

CAMDEN,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Wanted at this Office a good Journeyman Printer, one who can work Press will be preferred. Oct. 6.

Our Cotton Market.

We have to notice a further decline in the cotton market. Extremes 6 1/4 to 8 1/2.

A Secession Barbecue is to be given to-morrow at Cureton's (now Motley's) Mill. The public are invited to attend.

As there will probably be a cessation of political hostilities after the election on Monday and Tuesday next, we will be able to give greater variety to our columns, and make the Journal more of a news paper than it has been for several weeks past.

Our Advertising Columns.

We beg to call the attention of our friends and readers to the advertisements of our merchants. Their stocks are large, and present unusual varieties of all kinds of Goods suitable to the fall and winter trade. We are satisfied that the best of bargains may be had, and our friends from the surrounding country would do well to bring their produce to our market, as the prices which our merchants pay for cotton and other produce is within a shade of the Charleston market. Besides, they will save considerable expense in the way of freights, commissions, &c.

Our market is one of the best in the State, and as a general rule, our planters will make as much to sell in Camden, as to ship to Charleston.

We beg to refer to Capt. Abbott, our next door neighbor, who is in market with a new and complete stock of heavy and fancy Groceries, and is ready to accommodate the public on very reasonable terms. For particulars, see advertisement.

Fine Segars.

We are indebted to Messrs. Shaw & Austin for a specimen of their fine Segars. Their catalogue of New Groceries, embracing every variety, both heavy and fancy, may be found in to-day's paper.

Georgia Elections.

In 69 Counties, Cobb's majority is twelve thousand, which will be increased to fifteen or eighteen thousand. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly submissionist. Verily, the prospect for co-operation is cheering!

Southern Rights in Georgia.

Recent events have demonstrated most conclusively, the state of politics in Georgia. All hope of their co-operation it seems, is at an end, at least for many years to come. They, the people have deliberately concluded to submit, and Southern Rights is but a name, and lives only in the hearts of a few brave and generous spirits, compared to the overwhelming number of truckling submissionists. We have never expected any thing else. Federal gold and the allurements of office, have done it all. Governor Cobb, of Georgia, and Gov. Foote, (that is to be) of Mississippi, are a nice pair.

We have frequently heard this question asked by those Union-loving men, (unfortunately there are some yet in our State), "Why is it that South Carolina makes so much noise about the aggressions of the Federal Government whilst Georgia, Alabama etc., seem to care nothing about it—are the people of Carolina more intelligent than they?" This question, to our mind, is a strangely ridiculous one, and we feel sorry for the spirit of those who ask it.—Yet we cannot help asking the same question now—what better will South Carolina be than Georgia, if she determines to submit to the past and watches and waits for new grievances to raise the spirit of her people? We should like very much to be informed upon this point. The difference is so small, to our mind, that we can scarcely perceive it.

For the Camden Journal.

EX-GOV. RICHARDSON AND THE PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Editor: The marked point in Ex-Governor Richardson's Flat Rock speech was the assertion that Gen. Jackson acknowledged the right of Secession. The Proclamation authoritatively denied it. There that disastrous document stands, and no bye-talk of Gen. Jackson's can demolish its force an iota. As to his being "put right again during the pendency of the nullification controversy," you are in error. After that controversy was over, he was coaxed by the "Enquirer" and his slippery clique, to make a Jesuitical explanation in the "Globe"—being authorized, as the Globe alleged. The amount of it was, that the States could organize rebellion.

We can only say in reply to our correspondent, that having stated the remarks of Ex-Governor Richardson correctly, we leave him the duty of reconciling that statement with the objections of our correspondent, if he deems it necessary.

Gen. Jackson certainly had modified his opinions considerably, from the time of his issuing that disastrous document, to the time he held the conversation with Gov. Richardson, in which he acknowledged to him the right of Secession.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

We beg our friends to read this letter, which we find in Wednesday's Mercury. Would it a very word and sentiment were impressed upon the heart and mind of every Carolinian, if it was so, we would not fear for the result. We believe our cause would gloriously triumph.

