

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

NUMBER 77.

**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 for 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, 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.

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Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

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WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
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Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention.

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FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 2. 35

**Z. J. DEHAY,**

**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**

CAMDEN, S. C.

**THOMAS WILSON,**

**Fashionable Boot Maker,**

CAMDEN, S. C.

**W. M. WATSON,**

**Fashionable Tailor,**

CAMDEN, S. C.

**GLOVERS & DAVIS,**

Factors and Commission Merchants,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Aug. 5. 62

**PAVILION HOTEL.**

(BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.)

CORNER OF MEETING AND HASELL STREETS,  
AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF HAYNE AND  
KING STREETS, CHARLESTON, S. C.

**ROBERT LATTAS**

**GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,**

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**C. N. WIENGES,**  
SADDLE AND HARNESS  
MANUFACTURER,  
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**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.

**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. HEROT.

DIRECTORS,  
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,  
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. McBURNEY,  
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A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRIGHT.

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. W. M. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851.

**Trusses.**

A large and well selected assortment of Trusses on  
hand and for sale by  
THOMAS J. WORKMAN.

At the old stand of James R. McKain.  
Sept. 12.

**Corn! Corn!!**

DEVEREUX'S *Primest* N. C. Flint Corn.  
Meal, and Grits from the same.

For sale by ROBT LATTAS.  
Sept. 16. 73 4t

**Cheese! Cheese!**

JUST received by the Subscribers, a few Boxes  
of very fine new Cheese, which they recom-  
mend to the notice of the public.

M. DRUCKER & CO.  
Camden, June 24, 1851. 50 1f

**WANTED** to Hire a good Cook and Wash-  
er woman.

Apply to ROBT LATTAS.  
Aug. 29, '51. 38 1f

**SMOKED Beef, Tongues, Pickled**  
S. Salmon, Kits and gr. Bbls. No 1 Mackerel,  
Prime Leaf, Lard in barrels and kegs, Hams, Bo-  
logna Sausage, Fresh Soda, Wine, and Butter  
Crackers, Fine Raisins in as good order as new  
ones. Just received by ROBT LATTAS.  
Aug. 8. 62 1f

A NEW supply of Sugar, Coffee, Bacon Lard and Corn.  
Just received at MORRIS'S.

**FRENCH BRANDY, Madeira Wine and old**  
PORT WINE, for medicinal purposes. Just received  
and for sale by F. L. ZEMP.

**Thompsonian Medicines.**

CUMBER, SIA, Composition, Lobelia, Gum Marsh,  
N. Also of Cayenne Pepper, Nerve Fowler, Hem-  
lock, Sassafras, Golden Seal, Bayberry Powder,  
Bitter Root, Cholina Syrup, Third Preparation, Fresh  
and for sale by FRANCIS L. ZEMP.

**Oils, Burning Fluid.**

120 GALLONS of Lamp Oil at 88 cents per gallon  
in Gallons Burning Fluid, at 85 cents per gallon  
Just received and for sale by F. L. ZEMP.

**Spices, Gelatine.**

BLACK Pepper, Red Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs,  
Mace, Allspice, Ginger, White Ginger, Copra's Ge-  
latine, French Gelatine, English, Black Mustard Seed,  
White Mustard Seed, Cooking Soda, Washing Soda.  
Just received and for sale by F. L. ZEMP.

**Just Received.**

A FEW barrels fresh ground Baltimore FLOUR, of  
first quality. JAMES McGEWEN.  
Aug. 22. 66 1f

**Extracts for Flavoring.**

A very large assortment of Meakin's & Pres-  
ton's, and of Rousselet's extracts for flavoring,  
among which may be found the Ext. of Lemon,  
Vanilla, Aromatics, Bitter Almonds, Cloves, Nut-  
meg, Mace, Orange, Thyme, Peach, Allspice,  
Celery, Tonka, Sage, Rose, &c. just received by  
THOMAS J. WORKMAN.

Sept. 9.

