

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 19, 1851.

NU

**THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS J. WARREN.**

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.**  
Is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed three months.

**THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.**  
Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

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, twenty-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, 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 come 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. DeSausure, 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. 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 41n

**C. S. WEST,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.  
June 17 45 2ms

**T. J. GILES,**  
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. Mc 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 LATTI'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. 1, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.  
DIRECTORS,  
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,  
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. McTUNEY,  
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY,  
A. R. GAFF, T. L. WRAUGH,A. M. LEE, Secretary,  
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector,  
R. C. PRESLEY, 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, 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.  
E. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

**Ladies Dress Goods.**  
A 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.  
E. W. BONNEY.

**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 opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please, all that he found one of the most desirable ones. His House will furnish 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 1f

**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.  
Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.  
Nov. 1, 1850. 86 1f

**NEW STORE.**  
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of GROCERIES, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:  
Fulton Market Beef  
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use; Rio and Java Coffee; crushed and Brown Sugars; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fibbert, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.  
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:  
Leaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars  
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do  
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses  
Java, Lagnira 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 Wax  
Gla  
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings  
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Osnaburghs  
Together with a large assortment of  
Bagging, Rope and Twine.  
J. W. BRADLEY.  
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.  
27-Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

**A PRETTY LITTLE MAIDEN.**  
A pretty little maiden had a pretty little dream,  
A pretty little wedding was the pretty little theme;  
A pretty little bachelor to win her favor tried,  
And asked her how she'd like to be his pretty little bride.

With some pretty little blushes, and a pretty little sigh,  
And some pretty little glances from her pretty little eye,  
With a pretty little face behind a pretty little fan,  
She smiled on the proposal of the pretty little man.

Some pretty little "loves," and some pretty little "dears,"  
Some pretty little smiles, and some pretty little tears,  
Some pretty little presents, and some pretty little kisses,  
Were pretty little pleasures to pretty little bliss.

This pretty little lady and her pretty little spark  
Met the pretty little parson with his pretty little clerk;  
A pretty little wedding-ring united them for life,  
A pretty little husband had a pretty little wife.

**SEPARATE STATE SECESSION**  
PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A  
SERIES OF ARTICLES.  
Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,  
BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. VI.  
Effects of Separate State Secession on the other Southern States.

It is often urged that a separate government in South Carolina would estrange the other Southern States, and exasperate them against us. We are at a loss to see how this will happen. Will South Carolina, after she may withdraw from the Union, assume a hostile attitude towards any of these States? Will she not, on the contrary, be inclined to a peaceful policy in all her relations? Far from imposing

the commerce and intercourse of the Southern States, she will freely trade with both, and will be always ready to supply these States so far as her means will allow, and the government under which they live will permit, with all the facilities of a cheap and a prosperous trade. Charleston, opened as she now is to all their trade and intercourse, while affording them, by means of our nearer approach to free trade, an excellent port for the sale and transhipment of their exports, will, at the same time, be able to supply them more cheaply than any of the United States sea port towns, with all the commodities they may wish for con-

sider their full enjoyment of these great commercial benefits, it would be no fault of ours, and it could with reason excite no prejudice against us. Nothing but a petty jealousy, from which we must consider our neighbors exempt, could, on this account, create any unkind feeling. But would not their generous impulses sooner direct the resentment of these States against the real author of the inconvenience? and would not new restrictions upon their trade and intercourse serve to open their eyes more fully to the wrongs they are at present made to bear? Such seems to be the most natural course of things.

It is also difficult to conceive how the separate nationality of South Carolina will create disaffection by opposing obstacles to the growth and prosperity of any of the Southern States. Can it, in any way, force them to produce less, to sell their produce cheaper, or buy their commodities at a higher rate than they now do? Certainly not. And where will be the inconveniences to which they are subjugated? True, unless postal arrangements be made between our State and the General Government, the Western mail which now passes through Charleston, would be conveyed immediately to Savannah; but would Georgia, the State most likely to be affected by such an arrangement, deem this an inconvenience since it would give more importance to Savannah, while affording that State all the mail facilities she now enjoys? So Augusta might be deprived of several hundred thousand dollars of South Carolina trade, but she might get treble that amount from Georgia which now goes to Charleston and New York, to say nothing of this large increase of trade to Savannah. It is easily to be seen that no important interest as now existing in any of the other Southern States is at all likely to be thwarted by the separate action of South Carolina. On the contrary, according to the opinion of those opposed to separate secession, the interests of our neighboring States, by houses and special legislative charities from the General Government, are to be so rapidly promoted as to excite our envy, and cause us, within a short period, to seek a re-union with the other States. If such be the case, as is so confidently expected, where will there be any cause of disaffection towards our State?—What! the secession of South Carolina serve greatly to increase the prosperity of these States, and yet render them hostile against us? Who can explain this paradox?