GA., Sept. 29, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: The elections in Alabama and Mississippi, together with the influence of a woman in Georgia, who commend themselves to the favor of the General Government, by an sacrifice of the rights of the South, will I fear, throw the whole responsibility of restoring the Constitution on your State.

If Cobb should be elected, as I think is most probable from present aspects, our liberties cannot be redeemed by the present generation, but in one way. The hour is dark, but the course is clear. I hope in the sincerity of the Co-operationists; and after our defeat, soon to be made manifest, they cannot longer, with a decent consistency, interpose obstacles to that unity of action which is at once a shield to Carolina, and a panoply of power to the true friends of liberty throughout the South.

There are many bright pages in your history; but there is one in reserve, the next leaf to be turned, that is more resplendent than all that has gone before it. Secede from the Union, and you will obtain, without revolution and without blood, the greatest triumph of any age. You will not only place your own liberties upon a solid and secure foundation, but you will have the glory of restoring, by your own strong arm, and stout heart, liberty and equality to the whole South. I would be the last to advise Carolina to an act of rashness, because I love her, I would not urge her to an impetuous or impulsive resolve, because I wish her success; but I think Secession will be a great act of prudence if her people will be only reasonably united on the measure. The party strifes in Georgia have prevented our people from acting with a becoming spirit.

We have no power to assert our rights, on account of our divisions; but if you can obtain sufficient unanimity to assert yours, have no fear of coercion. As truckling as the South has showed itself to be, you cannot be coerced; a different question will at once arise; your right to secede will be admitted by the entire South. Patriots will defend you, from a knowledge of the Constitution and the inalienable rights of a State; while others will embrace the doctrine, to save themselves from military service against you, which they are determined to escape from. Cobb has said that in such an event he would call a convention of the people to direct his course. A wise determination to avoid responsibility, as it would cost him his head to attempt to march a man against you. No Convention or Legislature can be had in Georgia which will countenance the application of force, whilst thousands upon thousands of willing hearts will be left free to rally to your standard, and they will rally to it the moment the Federal Government make a movement, either by invasion or a blockading squadron.

Now is the time, or immediately after our defeat, for Butler, Cheves and Hammond, and all others who ever intend to defend their liberty, to join you. If they will but reflect upon the tendency of the human mind, to consult its ease and submit to oppression, they must see that if this crisis is allowed to pass without decisive action, that your State will be in as submissive a condition as ours—you will always have many gallant spirits, but if your Co-operation party succeeds to such an extent as to thwart your act of secession, all is lost. I can not say that it is the duty of South Carolina to make the move that will save the South, for such duty is equally incumbent upon us; but it is certain that the prospect of unity of feeling and action against oppression is better in your State than in any other; and if you fail, we may haul down, for this generation, the flag of Southern freedom. But, if you succeed in starting the ball, I do not believe there is a doubt of the favorable result: the South will be redeemed and disenthralled, and to the gallantry and wisdom of your State will that emancipation be due. Yours, &c.

P. S. It is certain that you will never receive co-operation from other Southern States until you secede; but as soon as you do, the question becomes practical, and you will have us flocking to your aid.

Now what will be the effect of your secession? This depends upon the manner your ordinance may be treated by the Government. If the right of secession is acknowledged by the powers at Washington, you will be, as you deserve to be, a free people. If it be denied, the quarrel will become immediately sectional—the South must take part with you, because, the issue being practically made, the attention of all parties will be called to it, and the Government will recede from its position, make ample amends, and give guarantees for the future; and all this achieved without blood. But suppose the abolition and consolidation sentiment of the North, aided by treason and Federalism at the South, should be so strong, as to insist upon coercion at the expense of blood; collision, and war, of course will be the consequence. Ought I then advise secession at the hazard of so great a calamity? As a patriot, I would unhesitatingly urge it, if you have unity enough to have the action of your majority observed and regarded in your own State. The result would inevitably be, from the part other Southern States would be compelled to take in such a contest, either a Southern Confederacy, or a return by the Federal Government to its limited character, with full and ample atonement for the past, and undoubted guarantees of the perfect equality of the South for the future, with an unqualified abandonment of Tariffs, internal Improvements, and all other kindred and partial sectional measures, which have given the North advantages over the South.

