

Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA OCTOBER 3, 1851.

NUMBER 78.

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.

The Address and Resolutions

OF THE

Southern Rights and Co-operation Party,

OF

LANCASTER DISTRICT,

September 16, 1851.

THE COMMITTEE to whom was referred the preparation of business for the Co-operation and Southern Rights Meeting at Lancaster C. H., on the 16th day of September, 1851, report the following Address and Resolutions:

GEORGE MCC. WITHERSPOON, Ch'm.

ADDRESS.

The present position of South Carolina is one of fearful importance, full of trials, and dangers, difficulties and perplexities. We are now upon the eve of a revolution, the probable termination, and success of which, we cannot foresee or conjecture. There are great issues at stake, and consequences involved, which require and demand the soundest judgment, and greatest political sagacity. The great question of slavery is a Southern question, and the whole South is equally interested; and to a combination and concert of action alone, may we look for success.

If South Carolina should secede alone, without the assurance of Co-operation on the part of the other States equally interested, the future will be one of darkness and uncertainty, and the great Southern question will be jeopardized, and the fate of South Carolina herself become a problem.

It is to be regretted that the State of South Carolina is now divided into parties, and her unity destroyed; but the lines are now drawn, and duty must determine our action. We must see that the Commonwealth of South Carolina should suffer no detriment.

Up to the last session of the Legislature, the position of South Carolina was high and honorable, presenting an almost entire unanimity of sentiment and feeling, and an undivided front to a common enemy. We had no submission party among us. Resistance in concert with the other Southern States, was the universal sentiment of the State, and Southern Union formed the basis of action. Separate State Action was not entertained, and it was thought that no practical good could result from it.

The Legislature of South Carolina in 1848, had said: "That the time for discussion by the Slaveholding States, as to their exclusion from the Territory recently acquired from Mexico, has passed, and that this general assembly representing the feelings of the State of South Carolina, is prepared to co-operate with her sister States, in resisting the application of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, to such Territory, at any and every hazard."

The Legislature of 1849, approved of the resolutions of Mississippi recommending a Convention of the Southern States to meet in Nashville "to consult in common with a view to unity of action." And at the same time, empowered the Governor to call the Legislature together, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, "in order to take such steps, as the rights, interests and honor of the State, and of the whole South shall demand." And also further, adopted a resolution approving of the course of those Southern Members of Congress, who refused to vote for a Speaker, at all tainted upon the subject of Slavery.

The Southern Members of Congress in the session immediately following our own, published an address directed to the people of the South, recommending in the strongest terms, concert of action, and union, as the only hope. This Address was responded to with great unanimity of feeling by the people of this State, and throughout many portions of the Southern States. This gave rise to the Southern Associations, which were originally intended to embody the whole South, and to produce Co-operation. That such was the purpose, the name itself would imply—Southern Rights Associations. The Nashville Convention met afterwards, composed of delegates from all the Southern States, except perhaps North Carolina, and that Convention recommend a Southern Congress; up to this point, Co-operation was the basis of action.

The election of members of the last Legislature took place, and the only question discussed before the people, and which assumed a heated and partizan character, was the Bank question. The Legislature met,—the Bank question was dropped—and strangely that Legislature, without any expression of opinion by the people, passed a Convention Bill, and precipitated the election of delegates, by bringing on the election in February, before the people of the State knew what had been done, and the issue made, and before even the acts of

that body had been published and distributed. Here was a shifting of position. In consequence of this, and of the people not being informed of the issue made, the vote polled was a small one, and many voted for the separate State Action Candidates without making the proper distinction between separate resistance and co operative resistance.

The people will do right provided they have time to consider, and to determine for themselves; but for the masses to be informed, and the public opinion formed, requires time. If the election for delegates had been postponed until October, and time thus given, the State would not now have presented the false position in which she seems to be placed, viz., a majority of the delegates elect in favor of single State Secession, and a majority of the people opposed to it, or at least doubtful.

Parties in this State may now be regarded as divided into resistance and non-resistance. The non-resistance party is small. The resistance party on the other hand divide the State; and is divided into Co-operation and single State Secession.

