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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 balf cents for each subsequent in-sertion. 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 adver-tisements, 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. DCT All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

C. MATHESON, BANK AGENT.

AT 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.

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 forward, ing of Goods, at the lowest rates. Ang. 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 S WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF Darlington and Sumter Districts, Business entrusted to him with meet with Jul and careful attention.

A. G. EASKIN, Attorney at Law, au Solicitor in Equity, Office in Rear of Court House, CAMPEN, S. C. Will uractice in the Courts of Kersha adjoining Districts.

A. G. BASKIN, MAGISTRAT

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, 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. 4, BROAD-STREET. WILLIAM B. HERIOT.

JAMES K. ROBINSON, HE GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WY ROBERT CALDWELL, J. 1 ORS. HENRY T. STREET, W.M. MCBURNEY, J. H. BRAWLEY, T. L. WRAGG, A. R. TAFT,

A. M. LEE, Secretary, E. L. TESSIER, Inspector, B. C. PRESSLEY, 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. '6 ff

COURTENAY & WIENGES,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND DEALERS IN

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. CHARTESTON, S. C. the Post Office. en and Black Teas, and



CALLED.

E. G. ROBINSON. Proprietor.

n, February 7th, 1851 -Car

Darlington Hotel,

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE. Stabove House having been purchased and intersup anewsby JOHN DOTEX, is again openfor the accommodation of the rubic. Strict entions in the warts and comforts of guests if he groop, and no effort, calculated to merit The partonage of all who may favor the establish-tent with a view, shall be spared. Highar the market and surrounding country afford we be bound upon the table. Conformer Froms, for families or individuals,

SEPARATE STATE SECESSION PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

ublished Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,

BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. IV.

The Effects of Separate State Secession on the Commerce and Prosperity of the State.

Will the separate condition of South Carc lina cause the commerce and prosperity of the State to decline ? Unless calculations, based on correct data, greatly deceive, the reverse of this must be the result.

We have said, that our -present exports, arising from the produce of South Carolina, vary between \$12,000,000, and \$14,000,000. This will appear from a brief examination of facts. For the year 1849 the total value of exports from Charleston, coast-wise and foreign, was \$15,838,291.* Of this not more than \$3,000,-000 could have arisen from the products of other States. This estimate will, we suppose, answer also for the year 1850.

therefore, would be about \$7,910,000.

The exports in Rice from the State in 1849, (we take this year because we find the facts reported) were 160,330 tiercest. For that year the average sales were \$3,53 per cwt: which at 600 lbs. per tierce would give \$3,595,789. To this add 20,000,000feet of lumber at an

average of \$8 per thousand-\$1,600,000 :---50,000 barrels of maval stores, const-wise and foreign, at \$1,20 per barrel-\$60,000; and \$50,000 for miscellaneous articles coastwise and foreign. We shall then have the follow-



Total value of State Exports, - . \$13,015,789 15,838.291 Total value of Exports, -

Value of produce from other States, \$2,822,502 Exclusive, therefore, of produce from other States, the exports from Charleston exceed \$12,000,000. This would give us, if freed from the shackles of the Federal Government, \$15,-000,000 of imports; for from an export trade at present of \$15,838,291, Charleston receives imports to the amount of \$20,000,000. If then the State in her commercial intercourse should be cut off from the other Southern States (which can never be the case) Charleston might experience, for a few years, a falling off of \$5,-000,000 in her imports. But this would cause no loss to that city ; for, at least half the imports that reach herharbor belong to Merchants in the interior, having been purchased at New Yerk, and are simply conveyed through Charleston to their place of destination, with very slight profit to any interest in the city.