For the Camden Journal.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND CO-OPERATION MEETING IN LANCASTER.

Mr. Editor: The Southern Rights and Co-operation meeting came off as appointed, on the 1st inst. at Lancaster village. Between the hours of 11 and 12, about fifteen hundred citizens of both

sexes, of Lancaster District, assembled around a stand erected in a part of the Academy Grove where they listened for near five hours, with the most undivided attention, to the able addresses of the speakers. Few meetings of the kind have occurred, where, in so large a concourse of people, such quiet and good order prevailed, not an incident occurring to mar the harmony and the propriety of the day's proceedings. Martin Crawford, Esq. in a few words appropriate to the occasion, introduced the speakers to the audience, naming first, Col. John S. Preston, of Columbia. This gentleman said he would have declined the present canvass had he not been forced into the position by the other party. From the beginning of this agitation, he had been known as a Co-operationist—he had so declared himself in a speech in the last legislature, and on various occasions since. And on account of the opinions he had thus entertained and expressed, he had been nominated by a highly honorable and distinguished Secessionist, for the Southern Congress, which was a Co-operation measure. He was supported by his friends of both parties. But latterly, those whom he must now call his political opponents, had suddenly, in a manner that was well known, discarded him as an enemy, whom they had been entertaining, and brought out candidates for their own party, and thus brought about the present contention in this Congressional District. If he could not approve the manner and spirit in which all this had been done, he at least must thank the Secession party for giving him as opponents, gentlemen of ability, honor and high-toned sentiments. The arguments which he then produced against the policy of separate Secession as a remedy for our political grievances, were too numerous to be detailed in a communication of this character. This State was bound to the Federal Government in more ways than one, but principally by the interest of the latter. If then, this Government should acknowledge the right of Secession and assent to its exercise, she would exhibit an instance of self destruction on the part of a powerful Government unparalleled in history. She would rather, with her proverbial wisdom, protect her interest, and treat the State as a revolted province—in which light the world would consider it. She could easily, by her influence as a powerful nation, by compensating bounties, &c., destroy our home and foreign market, by making it the interest of our customers to trade in other ports—Savannah, New Orleans &c. Our necessary supplies would thus be cut off, and our productions rot on the docks in Charleston, or be consumed by duties and exactions at Augusta. Our people would be bankrupt, impoverished, and discontented. This would be no remedy—it would bring about no Southern Confederacy. Again, admitting that the General Government should be so politic as to resort to coercion—he proceeded to show what would be the fatal consequences of a long and bloody war, assisted as we might be, by citizens from other Southern States, of which our soil alone would be the scene. In would be "bellum intermedium,"—a struggle in which we could hope only for annihilation. After considering a length, a number of other points, he demonstrated the incapacity of the State to form, or rather its inaptitude to be formed into a Government that would secure and perpetuate the liberties of the people. The best that could be, from the nature of the circumstances, organized, would be a Single Consolidated Democratic Republic. He then reviewed the history of this form of Government, and sketched beautifully, and with much force, the rise and fall of Athens, Rome, Later Italy, Venice, Genoa, &c., to establish the fact that this form of Government invariably became the most corrupt, tyrannical and bloody. Aye, and modern France, the most polite, refined and civilized of nations, where the arts and sciences so flourish, presents a bloody example of what we are to expect of a single, consolidated Democratic Republic. He farther demonstrated, by a legitimate process of reasoning, that the consequences of separate secession would be oppugnant to the interests of the co-southern States, and that so far from abetting the act, they would protect themselves against its injurious results. He pointed out the wise, moderate and cautious policy of our revolutionary ancestors as a guide and example in our present troubles. The stamp act of 1764 did not precipitate Massachusetts into the false step of solitary secession or rebellion. Many meetings, many conventions, many congregations were held before the co-operation of all the Colonies was obtained—and when the representatives in the Congress found they were in advance of the people, they disbanded and returned to their constituents, that the people might again speak through the ballot box. Col. Preston's address presented an array of sound argument, deep thought, and profound reasoning, while along the surface continually played flashes of pure and burning eloquence. Col. P. is by nature an orator, and while we admire the ease and propriety of his studied manner, we are carried away by a species of wild, untrammelled grace, which no imitation or study can acquire. The tones of his voice, at one time soft and musical, and again full, rich and powerful, enchaind the attention of his audience, as he paid a tribute to his native state, and defended her against the aspersions of inconsiderate politicians. There was in his address, a freedom from rant, which might well be imitated by political orators.