The friends of Co-operation urge this measure because they believe it to be more respectful to the other States interested, and a safer and more effectual remedy for their grievances; promising internal peace, and a protection against external violence. They are opposed to single State Secession because they believe the measure to be rash, less safe and effectual, and not the policy of the State.

What will be the effect of single State action? and before considering this, a single reflection will be sufficient, to show its rashness and want of success. The State is now distracted and divided upon the mode of redress: the question is now assuming a partizan character and every day but widens the breach between the parties. The State will be, therefore, too much unbinged for an extremity. This difficulty can be avoided by falling back on the Co-operation platform, and preserving the resistance party entire.

The effects of single State action will be manifested from the consequences resulting from the act itself. It is the part of bravery to contend where success is at all probable and dependent upon the act—more than this is asness. There are extremities, however, in which rashness itself is commendable; but these should be extreme cases, and in the last resort. If policy is allowable in war, much more should it be, before war is determined upon.

When South Carolina determines to secede alone, she should be prepared for war and revolution. It is true, the State may have the right to secede, and form an independent government; but will the government of the United States recognize that right? What has been the policy of the United States? Her policy has been to extend her territory, and to allow no foreign Government a foot hold here. Such was the policy in the annexation of Texas, and the claim to the whole of Oregon rested more upon a title of policy, than a legal one. Will not the establishment of an independent government by South Carolina, contravene this policy? Furthermore if secession be successful, how long could we expect peace, and a freedom from those difficulties, which would necessarily grow out of our commercial, and domestic relations, and juxta and ceterminous position, with a government whose connection we had renounced, and between which the most embittered feelings would exist. Might sometimes overrides right, and we should be prepared for it.

But it is said that one State "must make the issue," and that that will force Co-operation. This is most certainly a mistake, and contrary to all principles of human action. The slaveholding States are not ready for secession, and South Carolina has been warned of the fact, and of their unwillingness to act. To assert that South Carolina can force the other Southern States, will at once produce opposition on their part. You cannot force individuals to act against their will without the requisite power, neither can you force States, which are but a combination of individuals with like feelings, and governed by the same principles. The action of South Carolina will not force the other Southern States, but the subject of agitation may, and it will do so, if allowed to have its full force, and be not divested by the precipitate action of this State. Whatever tends to divide the South will be most fatal to our cause, and to prevent this, any sacrifice short of dishonor, should be made. The time for action is inauspicious—the South will not come up—a revolution has taken place. Let us therefore not be too restive, but await the moving of the waters. The same principles which prompt us to act, will operate upon them, and produce the same effect.

Even if the State should succeed in secession singly, and establish an independent government, how is she to sustain herself from the pressure within and without? and this is the gravest consideration of the whole. Where is her war forces and her money resources to come from? Where is her strength for any emergency? She may have the resolution and determination, but what will that avail against an overwhelming power? We may be astounded at the rashness and hardihood of a man, who would voluntarily place himself in the position to fight against twenty, each individual of the twenty having the same ability with himself, but at the same time we could not admire his good sense. If South Carolina independent could enjoy a perpetual peace, then there would be no need of war forces; but experience proves that all governments have their wars and disturbances, and it is not probable that South Carolina would form an exception. War is not the policy of a republican form of government; yet we see that the government of the United States has already been engaged in

four wars since the war of the Revolution.—Now suppose South Carolina should become involved in a war with the United States, or with any other formidable Government, what would be her condition and fate. Reason would point to the darkest picture in the book of time for a representation.

To be sovereign and Independent, a Government should have the ability to protect and defend herself. And, that ability must rest, either upon actual power, or a moral and legal intendment. The sovereignty of the States as they now exist, is not dependant upon their power actual; but on the moral and legal intendment from their position in the Government, and under the Constitution. The power of the whole, which is the power actual, protects the parts, and hence the actual protection to their sovereignty. The States are sovereign so far as the Government of the United States is concerned; but in relation to Foreign Governments, it is their aggregate sovereignty, which is regarded and felt. And this aggregate of sovereignty, gives them their power actual. Among the States themselves, they are Sovereigns by compact.