But it is said, "the other Southern States will be aroused against us for presuming to lead in this great contest for Southern liberty, and for involving them in a struggle with the General Government without cause." To suppose our sister States actuated by motives so trivial and selfish is to cast a stigma upon their escutcheon. Their generous natures forbid the suspicion of passions so grovelling. Such paltry considerations might inflame the language of the coffee-house politician or the stump orator and lead him to abuse our purpose, to promote his own sinister designs: they could never swerve from its dignified and honorable career, a "high-minded, sovereign State. The people of the Southern States incensed against South Carolina for a bold defence of the rights and liberties of the South! No, never, never.

We apply to this the language of the great Athenian orator on a similar subject. "No, my countrymen, it can never be to your reproach that you have braved dangers and death for the liberty and safety of all Greece. No, I swear it, by those generous souls of ancient times, who were exposed at Marathon! by those who encountered the Persian fleet at Salamis, who fought at Artemisium! by all those illustrious sons at Athens, whose remains lie deposited in the public monuments."\*

We swear, in like manner, by our common fathers, by our sacred rights and interests, and by all the hallowed associations that link together our destinies the brave and generous people of the South can never reproach us for boldly encountering danger for Southern liberty. No! impossible. Let us begin with vigor on our part; then call on the other States; conciliate, and exhort them. This is due to our dignity as a sovereign State.†

But how could the Southern States regard the struggle between South Carolina and the General Government, as arising "without a cause?" Have not they themselves solemnly declared and reiterated, that the South has been grievously wronged? Have they not, in their calm moments, said, that these wrongs call for resistance by the South "at all hazards and to the last extremity?" These States have surpassed South Carolina in the boldness of their language against Northern aggressions; and, though hindered by unfortunate party dissensions from giving effect to their solemn declarations of resistance, with what consistency or justice could they deem the struggle of South Carolina without cause, when this State would be but carrying out their own predetermined resolutions?

But it is admitted, on all hands, sooner or later, this contest is inevitable. Georgia even says, she is fully awaiting certain other wrongs, which she fully expects to receive, to move her to resistance. And who imagines that Northern fanaticism can be checked except by convulsion or force? Is it morally possible therefore that the Southern States can be incensed against South Carolina for boldly struggling in a cause, which they have solemnly declared to be just and righteous, and which in a few years, they look upon as inevitable? The natural and civil relations subsisting between the various Southern States, and the nature of the controversy now between the North and the South, utterly negative any such conclusion. Such conduct would, in our judgment, be contrary to reason and experience.

But further. The Southern States, far from believing themselves involved in the contest by themselves as part authors of the same, are in the power of these States by their combined efforts in Congress, to prevent any struggle! Who believes that if as a body, Southern members in Congress, should sternly resist coercion by the General Government, that force would be employed? Should the North, against the remonstrances of the whole South, forcibly resist the secession of South Carolina—what would be the inevitable result? The certain and sudden dissolution of this Union. The Southern States, therefore, hold this issue completely in their own power; and knowing and feeling that the cause we espouse is just; that our common wrongs, to redress which prompts our action, are grievous and severe; and that each State has the right, for causes deemed by it sufficient, peaceably to withdraw from the Union—they could never regard South Carolina as involving them in a contest with the General Government "without cause." Unless by the most strange inconsistency and suicide policy, they will consider themselves identified with us in this great issue. Those States will render us aid, and at no distant day, join us in a Southern Confederacy. They certainly withhold all aid and sympathy from the Government in its attempts at coercion. It would be highly unjust and ungenerous to our sister States to suppose them capable of any other course.