He was followed by Col. James Chesnut, jr., of Camden, who certainly equalled every thing that his notoriety as a speaker, had led us to expect of him. He stated fairly, the differences between the two parties, and presented the important question of slavery in a more than ordinarily comprehensive and statesmanlike view. Some of the points to which he held the undivided attention of his audience for more than one hour and a half were—the greater progress in sentiment which South Carolina had made in this question than the other Southern States—from the fact of her having kept aloof from the trammels of party excitement, and unchained to the car of Federal politics, and the rapid advance which had taken place throughout the South generally, within the

last ten years. We are engaged in a great moral (as well as political) revolution, which, from its nature can be neither retrograde nor entirely stationary in its course, and the State should therefore bide her time, and wait the coming of events. "The forcing process," in which all hope of conciliation is lost—the State should only secede alone, as a last and desperate resort, but she yet has a choice—she is not, in honor, bound to secession, by any act of her Legislature—a sovereign cannot bind itself to itself, to do an act of self-destruction—we do not wish a war in the present stage of the question—it would result in a civil warfare among the Southern States, governed as they at present are, by Union majorities, which would be the knell of the institution of domestic African slavery—Protection of Great Britain!—The history of the kind of protection she has ever afforded—Her first act of protection would be the liberation of our slaves, that she might compete with us (as she has long earnestly wished but failed to do,) in producing cotton in her own dominions. Col. Chesnut then entered into a full and extensive enquiry into the expenses of a separate national existence, requiring a navy—coast defence—protection for the border—post office system &c. &c. and exhibited an array of facts, incontrovertible, tending to prove beyond a doubt, the incapacity of the State to support an efficient and respectable government, without burdening her people with onerous taxes and cruel exactions.

A mere synopsis affords no conception, whatever, of the force and clearness of an address like that of Col. Chesnut. So far as regards an ingenious application of well selected facts and arguments, fair and candid investigation, deep research and a familiarity with the whole subject, it is scarcely surpassed by any thing that has been produced on the subject. His manner of delivery, his *facies loquax*, is peculiar to himself, and is not unpleasant. His language is chaste and forcible, if not, at times, eloquent.

W. W. Boyce, Esq. of Winnsboro', followed last. This communication is already so extended that we cannot notice even the points which he made. For nearly an hour, he entertained the audience, now necessarily much wearied, by a vein of harmless humor, which he made the vehicle of much sound truth and argument. Mr. Boyce is an interesting speaker, and was among the first to erect the standard of the Co-operation party.

George Mc. Witherspoon, Esq. read a letter from the Hon. T. J. Withers, expressing his views on the questions at issue, and encouraging the objects of the meeting.

The audience then retired into the beautiful grove, where an extensive table groaned under an array of roasted loins and joints, baked shoulders and flanks, dressed pigs and fowls, ducks on spits and pullets boiled, pastries, cakes, fruits, &c. which would have coaxed the most perverse appetite. The Pic Nic was certainly *comme il faut*, and certainly sustained the reputation which the Lancaster ladies enjoy for the manner in which they get up such comforts for the inner man. After this interesting little ceremony was ended, the people dispersed quietly to their homes, well pleased with the transactions of the day, and leaving behind them the stranger, favourably impressed toward a Lancaster audience. W. W. M.