Now what would be the war force, the actual power, to protect the sovereignty of South Carolina independent. The whole militia force of South Carolina, according to the Army Register in 1846, was 54,705, while the whole Militia force of the United States, was 1,914, 101; deduct South Carolina independent, and it would make her actual power to the United States, stand as one to thirty four very nearly. A difference too great to be overcome by the most determined and resolute.

Dismissing the consideration of the war force, where are the money resources? The expenses of the new Government, would be necessarily increased far beyond the present requirement. New and additional officers of Government would be required, and to give them respectability, they must be paid as the officers of other Governments; and for the purpose of protection and defence, an army and navy establishment must be supported. The State must be clothed with all the habiliments of Sovereignty, and the dressing paid for. And here we are at a loss to make any estimate, for we do not believe, that an army and navy adequate to give sovereignty, and to afford protection, could be raised. But how would the funds be obtained? By levying an impost duty? Consider! The whole Foreign imports of South Carolina for the year 1848, was the sum of \$1,485,299. It would take at the least calculation, the whole of that sum. The whole imports of the State, to support the Government. But it may be said, that the exports furnish the best evidence of the wealth and true ability of the State. The exports, it is true, at the same period, amounted to \$8, 081,917. It must be recollected, however, that our productions are chargeable with heavy drawbacks, and that the enhanced price of Cotton, the chief article of production, has contributed largely for the last five years to swell the value of the productions. The State of South Carolina is a planting State. She produces Cotton and Rice, and buys almost every thing else, necessary to carry on the planting interest; and these things, not the subject of Foreign importation, such as Horses and Mules, Hogs, Flour, and many other articles of domestic importation. These must be deducted from the Exports, to exhibit the true balance and ability of the State. This principle is illustrated in the every day's experience of farming. Farmers generally produce just so much corn as is necessary to support the farm, and the expenses are chargeable upon, and paid out of the Cotton, which is sent off to market and sold. The balance of the Cotton money, after deducting all expenses, exhibits his true ability. And every one knows that this balance depends very much upon the price of Cotton.—South Carolina could only import so much as her own people would need and consume. For her to import more, expecting the other States to buy from her, pre-supposes that the United States would make a treaty injurious to herself, to accommodate South Carolina. The expedient must fail, and a resort to direct taxation become necessary. A heavy tax, a people emerging from revolution may pay for a while, from a high sense of pride and patriotism; but time will bring complaints, and with it discounts and changes. The people will bear a heavy tax to carry on a war of their own, but when the war is ended, and peace established, heavy taxes do not suit, and they will not be borne willingly. Unpleasant as it may be, yet it is our duty to examine, before hand, the consequences of Single State Secession, and not to be taken by surprise when the State has seceded. For the want of time, some of these will be mentioned, without dwelling upon them.

A money pressure will follow, whenever it is known that South Carolina is going out alone—Confidence will be lost; a run will be made on the Banks, and gold and silver demanded. Debts due abroad will be forced, and within the State there will be a gathering up.

The transportation of the mails will be changed, and new provisions must be made to meet the emergency. The Government of the United States will have her own mail arrangements, and South Carolina must make hers. Letters and papers, going and coming from abroad, must pass through the United States Mail, and this will depend upon the pleasure of the United States.

Slavery will be circumscribed within the limits of South Carolina, and an excess of that population will follow, and with it, considerations of the first magnitude. And all redress for our wrongs under the Constitution and within the Government, will be cut off. We cut loose without the redress of our grievances, without the sympathy of the other Southern States, and the main question in dispute, precludes us from the sympathies of other

nations.

To get out alone is problematic, and to remain out will be trying. To get back, we never could consent to, without dictating our own terms. But it is said that South Carolina must act now, because the South will be getting weaker and the North stronger; and that before a great while, new States coming in, the Constitution will be altered by a constitutional majority and slavery abolished, and with it a train of horror and a tale of woe. But in the name of common sense how will the single Secession of South Carolina prevent it? Will not the single Secession of South Carolina, subtract from the power of the South in the Government one State? And if the Southern States submit or stand still until the act is consummated, will not South Carolina, surrounded on all sides but one by those States, be involved in the common ruin?