How the Southern States could look upon South Carolina in this contest as actuated by "factious and selfish motives," is to us wholly inconceivable. To indulge such a belief is to have a poor opinion of the spirit and intelligence of the Southern people, or to take a very superficial view of the Southern cause. In that cause, as we are led to regard it, are involved great and everlasting principles, which lie at the bottom of Southern freedom and safety.—The sovereignty and independence of the individual States—the institution of slavery—the subject of taxation: these are the watch-words in the Southern camp. On these issues, rest the all in all of the Southern States. To maintain them to the utmost of our strength, with our blood and our treasure, is an imperative duty, to neglect which, is to involve ourselves in ruin.

The other Southern States feel the growing importance of these issues. They know they can never give in to the ascendancy of Northern power, without losing their freedom and independence; without giving up their institution of slavery; without subjecting themselves to an odious system of taxation that knows no bounds of exaction, but the measure of production; without, in a word, creating for themselves, a wretched state of bondage, that has no parallel except in Russian serfdom or Mexican peonage.

In defending these great rights and interests, on which rests all their hopes of future happiness and liberty, could the Southern States accuse South Carolina of "factious and selfish motives?" Could they, to gratify a mere whim, an idle caprice, side with the Government against her in a struggle involving their very existence as a free people? *Credat Judeus Ap-*

*pellu, non ego.* It partakes of extravagance of phrenzy to people, and least of all, of the generous race of men that inhabit our States. But we conclude through all other people submit would have South Carolina liberty.

**THE DUTCHMAN AND THE**  
A Journeyman printer, lately for the interior of Ohio a distance of miles, with an old brass dollars cash in his pocket. He was in Pennsylvania, and being the inn of a Dutchman, whom he was smoking his pipe, when the following conversation took place:  
"Well Mishter Valking Strick, Refreshments and repose."  
"Pe you a Yankee?"  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"A singing teacher, too lazy?"  
"No, sir."  
"A chenteel shoemaker, not a day night, and laysh drunk in Sunday?"  
"No, sir, I should have mended before this. But I am not disposed to submit to this outlandish inquisition you give me a supper and lodging, Tshortly. But vo pe you taking honest people's money in that only makes 'em lazy."  
"Try again your worship."  
"A dentist, breaking people's a sebnag, and running off with a daughter?"  
"No, sir, no tooth-puller."  
"Kerologus, den feeling te like so many cabbitch, and te cents for telling their fortunes Yankee?"  
"No no phrenology, either."  
"Well, den vot de trifle are you and you shall have some the supper, and stay all night, te charging you a cent; mit a child on before breakfast."  
"Very well, your honor."  
"Colloquy without further circling a lumbe disciple of Eze. 10, te preservative of a w. jo. Com. your service."  
"Votach dat?"  
"A printer, sir."  
"A man vot nint up, walk up, Mishter Briter, cheateleman's pach off. Chon, print to be fire. A man vot prints te wish I may be shot if I did not think te tail?"

**THE CLOUD.**—Had there never been a rainbow there had never been a rainbow there was none; in man's innocent need of any; had there been no need never have been any sorrow; any one clear, bright day of unbroken sun. But then we never could have seen—have beheld him in all wisdom, exhibited to us now in the face of our nor even have attained that eternal glory prepared for us by union with him. Without the tremendous darkness of the rainbow-crown had never circled the er's head; so now, without clouds to behold the rainbow, and the darkness the brighter it appears. "Through tribulations ye must enter the kingdom of glory. Where could we have seen, what we know of our Father's mercy and love, the comforts of his spirit, and his grace, without those intervals of sadness, that put them to the proof, and forth their strongest coloring? In our hearts to wish our clouds away, at the approach of sunset, we have pure, bright disk without a vapour above it and around it, tipped with gold, rolled the broken masses of thunder-storm, and in the opposition the rainbow arch drawn on the receding shower; just so will be of our griefs and cares when the rainbow is taking its departure to another world, glory will light up the past in shadow, and in stronger light, the substance of our past lives will be exhibited that went lightly over at the time, and substance and importance at the time, perils will be seen, more terrible, quished foes more terrible, our times more black;—but it is not shall wish our day of time had been Italian sunshine.

Ejaculatory prayer requires not the ry, the more retired circles, nor the though in either it may, and ought to be, the way-side, in the thoroughfare, the cares of commerce and of trade, or in the enjoyments of life, it is not only permitted, but seems the only resort for communication between the soul and the single wish of the inmost spirit, an unspoken sentence directed to the ear of him who tempted one at the moment of the sudden etousness, revealed our great and there shall come.