But it is said four-fifths or at least \$15,000,-300 out of the \$20,000,000 of imports into Charleston are sold to Merchants in other States-only one-fifth or at most \$5,000,000 eng consumed in South Carolina. How is this possible ? Does South Carolina actually consume no more than \$5,000,000 of imports (What then becomes of her annual produce? -Her \$12,000,000 of exports bring into the United States not less than \$15,000,000 of imports. Allow \$5,000,000 for Government revenue and profits of Northern trade-what is done with the remaining \$10,000,000 ? If we consume but half, we should get the other balf in specie, but every body knows we do not .---There is no escape from the fact-we consume the \$10,000,009, and would consume in some vay or other, the whole \$15,009,000, if allowed to enjoy them. Only about \$10,000,000, therefore, pass as Merchandize to the other States. But of this \$10,000,000 of Merchandize scarcely half is purchased in Charlestonthe larger part probably, having been purchaed by Southern Merchants at the North, merely pass, as we have said, through the port and streets of Charleston. And the same is true in regard to the commodifies for Sonth Caroli na consumption. Probably two-thirds of the Mercharnts in Upper Carolina now purchase their goods in New York. It is fairs o assume that of the \$10,000,000 of imports consuged

ductive, is not less than \$10,000,000 Now with the means at hand, how much more could the State profitably consume in improving her present methods of industry, and even in creating new ones t at would add largely to her wealth ? It searce admits of calculation. But we are limited in our capacity to buy, and hence we consume no more than we do.

It is a fact in the progress of nations, that in proportion as consumption is cheapened, it is also multiplied; and that the more a nation produces, unless under a bad government, the more it consumes, from the fact that it is more able to purchase. Opulent, civilized and industrious nations, being greater producers are always greater consumers than poor ones; and they usually consume unproductively the greater part of their revenues, whether derived from industry, capital or land.1 This much at all events, may be assumed with safety. Either productively or unproductively, a station always consumes its products society of later on investigation it will be constructed that the ports of every nation, while correct of a table trade, always equal and often exceed

exports. Yet nations grow wealthy. It is a Now the cotton crop of South Carolina for 1850 has been estimated at 75,000,000 lbs: say 70,000,000 lbs. By the census of 1840 it was 61,710,274 lbs. The average price for 1850 was 11-3[†]. The value of cotton crop, 1850 was 11-3[†]. The value of cotton crop, merce, indeed, is but the exchange of the labor of one man or nation, for the labor of another man or nation. One hundred dollars, or its equivalent in produce, exchanged for a horse, by which new capital is produced, is but an exchange of values, in which the \$100 and the horse are consumed, but in such manner as to add to the wealth of both parties concerned in the barter. So of all machinery and implements bought with a view to increase production. They contribute to the more rapid accamulation of capital. They create wealth. This is what political Economists term re-productive consumption, by which industrious and 3,395,789 thriving nations add much to their wealth and prosperity.

If this view of the subject he not correct, what becomes of the exported products of a nation ? A State sends out \$12,000,000 of exports-if she do not receive \$12,000,000, of mports, what becomes of the remainder ? Will it be said she will receive it in specie? What nation could stand the draught it would make upon her specie? Suppose South Carolina in trade with England, after taking seven millions of commodities, should demand five millions in specie-how long could England afford to trade with her ? In 20 years that nation would lose \$100,000,000, of specie, nearly one-half of the whole that circulates in her borders .-No! it is evident, that South Carolina, to trade profitably, must take in exchange for her exports, commodities of some sort, with a very small amount of specie. There is no danger of her not being able to consume these commodities. In the necessaries and laxuries of life, and in the great improvements she could make in her various branches of industry, she would, like all other nations under the sun, demand imports to the full value of her exports. And she would thereby add greatly to her wealth. This would be the case, at present, exists.

bat for the Government and the North. We are therefore, at a loss to perceive how

TO AN ABSENT ONE. BY J. R. BARWICK. I miss thee-oh, I miss thee, In our home at close of day; I miss thee at the morning's hour, In the glow of evening's ray; And the earth seems dark and dreary, With a dreary sky above, Since thy smile has wandered from mer-With its joyousness and love.

I miss thee-oh, I miss thee, Where'er I chance to stray; I miss thee at the hush of eve, When its shadows dim the way; For thy presence wove a halo

Round my lonesome weary hours, As the spirit art of beauty Weaves a glory round the flowers.