If we could gain any thing by the single secession of South Carolina, then there might be some propriety and justification for the attempt. But what will we gain? It will not restore our rights—it will not redress our grievances—it will not obtain satisfaction for our feelings violated and outraged—nor will it give security to the State and to the South upon the slavery question. It proposes to get away from the government of the United States, and virtually gives up every thing, to gratify a fretted and impatient feeling, and it does so by getting out the frying-pan into the fire.

That South Carolina in common with the other Southern States, has been wronged, her rights violated and her feelings outraged, we all admit, and we are not disposed to submit to the one or to give up the other. We are for resistance, and effectual resistance—not, however for hurried and precipitate resistance, which may result in failure—but for a resistance which will be effectual to redress our grievances, and to dictate our own terms. A resistance which may carry the war into the enemy's country if necessary, and to demand redress. But when we say so, we must not be drawn off from the main question. Resistance to past aggressions must be kept in abeyance to the greater question of slavery. That is the great question, and it is not peculiar to South Carolina alone, but to the whole South, and to unite the South, and to knit them together is demanded by every consideration of humanity and self defence. Without the union of the South, and a Southern confederation, we are a doomed people. Let us not expend our force, and weaken ourselves at home, in a vain and fruitless effort to draw off alone, to redress our grievances simply, but let us address our whole energies to unite the South.—Co-operation is the only effectual remedy. It will give us power to resist, not to stand away from, but to stand against the Federal Government, to demand justice, and to dictate terms.

If we believed that the honor of South Carolina demanded single secession, desperate and inefficient as the measure appears to us, we could say nothing—amid all her trials, her honor should be carefully guarded and preserved; and let no son of hers, whether of the Co-operation or single Secession party at any time, counsel or do an act which may at all derogate from it. We do not believe, however, that S. Carolina is committed to single Secession. If she is committed to any policy, it is to Co-operation—by which we understand, the procuring of joint action on the part of the Southern States; first of all, to give safety to the South upon the great question of slavery itself, and also to redress our wrongs—to demand justice—and if necessary, to form a Southern Confederacy. Up to the last session of the Legislature, the resolutions of that body, and of the people in their primary assemblies were expressive of Co-operation. The Convention bill was not a move of the people, and the hasty election of delegates was not their fault. The people have not yet expressed their assent to the apparent position of the State. Whether they will do so is yet to be seen. We are desirous to know the sentiments of the People of the State. If a majority is in favor of separate State Secession, we strike, and go for South Carolina. Our opposition is ended, and we will sink or swim with the State, and in ascertaining that sentiment, let our acts be tempered by moderation and firmness—let truth be our object, and party strife discontinued and discarded. The good of South Carolina and her welfare, all aim at. Let us not therefore, be led away by the rage and fury and of faction, and fight the battle of our enemies, by destroying ourselves.

The question now comes up, what is the Convention to do? We can but advise and express our opinion. We propose this. When the Convention meets, that an Address be submitted to the people of the United States—to the Southern States, and to the People of South Carolina. That the address to the People of the U. States should present our grievances, stating distinctly, the irritated feelings of the People of South Carolina, their dissatisfaction, and their determination to use every means which will be effectual, to right themselves—that they do not now act, because it is not their policy. That without redress, they proclaim their unalterable determination to use their utmost efforts to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and that nothing short of a Southern Confederacy will satisfy them—and to that end they will devote their whole energies.

To the People of the Southern States—that the great question is the safety of the institution of slavery and our own protection—that it is a common question and a common danger, and call upon them by every consideration of interest, self defence and self preservation, to unite together for common action; that S. Carolina is now ready to act in concert with them—and that she has been induced to take her present position by the action of Virginia and Mississippi, and from what seemed to be the common purpose of the people of the Southern States, and for them now to come up and plant them-selves by the side of South Carolina, and that then we will secede and form a Southern Confederacy. And to the People of South Carolina—Lock

your wheels—stand where you are—study unanimity among yourselves—be ready, and whenever the Southern States become united, and are ready to act, secede. Push up the resistance flag and never draw it down, until your rights are redressed, and the South safe. Let united action of the South be the watch-word, and carefully keep back every question of contingency, which may reflect upon the honor, the intelligence and integrity of the Southern States.