**Camphene.**

GENUINE Camphene, just received, and for  
sale by THOMAS J. WORKMAN.

**PAINTS.**

3000 lb. Fresh White Lead warranted pure, also a  
large supply of the Brands No. 1 and 2; Chrome  
Green; Chrome Yellow, dry and ground; Litharge; Red  
Lead; Umber, burnt and raw; Terra de Sienna, burnt  
and raw; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown;  
Lamp Black, &c. &c.; on hand and for sale by  
THOMAS J. WORKMAN.

At the old stand of James R. McKain.

**Savon Parfumees.**

A beautiful Eminent Toilet Soap, from the cele-  
brated Perfumery Establishment of Mauge-  
net & Condray; Old Brown Windsor Soap;  
Hauet's Perian Powder; Chi-Chan; Lily White  
and Eau Lustral; Meakin's Caclou Aromatise;  
Rose and Charcoal Tooth Paste; Flesh Balls and  
Toilet Powder, &c. &c., just received at  
Z. J. DEHAY'S.

Sept. 9.

**Something Rich.**

IN the way of PERFUMERY—Lubin's Cele-  
brated Extracts for the Handkerchief; consist-  
ing of Extrait Bouquet de Caroline, Jenny Lind,  
Rough and Ready, West End, Jockey Club, and  
Patchouly.

Also, Cologne French and German Cologne,  
Toilet Powder, Soaps, Cosmetics, Hair Brushes,  
&c. &c. Just received at Z. J. DEHAY'S.

Aug. 26.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

TWO MARES, one a handsome grey, quick action  
and a trotter, the other a Sorrel, with  
whites face and a pacer, were stolen at Savannah  
by two men, who crossed the Savannah River on  
Saturday, the 21st ult., and it is supposed may  
proceed westward. The above reward will be  
paid for the apprehension of the thieves and re-  
covery of the property by W. B. GILES, Esq.,  
Savannah, or EDWARD WINS 4th W.

Office foot of Laurens Street, Charleston S. C.  
July 8. 53 1f

CAMDEN, Sept. 27, 1851.

To the Editor of the Camden Journal.

DEAR SIR—The time honored "Journal" has been ever regarded as the exponent of the community, and not the mouth-piece of party, and while we readily acknowledge, that under your control, it has been conducted with marked propriety and decorum, still, in the advocacy of those opinions which your judgment approves, its columns have, until within the last few weeks, been entirely monopolized by Secession articles. Is it not, then a reasonable request on the part of many of your subscribers, that you publish the proceedings of the Co-operation meeting in Charleston, on the 23d inst.

Very truly your friends,

**GREAT SOUTHERN CO-OPERATION AND ANTI-SECESSION MEETING.**

The citizens of Charleston District in favor of Southern Co-operation, and opposed to the separate secession of the State, assembled in great numbers at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. Never has there been exhibited a more enthusiastic and overwhelming demonstration. The spacious Hall was most densely crowded, and every avenue leading to it was filled with those who were excited by the high purpose which led to the assemblage, and animated with a zealous determination to carry triumphantly, the cause in which they were engaged.

At a proper time, J. J. Pope, Jr. esq. moved that the meeting should be organized by the appointment of the following Gentlemen as Officers:

