

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

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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 to ensure 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 forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.  
Aug. 26.

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 practise in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

A. G. BASKIN,  
MAGISTRATE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

SON. E. NICKLE.  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
WINSBOROUGH, S. C.

(Office in the rear of the Court House.)  
May 6.

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

June 17

P. F. ORES,  
Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer,  
Opposite Masonic Hall,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

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

R. J. MCOREIGHT,  
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.

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

ROBERT LATTAS  
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. 1, BROAD-STREET.  
PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM B. HEROBT.

DIRECTORS,  
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,  
GEO. A. TRENIOLI, WM. MCBURNEY,  
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY,  
A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRAGG,

A. M. LEE, Secretary.  
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.  
R. C. DRESLEY, Auditor.  
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.  
W. M. McDOWALL,  
Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851.

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.

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 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 market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Proved, 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.

Darlington Hotel,  
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

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

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:

Pulton Market Beef  
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use; Rio and Java Coffee; crushed and brown Sugar; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fiberts, 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.

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:

Leaf, 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  
Soup 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 Wax &c.

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings  
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Ozonburgs  
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.

Ladies Dress Goods.  
Splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goods 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 patterns.  
P. W. BONNEY.

## SEPARATE STATE SECESSION

PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES,  
published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,  
BY RUTLEDGE,  
NO. V.

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

It is easily to be seen, we think, that the Commerce and prosperity of the State will be increased and not diminished by separate State secession. Charleston has now an exporting trade of \$16,000,000, and an importing business of only \$10,000,000, since she is a mere thoroughfare for at least one-half the imports that enter her harbor.

Under a separate government, while the imports upon which she derives mercantile profits, would at once rise from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 (the just imports upon the exports proper of the State) the exports from products of other States would, probably, not be much diminished; for Charleston, under our exercise of free trade, would furnish the best exporting market for Southern and Western produce; and although the government might impose heavy restrictions upon imports from Carolina into other States, it could impose none upon the exports of other States into Carolina. Charleston would still be a fine mart for the produce of the neighboring States, and though prohibited from selling them merchandise, she could direct her ships laden with commodities derived from this produce, to any port in the Union, or to any part of the world, and compete in a fair field with the Merchants of other countries.

But let us estimate the benefits Charleston would derive from the natural increase of the population and productive industry of the State. Taking the increase of our population, every decade, to be 20 per cent., in ten years from this time, unless from unforeseen causes, there will be added to our present numbers about 130,000 souls. Now it is a self-evident proposition, that in every community, each member is a consumer; and all who do not live by charity, contribute somehow to production by their industry, their capital, or their land.\* This is so universally true, that, in Political Economy, it is become a maxim—"every grown person is an accumulated capital."

The productive industry, then, of our State, gradually increasing every year, would, at the end of ten years, yield an annual increase in our exports of more than \$3,000,000; for this would be about the productive value of 120,000 inhabitants after deducting domestic consumption. Take, for example, the three Districts of Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry. In 1840 they had an aggregate population of 80,553, white and black. Their aggregate production in Cotton was 19,244,714 lbs.† This at 10 cts. would make the exporting value of each inhabitant \$24. Supposing the 120,000 increase of our population to have the same productive capacity, they would furnish, as already stated, annual exports more in value than \$3,000,000. These would yield, in a profitable foreign trade, nearly \$4,000,000 of imports. Hence Charleston, in the next ten years would have, from this source, an increase of her present mercantile profits on \$3,000,000 of exports, and nearly \$4,000,000 of imports—in all, \$7,000,000. This calculation might be extended through a succession of decades, showing the large increase of our produce and trade, till, from over population and other causes, the present ratio between production and population be destroyed.

But the productive industry of the State would be increased in another way. At present, a capital of something like \$5,000,000, being transferred to the North, is annually withdrawn from the productive agency of the State, in introducing improved methods in our various branches of industry and in facilitating our inter-communication, this sum might add considerably to the exporting capacity of the State. An annual saving of \$5,000,000 would give, at the end of 10 years, exclusive of interest, a fixed capital of \$50,000,000. Allow \$1,000,000 of this to be unproductively consumed by the State Government, there would still remain a \$49,000,000 for productive agency. The re-productive power of this sum, invested in the usual occupations in our State, would furnish exporting products to the value of \$2,000,000. Thus Edgefield District, which by the recent Census,† has an aggregate wealth of \$16,000,000, yields exports in Cotton alone to the value of \$800,000.

In addition to this, there would be, under a separate Government, several hundred thousand dollars of commodities for public consumption, which would go to swell the imports of the State.