THE CO-OPERATIONISTS.—We desire that our Co-operation friends would keep the following facts constantly before their minds, and perhaps the asperity of their feeling may be somewhat moderated toward their separate State Action neighbors.

1. If when they speak of the arrogance of the action party—they will please bear in mind, that the position of this same much abused party is the very one which they (the Co-operation party) wish every Southern State to occupy. The action party then occupy the high and enviable position which the Co-operationists are laboring to bring themselves and others up to.

2. If some two or three States could be brought to think with the action party, then in that case their positions, the Co-operationists being judges, would be right. Will they be good enough to inform the public, how the action party are so grievously wrong, because these other States will not come into measures?

3. If as the Co-operationists think, the other States must inevitably come into measures, can it be an offence deserving the halter to advocate the Secession of South Carolina within a year or two from this time? Will the Secession of South Carolina, deter other aggrieved States from taking the same step? Will the fact of my doing right deter or prevent my neighbor from doing so too?

4. Suppose the Secessionists were to retire from the field to-morrow, would the Co-operationists hold another meeting, in the State? Would they not retire too, having gained all they desired and labored for, viz: the defeat of the Secession party?—*Sumter Watchman*.

I. O. O. F.

Kershaw Lodge Number 9.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of this Lodge will be held this Evening at their Hall at 8 o'clock By order of the N. G.

A. E. Allen, Secretary.

Council Chamber, Oct. 8th, 1851. R. W. ABBOTT'S application to Council, to grant him a License No. 2, the balance of the present year, was received and read. Recommended by G. Alden, H. Holleyman, and S. Ben-son. Securities—C. Matheson and E. A. Salmon.

Ordered—That the above application be published in the Camden Journal.

L. W. BALLARD, Town Recr.

Oct 10, 80 11

NOTICE.

J. M. HUNTER continues to keep a Public House at his old stand, near the Post Office. He also acts as general Agent, and having two Wagons, will haul Goods to any part of the county.

Camden S. C., Oct. 8th, 1851. 80 11
SUPERIOR Hyson, Imperial & Black Teas fresh and good, for sale by E. W. BONNEY.

SHAW & AUSTIN.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall supplies of Foreign and Domestic Groceries, which they offer at wholesale and retail, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sugars. Loaf, Craned, & Powdered, Clarified No. 1, and 2, Porto Rico, Muscovado, New Orleans.
Coffee. Java, Laguira, Rio and Cuba.
Teas. Choice of all kinds.
Molasses. Muscovado and Porto Rico N. Orleans and W. Indies.
Candles. Wax, white and colored Adamantine Sperm and Stearin
Fruit. Figs and Raisins, Almonds, Bordenaux & Ivica Currants and Citron, English Walnuts, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, Fig Paste, "a new article"
Spices. Allspice, Nutmeg & Cloves, Shonduen, Cinnamon, Ginger & Pepper, London and French Mustard, Currie Powder.
Pickles. English and Domestic of all kinds.
Ketchups and Sauces. Walnut, Mushroom, Tomato, Red and Green Sauce, Havy do, John Bull do, Warwickshire do, Worcestershire do, Paoli Vinegar, Essence of Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, Potted Mustards.
Preserves. Citron, Oranges, Limes, Pine Apple and Ginger.
Brandy Fruits. Peaches, Cherries, Apples and Pine Apple.
Jellies and Jams. Red & Black Currant Jelly, Guava do, Gooseberry, Strawberry, and Blackberry Jam.
Extracts. Cloves, Lemon, Nutmeg and Vanilla.
Hermetically Sealed Articles. Salmon in 1 and 2 lb cans, Sardines in oil in whole, half and quarter boxes, Lobsters in 1 and 2 lb cans, Roast Beef, Anchovies, Oysters, Fresh Cods Balt.
Cordials. Curacao, Maraschine, Amisette, Noyau, Ginger Brandy.
Fish. Salmon, Smoked Herring, Smoked Halibut, Dried Cod Fish, Marked No. 1, 2, and 3 in whole, half, and qu. bbls. and in kits.
Provisions. Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders, Beef Tongues and Dried Beef, Bacon Sides and Shoulders, Coshen, English and Pine Apple Cheese, Whiskey, Scotch and Irish do, Bourbon, Monongalia do, Funk's Old Rye Wines, South side Madeira do, Duff Gordon Sherry do, Port on draught do, do for Med. purposes, do, Sparkling Hock do, Teneille, and S. M. Kinshwasser, Abayathe, Punch Essence, Heidsieck's Express, Cardinal and Victoria Champagnes, Ale and Pouter, Choice Segars and Tobacco of all kinds, all of which will be sold low for cash.
Oct. 10, 1851. 80 11