\*Demosthenes—De Corona.  
†Demosthenes—Philippic the Third.

*pellu, non ego.* It partakes of extravagance of phrenzy to people, and least of all, of the generous race of men that inhabit our States. But we conclude through all other people submit would have South Carolina liberty.

**THE DUTCHMAN AND THE**  
A Journeyman printer, lately for the interior of Ohio a distance of miles, with an old brass dollars cash in his pocket. He was in Pennsylvania, and being the inn of a Dutchman, whom he was smoking his pipe, when the following conversation took place:  
"Well Mishter Valking Strick, Refreshments and repose."  
"Pe you a Yankee?"  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"A singing teacher, too lazy?"  
"No, sir."  
"A chenteel shoemaker, not a day night, and laysh drunk in Sunday?"  
"No, sir, I should have mended before this. But I am not disposed to submit to this outlandish inquisition you give me a supper and lodging, Tshortly. But vo pe you taking honest people's money in that only makes 'em lazy."  
"Try again your worship."  
"A dentist, breaking people's a sebnag, and running off with a daughter?"  
"No, sir, no tooth-puller."  
"Kerologus, den feeling te like so many cabbitch, and te cents for telling their fortunes Yankee?"  
"No no phrenology, either."  
"Well, den vot de trifle are you and you shall have some the supper, and stay all night, te charging you a cent; mit a child on before breakfast."  
"Very well, your honor."  
"Colloquy without further circling a lumbe disciple of Eze. 10, te preservative of a w. jo. Com. your service."  
"Votach dat?"  
"A printer, sir."  
"A man vot nint up, walk up, Mishter Briter, cheateleman's pach off. Chon, print to be fire. A man vot prints te wish I may be shot if I did not think te tail?"

**THE CLOUD.**—Had there never been a rainbow there had never been a rainbow there was none; in man's innocent need of any; had there been no need never have been any sorrow; any one clear, bright day of unbroken sun. But then we never could have seen—have beheld him in all wisdom, exhibited to us now in the face of our nor even have attained that eternal glory prepared for us by union with him. Without the tremendous darkness of the rainbow-crown had never circled the er's head; so now, without clouds to behold the rainbow, and the darkness the brighter it appears. "Through tribulations ye must enter the kingdom of glory. Where could we have seen, what we know of our Father's mercy and love, the comforts of his spirit, and his grace, without those intervals of sadness, that put them to the proof, and forth their strongest coloring? In our hearts to wish our clouds away, at the approach of sunset, we have pure, bright disk without a vapour above it and around it, tipped with gold, rolled the broken masses of thunder-storm, and in the opposition the rainbow arch drawn on the receding shower; just so will be of our griefs and cares when the rainbow is taking its departure to another world, glory will light up the past in shadow, and in stronger light, the substance of our past lives will be exhibited that went lightly over at the time, and substance and importance at the time, perils will be seen, more terrible, quished foes more terrible, our times more black;—but it is not shall wish our day of time had been Italian sunshine.

Ejaculatory prayer requires not the ry, the more retired circles, nor the though in either it may, and ought to be, the way-side, in the thoroughfare, the cares of commerce and of trade, or in the enjoyments of life, it is not only permitted, but seems the only resort for communication between the soul and the single wish of the inmost spirit, an unspoken sentence directed to the ear of him who tempted one at the moment of the sudden etousness, revealed our great and there shall come.

\*Demosthenes—De Corona.  
†Demosthenes—Philippic the Third.

*pellu, non ego.* It partakes of extravagance of phrenzy to people, and least of all, of the generous race of men that inhabit our States. But we conclude through all other people submit would have South Carolina liberty.