President—Hon. JAMES ROSE.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Mitchell King, Hon. J. B. Grubb, Hon. John Schriener, Hon. T. L. Hutcheson, Hon. John Wilson, Hon. Thos. J. Mellard, Hon. John Rivers, Hon. Sanford Barker, Dr. Benjamin Huger, W. C. Dukes, Charles Heyward, Dr. Henry R. Frost, J. S. Bowie, Charles T. Lowndes, Arthur G. Rose, Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, James Adger, Wm. Bull Pringle, Dr. Elias Horbeck, Thaddeus Street, Charles Alston, sen., Henry Gourdin, W. J. Bennett, W. C. Gatewood, John Vineyard, W. M. Lawton, James Poyas, Col. Jas. S. Schingler, Col. John B. Earnest, Edward Schring, Henry A. Middleton, Alexander Gordon, Henry D. Lesseur, James R. Pringle, J. H. Honour, James Lamb, James Robertson, George Baist, Dr. J. P. Jervy, Archibald Cameron, Dr. E. Horry Deas, Samuel Dubose, D. E. Huger, jr., Joseph Prevost, Dunbar Paul, Maj. J. B. Rhame, Joseph A. Winthrop, Fred. A. Poreher, James Robb, Samuel Gourdin, A. Della Torre, M. P. Matheson, G. N. Reynolds, jr., Dr. L. A. Frampton, James M. Caldwell, John Hardin, Thomas Ryan, Benjamin Freeman, William Kirkwood, Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, H. P. Shipman, Dr. James Moultrie, W. H. Gilliland, Hugh R. Banks, M. C. Monclair, Lewis Rebb, William Bird, Col. John Phillips, James Chapman, Col. A. P. Hayne, J. H. Steinhayser, Col. A. H. Bell, Dr. W. T. Wragg, Dr. T. L. Ogier, W. G. Mood, Geo. W. Black, Robert Bourne, A. H. Chisolm.

Secretaries—C. E. Kanapaux, W. Y. Paxton, John W. Gibbs, A. L. Taveaux, C. W. Montgomery, C. Douglas, jr.  
Mr. Rose, on taking the Chair, briefly but eloquently expressed his appreciation of the honor which had been paid him; and after alluding to the great importance of the movement in which they were engaged, announced the meeting as prepared for the transaction of business.

B. C. Pressley, esq. proposed that the Delegates from St. James Goose Creek, and other Parishes, in attendance, be conducted to their seats on the platform. The following gentlemen appeared and were warmly welcomed:

Rev. West Williams, Rev. A. G. Sims, Capt. S. S. C. Warlock, B. B. Godfrey, sen., J. J. Browning, John McCuller, Dr. John F. Poppenheim.

Henry W. Peronneau, esq. Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Conference then arose and stated that the Committee of which he was the Chairman, in pursuance of the duties with which that Committee was charged, after great deliberation, and consultation with the people of the Parishes of this District, had agreed on an address and nomination, that he hoped would meet with the enthusiastic response of the meeting. Mr. Peronneau stated, that the address and nomination would now be submitted by Thomas Y. Simons, jr. esq.

Mr. Simons then appeared and read to the meeting the following address with the accompanying nomination. Its reception was marked by the highest enthusiasm, and repeated cheers testified the high satisfaction it afforded:

**The Committee of Vigilance and Conference to the Voters of the District of Charleston:**

Fellow Citizens: We address you at a period of deep interest, and of profound importance. An election approaches, which must, to a certain extent, control the action of our State. In that action are now involved the issues of property, life, and liberty to us and our posterity.

We have opposed ourselves to those who now advocate the separate Secession of South Carolina as a remedy for the unjust legislation of the Federal Congress in relation to the institution of slavery. In our success, we expect to find the political salvation of our State, and a perfect guaranty for all the rights incident to her sovereignty and independence.

We have deliberately interposed ourselves to the further prosecution of the separate Secession of the State, because it brings to us no promise of good, but much of evil. In it we can only discover the beginning of that, the ending of which must be our ruin, if not our utter dishonor.

If secession is proper as a remedy for exis-

ting evils, it must be because it operates as a redress for the injuries they produce. We see in it no remedy for the wrongs which are complained of; and more than this, it is a surrender of all those rights which are yet untouched, because of some that are now invaded. It is urged, and with perfect justice, that the legislation of the Federal Congress has been, in relation to the slaveholding States, opposed to the letter and spirit of the Federal compact, in attempting a prohibition of privileges to which they are entitled. The remedy of secession, by withdrawing the State from the Union without a combination of her sister States, alike aggrieved, confirms that prohibition, by a voluntary abandonment of the only arena upon which a battle should be fought; and is a concession to our opponents of every advantage their ingenuity could have devised, or their rapacity desired. And thus it develops the political paradox of redressing a wrong by a course of conduct which, if wholly successful, establishes the exclusion complained of, and to repeal which our patriotism is invoked. If the legislation of the Federal Congress so justly complained of, affected South Carolina alone; and in her separate capacity as an independent sovereignty, we should hold it unnecessary for the State to do more than prepare herself for a conflict in which she should seek the redress to which she is entitled.