From these data it will be reasonable to estimate the exports proper of South Carolina, at the end of ten years, should the State be allowed to enjoy the fruits of a peaceful independence, at about \$18,000,000, and her imports at more than \$20,000,000. This will add to the present business of Charleston mercantile profits on \$10,000,000 of imports, which now merely pass through her streets, adding a mere trifle to the wealth of the city, while her exports will be equal if not larger than they are at present. And this increase will gradually go on for centuries according to population and production.

From her facilities, moreover, in combining skill and capital, Charleston would become a

\*Say Pol. Economy.  
†Edgefield with a population of 7,513,125 lbs of Cotton  
Abbeville 22,251, 8,225,482  
Newberry 18,250, 3,105,107

Aggregates 38,553, 13,333,714  
Centers of 1840.  
Edgefield Advertiser.

considerable manufacturing Town, not merely of Cotton, but of various and useful commodities, especially of implements and machinery for mechanical, agricultural and manufacturing purposes. With her genius and capital properly directed to this branch of industry, she might add immensely to her wealth and prosperity. Only a few Towns and Cities, whose natural advantages for Commerce pour the wealth of nations into their harbors, become very prosperous and wealthy without manufactures. Charleston should look to this as a source of great prosperity.

What now are the prospects of the State at large? The increase of its population and productive industry, the saving of the honest gains of its citizens from the plunderers of the North, and the low rates at which the commodities of other nations would enter our ports, would largely augment the wealth of the State, and add infinitely to the comforts, improvements, and refinements of civilized life. To this progressive advancement, we can see no limit within many centuries. Our lands are susceptible of high cultivation, and our products are of the most valuable character. Our labor, also, whatever the decided enthusiasts of Europe and the North may interpose, is the cheapest and most productive of any on the globe. In what section of the world, can a peasantry be found that produce equal to our slaves? Is it not a known fact, that the white agricultural laborers of most countries, are usually an indolent race? They labor little more than half their time—contenting themselves with moderate means of subsistence, and often directing their labor without capital or skill. And what is worthy of note, while the slave labor of the South, under the control of intelligent planters, is more productive, it is, also, highly useful and profitable. It is directed almost exclusively to the creation of utility. All our products are actually necessities in every quarter of the civilized globe—not furnishing luxuries for the consumption of the rich alone, but comforts and conveniences, likewise, for the middling and poorer classes, among whom the great bulk of consumption takes place. Hence, there is with us little danger of over-production. We may reckon upon almost a perpetuity of our commerce and trade, while our power of production, will be limited, centuries to come, only by the extent of our Territory, after every acre of land shall have been highly cultivated and improved. What is to hinder us from rivalling England in her prodigious accumulation of capital?

While we remain in the Union, bearing the burthens which, for the last twenty-five years, have been imposed on us, we must content ourselves with a very moderate advancement in wealth and prosperity. Charleston will improve slowly; and a heavy draw-back will be felt by the State on account of the immense drain from her industry, made by the government and the North. No bright visions of future greatness and magnificence will occur to the minds of her citizens; but, in the gloomy vista of the future, they will behold only the toils and dangers that beset their career. They will be doomed to wage perpetual warfare with the wild elements of fanaticism and oppression, while the fruits of their labor will be seized from before their eyes by the rude hands of an arbitrary government, to feed and fatten the greedy monopolists of the North.

AN ELOQUENCE.—The Nashville American of the 13th of July, gives an account of a runaway match in that city. The young lady after descending to the arms of her lover, by means of a rope ladder, from her bed room window, was in the act of starting from the paternal mansion, when the front door burst open, and out rushed the father, mother, and the balance of the children, with sundry dawks, masculine and feminine, all en dishabille. The American says:

The racket was as great as that created by Signor Ingo, of Venetian memory, when he aroused Brabantio after the abduction of the gentle Desdemona. Our readers can imagine the rage and astonishment of the sire and dam. He demanded the instant surrender of his daughter, but the young lover wouldn't hear of it, nor the lady. She was as spry as a wild cat—the father threatened—the old lady stormed and almost went into hysterics. The lower eady drew a pistol from his bosom and indicated his intention to go ahead at all hazards. A critical moment oftentimes decides the fate of empires; and just so then—the father wisely concluded that since he could not break up the match, it was best to let them marry at home. He held out his hand to the lover and made the proposition, which was accepted upon condition that the minister should be called in to solemnize the nuptials. A reverend gentleman was aroused by one of the company, and in a few minutes the noose was indissolubly tied about their necks.

"The rope ladder remained hanging at the window until the morning, but they made no attempt, we learn, to escape the second time.