My Advertisement.

IN addressing the public this Fall, I would return my best thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and beg to assure my numerous and increasing patrons that every effort will be used, to merit and retain their favor. In order to meet the large demands, I have increased my stock of

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods

to an extent, that only large and continued demands would warrant. I am therefore enabled to offer

Great Inducements

to purchasers of Dry Goods to which my attention this Fall, has been exclusively devoted. The Goods must be paid for, and to enable me to do so, I must have the cash, being able and willing to sell them at Charleston cash prices. Every piece of Goods in Stock has received my closest attention, and am willing to stake my reputation on any and every article recommended. It cannot be expected that I should enumerate every article of my recent purchases. A few of them will be found "like orient pearls at random sprung," in the adjoining columns of the "Journal" to which your attention is respectfully invited.

JAMES WILSON,
Camden, Oct. 8. Palmetto Cash Store.

NEGRO GOODS.

I call the particular attention of Planters to this part of my stock. Having purchased an unusual large supply of "All Wool Plains," Plain and Twilled Kerseys, White and Colored Negro Blankets, I am enabled to offer them at greatly reduced prices.
C. MATHESON.
Oct. 10, 1851. 12t 80

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now opening their Fall and Winter supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, which on inspection, will be found extensive, well selected and cheap.
Oct. 9, 1851. 80 11 McDOWALL & COOPER.

Negro Cloth, Blankets, &c.

HEAVY all wool English Plains, Genuine Georgia Heavy Twilled Cotton Warp "Gala Plain Linseys, "Madison's" Stripes, etc. Gray and White Duff Blankets, Bath and French Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle "Received and for sale by McDOWALL & COOPER.
Oct. 9, 1851. 80 11

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their usual supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, the prices of which will be very much reduced, and invite their friends and the public to examine their stock.
M. DRUCKER & CO.
Oct. 7.

Ready-Made Clothing.

M. DRUCKER & CO. have received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, Ready-Made Shirts, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of every description, and invite their friends to call and examine their stock, being certain that the selection of Goods, as well as their prices cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

SUPERIOR Goshen Butter. For sale by R. W. ABBOTT.
Oct. 10, 80 11

WEST India Molasses, New Orleans do. For sale by R. W. ABBOTT.
Oct. 10, 50 11

HYSON, Gunpowder, and Black Teas, Currants, etc. For sale by R. W. ABBOTT.
Oct. 10, 80 11

UR and Lard. For sale by R. W. ABBOTT.
Oct. 10, 80 11

CHOCOLATE, Superior Green and Black Tea. For sale by R. W. ABBOTT.
Oct. 10, 80 11

Leather Bands FOR Gins, Mills, &c., made by R. J. McCREIGHT.
Oct. 10, 80 11

SMITH & WHILDEN,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, and Ship Chandlery,

No. 60 1/2 East-Bay, Opposite P. and M. Bank, CHARLESTON, S. C.
They keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS and OILS of all kinds, CORDAGE, LEAD PIPE, WINDOW GLASS and SASHES, PACKING TARN, SPIRITS TERRENTINE, BLACK LEAD, CHAIN PUMPS, TALLOW, GRINDSTONES, Etc. Etc.
Oct. 10, 1851. 80 12t

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of J. C. Doby, dec'd will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to J. DUNLAP, Adm'r.
Jan. 30. 9 11