But the true grievance does not relate to our State in her separate capacity. The course of Federal Legislation has developed its hostility to an institution which exists not only in South Carolina, but in many other States of this Union.

In these States so connected to us by ties of the closest communion—in parts peopled with the children of our own State, cherishing towards us in many cases, feelings of kinship—and in all, of close social communion; gifted with high intelligence, lofty purpose, and unsurpassed daring, we cannot be brought to believe that their virtue has been destroyed, their sentiment corrupted, their chivalry disgraced.

In these States, if the secession of South Carolina has any supporters, they will be found few; and however generous in their nature, and honest in their purposes; they are not yet in the enjoyment of that matured experience which should ever be present when a people change their system of government.

With no appeal then made to our State because of a direct or exclusive encroachment upon the rights she has reserved to herself, but with an unwarrantable aggression on an institution, peculiar to her, but to the whole slaveholding section, with no encouragement from her sister States, but in opposition to their wishes and convictions—South Carolina is to be placed in a position, which in the future, as in the present and past, will find no parallel.

To organize a government is an experiment which is seldom successfully attempted. In all cases in which it has been tried, much dependence has been placed on those whose sympathies would lead to such attempts encouragement and support. But with us, this great change in our political system is to be attempted, not only without the concurrence, but in opposition, and in perhaps hostility that to the opinions of those with whom Providence seems to have decreed our lot should be united, never to be severed, except for a common ruin.

We stand, then, upon the verge of a Revolution! Without perceiving it, we have been brought to that point from which we can view the consequences soon to come upon us with overwhelming force, unless the People will rise in their might, and arrest, even at the last moment, the irrevocable and fatal step.

What motive should impel us to commit the people of the State, to the uncertain and always terrible fortunes of a Revolution?

Does the honor of our State demand it? Not so. South Carolina has never said that she would dissolve her relations with her sister slaveholding States of the South. She has given but one pledge, again and again repeated, that she will be prepared to unite with them in all measures that they shall advise as necessary for the maintenance of their privileges and rights. This pledge she stands ready to redeem. And if any have undertaken to pledge her honor in any other course, they had no warrant for the act, for her honor was not in their keeping.

Does it promise her security? We see in it only the temptation to the strong and powerful to make our gallant State, now loaded with the trophies of valor and intellect, a victim for their caprice, and a subject for their pleasure. Isolated, unprepared and undefended; with the gallantry of her sons taxed to an extent superhuman; what could it all avail amid the contending and colossal Powers of the World?—The daring of our conduct might indeed excite the surprise of the moment; but a short time would tear from us even our own approbation of the act we had committed, and too late would we learn that among Nations, rights are enjoyed by those only, who are able and prepared to defend them.

Does it offer us advantages that we can reasonably expect to obtain? What are they?

Our separation would require an alteration of the present Government of our State. Is it certain, that to the adjustment of that question, all these considerations would be brought, necessary for its harmonious conclusion? Our system of Government, in a new condition, would be determined by the necessities of the people, and the ability of the State. Are there any bold enough to declare, that they can foresee the one, or calculate the other? The success of our Government would depend on its relations with the leading powers of the world, especially those in Europe and America. Have we any statesman so much in advance of all others in political foresight, as to be able to determine these matters even to their own satisfaction? We apprehend not. The dark, un-

fathomable future is before us, with no light to guide us, but that borrowed from the condition of nations, too weak to invite, or too impotent to repel aggressions.