SINGULAR COURT.—In the South American Republic of Chili, we learn from an article in the Christian Review, there is a Domestic Court—a tribunal that decides in the case of minors complaining of the refusal of parents to permit their marriage. Unless the defendant can show satisfactory cause for the refusal, the Court immediately decrees the marriage to take place." The effect of this arrangement it is stated, is to cause runaway matches to be comparatively scarce in Chili.

A man of a hundred pounds weight has generally four pounds of brain. There is no other animal that has as much. An ox from eight to nine hundred pounds weight has but one pound. We count in the human body two hun-

dred and forty-nine bones, to-wit: fourteen in the brain, forty-six in the other parts of the head and neck, sixty-two in the arms and hands, and sixty in the legs and feet. The bones of the human body make up the third part of its weight. A full grown man has from twenty to twenty-five pounds of blood, which passes from eighteen to twenty times through the heart in one hour.

For the Camden Journal.  
I think of thee when morning springs  
From sleep, with plume bathed in dew,  
And like a young bird lifts her wings  
Of gladness on the welkin blue.

And when at noon the breath of love  
O'er flowers and streams is straying free,  
And sent in music from the grove,  
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee when soft and wide  
The evening spreads her robes of light,  
And like a young and timid bride  
Sits blushing in the arms of night.

And when the moon's sweet crescent springs  
In light o'er Heaven's deep, waveless sea;  
And stars are forth like blessed things,  
I think of thee—I think of thee.

I think of thee—that eye of flame,  
Those tresses, falling light and free,  
That brow, where "Beauty writes her name,"  
I think of thee—I think of thee.

Camden, August 11, 1851. ADMIRATOR.

CHARITY, OR LOVE OF THE NEIGHBOR.—To love our neighbor is not only to will and do good to a relation, a friend and a good man, but also to a stranger, an enemy, and a bad man. Charity however is exercised after different ways towards the former objects and the latter; towards a relation and friend it is expressed by direct acts of kindness but towards an enemy and a wicked person, by indirect acts of kindness, as by exhortation, by correction, and by punishment for their amendment. Thus a judge, who according to law and justice punishes a criminal, is in the exercise of love towards his neighbor, since he thus takes the most effectual method to reclaim and amend the criminal, and to provide at the same time for the good of his fellow-citizens, by securing them against his future fraud and violence. It is in like manner plain to every one, that a father expresses his love towards his children by correcting them when they do amiss; and on the other hand, that he does not correct them when they deserve correction, he then loves their vices, and such love cannot be called charity. So again where a person resists the assaults of an enemy, and either beats him in his own defence, or commits him to prison for his future security, yet still retaining such a disposition of mind as to be willing to become a friend, he acts from a principle of charity. In like manner wars, which have for their end the protection of our country and the church, are not inconsistent with charity; the end for which they are undertaken will show whether they are attended with charity or not.

Since then charity, with respect to its origin, consist in good-will, and good-will has its residence in the internal man, it is plain that when a man possessed of charity resist an enemy, punishes the guilty, and chastises the evil, he effects this by means of the external man, and of consequence, when he has effected it, he returns into the charity which is in the internal man, and then as far as he is able, or as far as it is expedient, wishes well to him whom he has punished or chastised, and from a principle of good-will does him good. Charity, where it is genuine, is always attended with zeal for what is good, which zeal in the external man may look like anger and flaming fire, yet on the repentance of its adversary, it is instantly extinguished and appeased; but the case is quite different with those who have no charity; their zeal is anger and hatred, for their internal man is on fire with these evil passions.

A hint to Borrowers.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, one of the merchant princes:

We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw which was never before in print, and which we think will amuse our readers and not give offence to our venerable friend. We happened to be present when the occurrence took place. A gentleman met him in the street, and upon a brief conversation asked him to lend him ten dollars, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. Shaw, raising his spectacles, replied:

"Yes, sir with pleasure, on one condition."  
"What is that?"  
"Why that when we next meet, you will turn your face towards me, look pleasant, and not frown at me. I lent Mr. — a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has cut me most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his face away. When I lend a man money and he is owing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as if nothing had happened; and then I shall be willing to lend him again."

This is a veritable story.

Army Worm.—We regret to state that this destructive worm has made its appearance on the farms in the vicinity of Charleston, and has commenced its ravages with right good will. We saw yesterday some shoots of corn from the farm of Mr. Felix Meetze, which had been completely stripped of the blades, and the stalks of which were considerably injured. We would recommend to the farmers in the neighborhood to resort to digging, or some other method to arrest the progress of the rapacious visitor.—  
M. Gray.