I miss thee-oh, I miss thee, In the day and in the night, I miss thee in the twilight hour --When the stars are shining bright; Whe'er I chance to wander, Where'er I chance to be. On my heart and on my spirit Steals a burning thought of thee;

I miss thee-oh I miss thee, In the shadowy realm of sleep, I miss thee in the night's deep shades,

That accoss my spirit creep; And the silent land of slumber Hath no pleasant dream for me,

Since I wander 'mid its shadows, Lonely and afar from thee.

I miss thee-oh, I miss thee, Where'er my footsteps roam, I miss thee in the world abroad,

In the quiet of our home; And there rests a lonely shadow,

On the face of nature now, And a shade of care is stealing

On my heart and on my brow. I miss thee_Oh. I miss thee, In my own deep solitude, I miss thee in the weary hours

That above my spirit brood ; And to me all nature's dreary, As in eclipse the while, Since thou art not here to bless me

With the sunskine of thy smile.

HEAVEN.

N. AN

BY NEV. DR. ALEXANDER.

Heaven is a reality, not seen by the eyes of flesh, but made known by revelation, and received by faith. Heaven is rest from toil. trouble, temptation, and sin. Such a rest is very desirable, if it were only a sweet sleep; but heaven is more.

It is a state of delightful activity. Every faculty and every affection will find appropriate exercise; and probably latent powers; not here will there be awaked into activity-powers suited to the new condition in which the soul

Heaven is full of light; all darkness and doubt are absent. Knowledge will there be clear, even Charleston is to lose, when South Caroli- and will possess a transforming efficacy; still,



THE undersigned bogs leave to return his grateful Ganaks to his friends, and the traveling Public, for the gerat support which he has received since he has been ope ed. (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endenvor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the usor desirable, situated, and best fur-nished flotels in Canden. This servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be sup-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 Gamihus 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, C. P. DERINSON

CAMDEN, S. C. JON. B. MICKLE. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity. WINSBOROUGH, S. C. (Office in the rear of the Court House.) 4m 36 may 6.

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

P. J. OAES, Saddlery and Marness Manufacturer, Opposite Masonic Hall,

CAMDEN, S. C.

S. D. MALLFORD, 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.

WILLO MO WATSON, Fashionable Tailor, CAMDEN, S. C. Charles A. McDonald,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. CAMDEN, S. C. F. ROOT, AUGTRIOITER.

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

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

will be attended by careful and stlers. can be well accommodated, as any horses and inules can be ept in the

lots expressly prepared for them. 1850. tf NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of GROCERLES, at the stand formerly occupien by Joseph W. Dony, one door south of Campbell's liakery, and opposite II. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following: Fulton Market Beef

stante

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, atmonds, English mustard, fitbertz, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves. -ALSO-

A few doz. old Pert Wine, Heidsick best Chainpagne, 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 Grocerics and Staple Goods. in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will ispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

hose wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of

the follo wing, viz: Loaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars S Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do Nw Orleans, Suscovado and Cuba Molasses Inva, Laguira and Bio Coffee Guopowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas Sperio. Adamantine and Tallow Candles No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in Barreis, Hulf and Quarters Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cheese Soap and Starch, assorted Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutneys, Macs and Cheese Soap and Starch, assorten Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves Powder, Shot and Lead Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm. Oil and Win w Ghe -ALSO-

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburgs Together with a large assortment of

Bagging, Kope and Twine. J. W. BRADLEY.

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

Ladie's Dress Goods.

Splendid assortment of Ladie's Dress Goods A in a great variety of styles, will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close them out. Among them may be found some very rich and rare pat-terns. E. W. BONNEY. terns.

in the State, half are purchased at the North. This would leave Charleston at present while

How would the matter stand if South Carelina had a separate Government in successful operation? With the \$5,000,000 of imports, which now pass to the North by means of the Tariff and Northern trade, and which would be certain to come to us in commodities of some sort, our imports would reach about \$15,000,-000. Charleston would have the re-selling of the whole; for the merchants and the planters of the interior would find it greatly to their advantage to buy there, to say nothing of the difficulties in trading at other places out of the State. Charleston would then derive mercantile profits upon \$5,000,000 of imports more than she does at present.

