely to arise. Who can tell how much the fertility of our soil may be increased by judicious culture and by the use of manures? It has been found by experience, that a field, which in a natural state, produces but 15 bushels of wheat, may be made to produce 40. This has been actually done in England. In one whole county, (Norfolk) not naturally very fertile, the average of farms is said to be from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Why may not the same degree of productiveness be reached in South Carolina? Our soil is naturally more fertile than that of England. This improvement can be made, and it will be, when necessity urges to it.

Suppose then our slaves to be even kept out of the highly profitable employments of commerce, mechanics and manufactures, and directed exclusively to agricultural labor, what an immense yield may reasonably be expected, when our lands have all been reduced to cultivation and properly improved! The slaves, as they increase, could of themselves support the whole white population of the State. In Great Britain, about 6,000,000 of agricultural laborers and manufacturers support by their productive labor, about 10,000,000 of unproductive consumers. Why could not equal productiveness be realized among us? On this estimate, South Carolina could maintain a population of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000, and retain her slaves as valuable property. At all events, we may safely reckon on internal and external resources of wealth and prosperity for centuries yet to come, before our slaves are likely to be rendered valueless, or before the necessity of their removal from natural causes, is likely to arise.

How now, in point of population, would matters be more favorable for us in a Southern Confederacy?

A Southern Confederacy is desirable not because it would provide for the increase of slave population, but because it would insure the safety of the slave institution by erecting a large Republic, with ample resources of wealth and power, closely identified in interest and feeling, so as to promise future harmony and prosperity.

From the Carolinian and Telegraph.
THE SCATTERED HOUSEHOLD.—By Lizzie.
FOR MY UNCLE.

The dear roof-tree is standing yet,
Of bloom and verdure bare,
An aged couple sit beneath
With thin and snowy hair,
A patriarch leaning on his staff,
That trembles in his hold,
And she, so faithful, at his side,
With heart that grows not old.

They look into the world beyond,
In which they have no part,
Save by those dear remembered ones,
The children of their heart.
They see its changing, shifting scenes—
Its turmoil and its strife—
Yet nought disturbs the peace and calm
Of their pure "inner life."

In years gone by a joyous crowd
Of faces bright and fair,
Clustered around that still hearthstone
At morn and evening prayer,
Youths with a lip and brow of pride,
And bosoms throbbing high,
And gentle girls, with changing cheeks,
And mild and loving eye.

These all are gone on different paths,
Through widely separate ways,
And years have passed since they have met
Where sped their infant days!
Long years have passed and none are now,
As in that happy time,
When sporting in that roof-tree's shade
In life's bright early prime.

The world has ploughed the brow with care
Where joy had made her throne,
And robbed the cheek of light and smile
Which love had claimed its own;
The dancing step is grave and slow,
As if the mourning heart
Would have the "outward man" to share
Its sad-funeral part.

Yet memory still with fondness turns
To that dear native home,
Though through the world, strange and afar,
Their wandering footsteps roam.
She whispers of those aged ones,
With souls so kind and true,
Whose love was in their childhood's day
The dearest joy they knew.

She shows the slow and tottering step,
The bowed and silver head,
The form so soon in peace to rest
Within the grave's low bed.
She paints their long and holy life,
Their words and deeds so pure,
Their steady patience to perform,
Their firmness to endure,
Then Hope points upward to the clime
Where sorrows never come,
Where toiling children of the earth
May claim an endless home,
There may that scattered household band
Firm and unbroken meet,
Before the white eternal throne,
In union long and sweet.

Close Farming.—"Talk about getting a good deal out of a little piece of land!" exclaimed Simpson—why, I bought an acre of old Mr. Ross, up at Goose Fair, planted one acre of it with potatoes and t'other with corn—"I thought you said you bought only one acre, Simpson?" remarked a listener—"how could you plant two?"
"Very easily, sir—I stood it up on the end and planted both sides of it."

Powers of Steam.—"Steam," says Mr. Webster, in a late speech, "is on the rivers, and the boatmen may repose on their oars; it is on the highways, and begins to exert itself along the courses of land conveyances; it is at the bottom of mines, a thousand feet below the earth's surface; it is in the mills, and in the work-shops of the trades. It rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it weaves, it spins, it prints."

PAT AT THE POST OFFICE.—The following colloquy actually took place at an eastern post office:
Pat—"I say, Mr. Postmaster, is there a letter for me?"
P. M.—"Who are you, my good sir?"
Pat—"I am meself, that's who I am."
P. M.—"Well, what is your name?"
Pat—"An' what der you want wid the namef isn't it on the litter?"
P. M.—"So that I can find the letter if there is one."
Pat—"Well, Mary Burns, thin, if ye must have it."
P. M.—"No sir—there is none for Mary Burns."
Pat—"Is there no way to git in there but through this pane of glass?"
P. M.—"No sir."
Pat—"It's well for you there isn't. I'd teach ye bither manners than to insist on a guttle-min's name; but ye didn't git it after all—so I am aven wid ye, devil a bit is my name Burns."

*Cooper's Political Economy.