**THE DUTCHMAN AND THE**  
A Journeyman printer, lately for the interior of Ohio a distance of miles, with an old brass dollars cash in his pocket. He was in Pennsylvania, and being the inn of a Dutchman, whom he was smoking his pipe, when the following conversation took place:  
"Well Mishter Valking Strick, Refreshments and repose."  
"Pe you a Yankee?"  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"A singing teacher, too lazy?"  
"No, sir."  
"A chenteel shoemaker, not a day night, and laysh drunk in Sunday?"  
"No, sir, I should have mended before this. But I am not disposed to submit to this outlandish inquisition you give me a supper and lodging, Tshortly. But vo pe you taking honest people's money in that only makes 'em lazy."  
"Try again your worship."  
"A dentist, breaking people's a sebnag, and running off with a daughter?"  
"No, sir, no tooth-puller."  
"Kerologus, den feeling te like so many cabbitch, and te cents for telling their fortunes Yankee?"  
"No no phrenology, either."  
"Well, den vot de trifle are you and you shall have some the supper, and stay all night, te charging you a cent; mit a child on before breakfast."  
"Very well, your honor."  
"Colloquy without further circling a lumbe disciple of Eze. 10, te preservative of a w. jo. Com. your service."  
"Votach dat?"  
"A printer, sir."  
"A man vot nint up, walk up, Mishter Briter, cheateleman's pach off. Chon, print to be fire. A man vot prints te wish I may be shot if I did not think te tail?"

**THE CLOUD.**—Had there never been a rainbow there had never been a rainbow there was none; in man's innocent need of any; had there been no need never have been any sorrow; any one clear, bright day of unbroken sun. But then we never could have seen—have beheld him in all wisdom, exhibited to us now in the face of our nor even have attained that eternal glory prepared for us by union with him. Without the tremendous darkness of the rainbow-crown had never circled the er's head; so now, without clouds to behold the rainbow, and the darkness the brighter it appears. "Through tribulations ye must enter the kingdom of glory. Where could we have seen, what we know of our Father's mercy and love, the comforts of his spirit, and his grace, without those intervals of sadness, that put them to the proof, and forth their strongest coloring? In our hearts to wish our clouds away, at the approach of sunset, we have pure, bright disk without a vapour above it and around it, tipped with gold, rolled the broken masses of thunder-storm, and in the opposition the rainbow arch drawn on the receding shower; just so will be of our griefs and cares when the rainbow is taking its departure to another world, glory will light up the past in shadow, and in stronger light, the substance of our past lives will be exhibited that went lightly over at the time, and substance and importance at the time, perils will be seen, more terrible, quished foes more terrible, our times more black;—but it is not shall wish our day of time had been Italian sunshine.

Ejaculatory prayer requires not the ry, the more retired circles, nor the though in either it may, and ought to be, the way-side, in the thoroughfare, the cares of commerce and of trade, or in the enjoyments of life, it is not only permitted, but seems the only resort for communication between the soul and the single wish of the inmost spirit, an unspoken sentence directed to the ear of him who tempted one at the moment of the sudden etousness, revealed our great and there shall come.

\*Demosthenes—De Corona.  
†Demosthenes—Philippic the Third.

*pellu, non ego.* It partakes of extravagance of phrenzy to people, and least of all, of the generous race of men that inhabit our States. But we conclude through all other people submit would have South Carolina liberty.

**THE DUTCHMAN AND THE**  
A Journeyman printer, lately for the interior of Ohio a distance of miles, with an old brass dollars cash in his pocket. He was in Pennsylvania, and being the inn of a Dutchman, whom he was smoking his pipe, when the following conversation took place:  
"Well Mishter Valking Strick, Refreshments and repose."  
"Pe you a Yankee?"  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"A singing teacher, too lazy?"  
"No, sir."  
"A chenteel shoemaker, not a day night, and laysh drunk in Sunday?"  
"No, sir, I should have mended before this. But I am not disposed to submit to this outlandish inquisition you give me a supper and lodging, Tshortly. But vo pe you taking honest people's money in that only makes 'em lazy."  
"Try again your worship."  
"A dentist, breaking people's a sebnag, and running off with a daughter?"  
"No, sir, no tooth-puller."  
"Kerologus, den feeling te like so many cabbitch, and te cents for telling their fortunes Yankee?"  
"No no phrenology, either."  
"Well, den vot de trifle are you and you shall have some the supper, and stay all night, te charging you a cent; mit a child on before breakfast."  
"Very well, your honor."  
"Colloquy without further circling a lumbe disciple of Eze. 10, te preservative of a w. jo. Com. your service."  
"Votach dat?"  
"A printer, sir."  
"A man vot nint up, walk up, Mishter Briter, cheateleman's pach off. Chon, print to be fire. A man vot prints te wish I may be shot if I did not think te tail?"