Will it, in reply to this, he said, that the State could not consume the 15,000,000 of imports? The difficulty with most nations is to make production equal consumption ; but we, it seems are to constitute an exception to a general rule. But let us see. The consumption of the State, at present, both productive and unpro-

*Pat. Off. Rep. and Chaleston Mercury. +Pat. Off. Rep.

na has established her independence.

But we protest against the common practice of viewing this great question in reference to Charleston only, instead of looking at its effects upon the interests of the State at large. We would go far to protect and to promote the prosperity of our Queen City, the "pride of the State," Had we the ability of Themistocles to "raise a small village to a great City," we kept constantly in full stretch by the loveliness would delight to make her the Emportum of the South, magnificent in wealth and splendor. the centre of attraction in heaven. From him But other interests must, also, he looked to .-Charleston-ghould feel that her welfare is that of the State ; that she has little hope of permanent wealth and prosperity from any other source; and that until the shackles of the General Government be thrown off, by which the State may be rendered more prosperous, she is destined to move, at a snail pace, in her com-mercial and general advancement. Let her unite heart and hand with the **state** to throw off the *incubus* apon her prosperity, and she will leap forward with an energy, far surpassing ffer present most sanguine expectations. ISayPol Econom

EUS# " HA to the Succinet Conclusori - A Souled pusson "in This would leave charleston at possible to the single single state of the second state wit:-

"How is things going ?" The reply was,

"Things is workin'.

This was satisfactory. But when he returned to Milwaukie, he found that his partner had sold out the stock, appropriated the proceeds, and run away with the unfortunate man's wife. Things had worked.

05 "Do you cast things here ?" inquired a Yankee, as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor.

" We do," was the reply. Well, cast a shadow, will you ?" His shadow was cast out in short order.

037"Mr. Jenkins," said mine host of the Swan, "as you always come in late, have you any objections to this gentleman occupying your bed until the stage goes out ?" "Not the least. I will be infinitely obliged to you if you will put him there, so that the bed-bugs can have their supper before I come."

knowledge in heaven will be progressive; the pleasure will partly consist in ever learning something unknown before.

Heaven is a region of perfect love; all the heart and mind and strength will be exerted in love; and if the power of loving should, in the progress of the immortal soul, be increased a thousand fold, all this increased ability will be and glory of the objects of affection. Christ is radiate the rays of divine glory, which enlighten, attract, and beautify all the innumerable host of worshippers. He who loves cannot be satisfied without a return of affection. And the more exalted and excellent the character of the person beloved, the sweeter the sense of his favor. Heavenly joy consists in loving with all the heart, and in being loved. As heaven is a society, the members are happy, not only in loving their King, but in mutual love. "There will exist no envy, nor jealousy, nor apathy; every soul will be transparent to every other, and all will see that nothing but pure love exists in every breast.

Heaven is a place of peace-sweet peace and uninterrupted harmony; all disturbing elements will be left behind. In the symbolical heavens of the Revelation we read of wars; but in the heaven where saints and angels dwell and worship, war can have no place. The atmosphere is exempt from all malaria; it is purity itself; all sin and iniquity are denied admission into that holy place.

Heaven is a place of song; high affections are expressed in celestial music. Oh! how elevating, how delightful the melodies. Heaven is an unchanging state, for all change is advancement in knowledge, in dignity, in happi-

The prize of \$200, says the Baltimore Sun, offered by a committee of gentlemen of New York, for the best design for a medal to be presented by them to Hon. Henry Clay, has been awarded to Mr. Walleut, an artist of that city. We have no doubt the old coon will appear to as great advantage through a WALL COT as he has ever done when mounted on a stump. S. R. Repub.

Senor CARTO, a Spaniard, sailed in the steamship Falcon, which loft New Orleans for Havana, on the 28th ultimo, to offer the service of a thous and Spaniards to aid the Captain General in suppressing the disturbances of the Island.