Let every thing necessary to this end be done, and the Convention adjourn.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we believe co-operation to be the only reasonable, practicable, and efficient remedy for our grievances, the only true means of safety to the South, and way of escape from the dangers which threaten us from the unhalloved interference of Northern abolitionism.

Resolved, That the great question of agitation is one not peculiar to South Carolina alone, but to the whole South; and we have every confidence, in a community of interest and a sense of common danger ultimately producing co-operation; and that to provide at this time, in advance, for a contingent failure, would be unwise and impolitic, and a reflection upon the character and intelligence of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the single secession of S. Carolina at this time, would be unwise, and inexpedient, and that at any time, it is a measure desperate and uncertain—to be resorted to only in the last extremity and as a forlorn hope.

Resolved, That in view of the apparent position of parties in South Carolina growing out of the hasty election of delegates to the State Convention, it becomes necessary for the people to express their sentiment through the ballot box in the Southern Congressional election now pending, in order that the true sentiment of the State may be fairly and certainly ascertained; and that the friends of Co-operation and Southern Rights in this District, will pledge themselves to the support of Col. James Chesnut, jr. and Col. John S. Preston, the candidates of the Co-operation Party.

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 LATTA. Sept. 16 73 4t

Cheese! Cheese!

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

M DRUCKER & CO. Camden, June 24, 1851. 50 tf

WANTED to Hire a good Cook and Washer woman. Apply to ROBT LATTA. Aug. 29, 51. 38 tf

SMOKED Beef, Tongues, Pickled Salmon, Kits and qr. Bbls. No 1 Mackerel, Prime Leaf, Lard in barrels and kegs, Ham, Bologna Sausage, Fresh Soda, Wine, and Butter Crackers, Fine Raisins in as good order as new ones. Just received by ROBT LATTA. Aug. 8 62 tf

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

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

Thompsonian Medicines. NUMBING OIL, Composition, Lobelia, Gum Myrrh, Alcohol, Cayenne Pepper, Nerve Powder, Hemlock, Spiced Bitters, Golden Seal, Bayberry Powder, Bitter Root, Cholera Syrup, Thru Preparation. Fresh and for sale by FRANCIS L. ZEMP.

Oils, Burning Fluid. 120 GALLONS of Lamp Oil at 88 cents per gallon. 40 gallons Burning Fluid, at 88 cents per gallon. Just received and for sale by F. L. ZEMP.

Spices, Gelatine. BLACK Pepper, Red Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Allspice, Ginger, White Ginger, Cooper's Gelatine, French Gelatine, Isinglass, 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 1st quality. Aug. 22. 66 JAMES McEWEEN. tf

Extracts for Flavoring. A very large assortment of Meakin's & Pres-ton's, and of Roussel's extracts for flavoring, among which may be found the Ext. of Lemon, Vanilla, Aromatic, Bitter Almonds, Cloves, Nutmeg, 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 di Siena, 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 Parisiens. A beautiful Emolient Toilet Soap, from the celebrated Perfumery Establishment of Mauge-et & Poudray; Old Brown Windsor Soap; Haeul's Corsair Powder; Chi-Chan; Lily White and Eau Lustral; Meakin's Cachou Aromatic; 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 Celebrated Extracts for the Handkerchief; consisting of Extract Bonquet de Caroline, Jenny Lind, Rough and Ready, West End, Jockey Club, and Patchouly. Also, Genuine French and German Cologne, Toilet Powder, Soaps, Cosmetics, Hair Brushes, &c. &c. Just received at Z. J. DeHAY'S. Aug. 26

MEAL AND GRITS. Always on hand, at MOORE'S. Aug. 22