If now we turn to those in whose judgment we confide, whose devotion to constitutional liberty, as guaranteed by the Federal compact, is without spot or blemish, who have ever been the watchful guardians of the rights of the States, they have, with scarcely an exception, raised their voices in deep and solemn protest and remonstrance against the propriety of separate State action. Have they lived through that period of life when ambition is most powerful, to be corrupted in their old age by any promise of Federal honor or reward? Have they in their retirement yielded to the influence of gold, or belied their history, and become terrified by the sword? We may answer for their countrymen in saying, that they are beyond suspicion. Yet do they with one voice urge us to forbear, and save our honored State from the peril which awaits her.

In the heart of our city still repose the honored remains of him who, living, was first in the affections of his countrymen; and now dead, is ever present in their memories. Who is he that fairly doubts the counsel that John C. Calhoun would give in this time of peril to his State? He has, as his last legacy, bequeathed us that advice, by an adherence to which we will find the remedy we desire. In the combination of those States marked out by geographical lines, and assimilated with each other by homogeneous interests, will we secure the elements that give stability to government, by the possession of resources adequate to all emergencies—this combination of what Mr. Calhoun calls "organized bodies" having, in his own language, "the means of avoiding the confusion and anarchy to which the parts would be subject without such organization." To this consummation we address our efforts with the earnest conviction that it will not only be accomplished by our sister States with a view to their own security and welfare, but is, moreover, the natural and necessary consequence of the present administration of the government.

And this, when attained, as it surely must be, will be the last and greatest tribute to his distinguished statesmanship in the realization of his opinion that the "concert," which he foresaw, was, he predicted, "the one thing needful."

There is still another consideration which moves us; and to us, it is of the gravest import. If the separate action of South Carolina, involved the loss of the lives of the best of her sons; the decay of that civilization which now reigns within her limits we should be impressed with the immensity of the sacrifice.—But these we should hold light in comparison with the possibility of this proud and time-honored Republic, dissolving her connection with a Confederation of Republics, and forced to abandon her position of attempted independence, for the security and protection she would obtain as an appendage to some European power.

We hold, that no combination of circumstances can possibly exist, which would induce or justify South Carolina ever again to occupy a position of Colonial independence. And never will we consent to place her in that position from which such a consequence could possibly result. We wear no chain; but least of all those which our fathers cast from their limbs. We love our State, and doing so we love the record of her suffering through years of cruel warfare cheerfully borne, for that inestimable boon of Civil and Religious Liberty, with which it was purchased. A century is fast rolling on, since the flag of the proudest power in Europe, was borne, trailing in the dust, by its army retreating from our shores; and every foot-print of the invader was washed out with the blood of the best and bravest of her sons. Never, while God gives us the sense to understand our rights, and the arms to battle for them, shall that or any other flag again wave over this State as a subject province; or those footsteps trample on graves, that mark the last resting place of those, who taught us how priceless was the liberty they obtained, and transmitted to us to preserve.

We invite, then, your co-operation. If it is the duty of the patriot to render even his life to his country, when she demands it, and will not refuse to give to her the short time necessary to achieve success in the contest before us. One strong and united effort will save our State. Who will refuse his aid in a cause so dear to us—the sons of South Carolina? Let no one flatter, for he becomes recreant to the highest duty. Let us, one and all, press onward and obtain success, and so doing we will find our highest reward in having down, undiminished, to our children, that liberty which we received from our fathers.

You are well aware, that the Legislature at its last session passed an act, providing for the call of a Convention of the people of South Carolina. It cannot be asserted that the members of the State Legislature were elected in reference to their opinion as to that conduct, which it would become our State to pursue.—The election of Delegates to the Convention followed closely after the adjournment of the Legislature; and the result plainly showed that the people were not prepared to act in the important matter to which they had been hurriedly summoned. Then was presented the extraordinary spectacle of a people, ever sensitive to their rights, hesitating, while a small minority controlled the election. It is known to you, that it is supposed a majority of the Delegates so elected, are in favor of the Separate Action of the State. The Legislature, has reserved to itself, at its ensuing session, the determination of the time at which this Convention will assemble. If called together, as is now proposed before the election in October, 1852, the novel exhibition will be made, of a Convention