**THE CLOUD.**—Had there never been a rainbow there had never been a rainbow there was none; in man's innocent need of any; had there been no need never have been any sorrow; any one clear, bright day of unbroken sun. But then we never could have seen—have beheld him in all wisdom, exhibited to us now in the face of our nor even have attained that eternal glory prepared for us by union with him. Without the tremendous darkness of the rainbow-crown had never circled the er's head; so now, without clouds to behold the rainbow, and the darkness the brighter it appears. "Through tribulations ye must enter the kingdom of glory. Where could we have seen, what we know of our Father's mercy and love, the comforts of his spirit, and his grace, without those intervals of sadness, that put them to the proof, and forth their strongest coloring? In our hearts to wish our clouds away, at the approach of sunset, we have pure, bright disk without a vapour above it and around it, tipped with gold, rolled the broken masses of thunder-storm, and in the opposition the rainbow arch drawn on the receding shower; just so will be of our griefs and cares when the rainbow is taking its departure to another world, glory will light up the past in shadow, and in stronger light, the substance of our past lives will be exhibited that went lightly over at the time, and substance and importance at the time, perils will be seen, more terrible, quished foes more terrible, our times more black;—but it is not shall wish our day of time had been Italian sunshine.

Ejaculatory prayer requires not the ry, the more retired circles, nor the though in either it may, and ought to be, the way-side, in the thoroughfare, the cares of commerce and of trade, or in the enjoyments of life, it is not only permitted, but seems the only resort for communication between the soul and the single wish of the inmost spirit, an unspoken sentence directed to the ear of him who tempted one at the moment of the sudden etousness, revealed our great and there shall come.

\*Demosthenes—De Corona.  
†Demosthenes—Philippic the Third.

*pellu, non ego.* It partakes of extravagance of phrenzy to people, and least of all, of the generous race of men that inhabit our States. But we conclude through all other people submit would have South Carolina liberty.

**THE DUTCHMAN AND THE**  
A Journeyman printer, lately for the interior of Ohio a distance of miles, with an old brass dollars cash in his pocket. He was in Pennsylvania, and being the inn of a Dutchman, whom he was smoking his pipe, when the following conversation took place:  
"Well Mishter Valking Strick, Refreshments and repose."  
"Pe you a Yankee?"  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"No sir; no Yankee pronouncing pack to cheat to gals."  
"A singing teacher, too lazy?"  
"No, sir."  
"A chenteel shoemaker, not a day night, and laysh drunk in Sunday?"  
"No, sir, I should have mended before this. But I am not disposed to submit to this outlandish inquisition you give me a supper and lodging, Tshortly. But vo pe you taking honest people's money in that only makes 'em lazy."  
"Try again your worship."  
"A dentist, breaking people's a sebnag, and running off with a daughter?"  
"No, sir, no tooth-puller."  
"Kerologus, den feeling te like so many cabbitch, and te cents for telling their fortunes Yankee?"  
"No no phrenology, either."  
"Well, den vot de trifle are you and you shall have some the supper, and stay all night, te charging you a cent; mit a child on before breakfast."  
"Very well, your honor."  
"Colloquy without further circling a lumbe disciple of Eze. 10, te preservative of a w. jo. Com. your service."  
"Votach dat?"  
"A printer, sir."  
"A man vot nint up, walk up, Mishter Briter, cheateleman's pach off. Chon, print to be fire. A man vot prints te wish I may be shot if I did not think te tail?"

**THE CLOUD.**—Had there never been a rainbow there had never been a rainbow there was none; in man's innocent need of any; had there been no need never have been any sorrow; any one clear, bright day of unbroken sun. But then we never could have seen—have beheld him in all wisdom, exhibited to us now in the face of our nor even have attained that eternal glory prepared for us by union with him. Without the tremendous darkness of the rainbow-crown had never circled the er's head; so now, without clouds to behold the rainbow, and the darkness the brighter it appears. "Through tribulations ye must enter the kingdom of glory. Where could we have seen, what we know of our Father's mercy and love, the comforts of his spirit, and his grace, without those intervals of sadness, that put them to the proof, and forth their strongest coloring? In our hearts to wish our clouds away, at the approach of sunset, we have pure, bright disk without a vapour above it and around it, tipped with