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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

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; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed six months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following terms: For one Square (fourteen 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. Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

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 published semi-weekly until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has just received a new supply of **Fresh Winter and Spring Garden Seeds.** As we test all our Seeds before selling them, the public may purchase from us with confidence. We sell nothing that we do not feel assured will grow if the necessary cautions are used. Our supply consists in part of
BEANS—English Windsor, Early Mohawk, Early Yellow Six Weeks, Large White Kidney, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Red French Speckled, Dutch Case Knife, White Dutch Runner, Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, white Sugar.
CABBAGES—Early York, Large York, Sugar Leaf, May, Early Drumhead, Large Late Drumhead, Savoy, Early Dutch, Green Globe Savoy, True Green Glazed.
CARROTS—Early Horn, Long Orange.
CUCUMBERS—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin.
LETTUCE—White Cabbage, Silesia, Curled Ice head.
ONIONS—White Portugal, Large Red, Yellow Dutch.
PEAS—Early Warwick, Early June, Early Charlton, Early Double Blossom, Colo Nulli, Dwarf Marrowfat, Large White Marrowfat.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Scarlet Turnip, Black Fall.
SQUASH—Yellow Bush, White Bush, Summer Crook-neck.
TURNIPS—Large White Flat, Early Spring, Early Dutch, Yellow English, Red Top Flat, Ruta Baga.
CORN—Sweet Sugar, Six Weeks, Tuscarora, with Okra, Purple Broccoli, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Kale, Nutmeg, Melon, Parsley, Parsnip, Peppers, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Spinage, Vegetable Oyster. Also, a large variety of **Choice Flower Seeds.**
800 Asparagus Roots. For sale by
FRANCIS L. ZEMP.
Jan. 9. 3

PATENT Meat Cutters and Sausage stuffers. Also, a good assortment of Rocking and Sittin' Chairs For sale by
E. W. BONNEY.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.
THE undersigned continues his business at the old stand, returns his thanks for past favors and hopes for a continuance of patronage. All work in his line will be done with punctuality, and where the cash is paid, at the time of delivery, a discount of ten per cent will be made.
Jan 6, [2-1y] **F. J. OAKS.**

Teacher Wanted.
A LADY is wanted to Teach in a private family, about ten miles from Camden. One who understands Music, would be preferred.
Address the subscriber at Camden, S. C.
Jan. 30—**BENJAMIN COOK.**
Charleston Mercury, copy tri-weekly for two weeks, and forward bill.

NEGRO SHOES AT COST.
THE subscribers will sell the remainder of their stock of **NEGRO SHOES, at Cost, for Cash.**
January 27. **WORKMAN & BOONE.**

Robinson's Patent Battery.
AN excellent, nourishing article of food, for Children and Invalids—too well known to "heads of families," to require a minute description. Has always been kept and sold at
Z. J. DELHAY'S.
Feb. 3—4f

WANTED.—A Child's Nurse is wanted by a gentleman living about 10 miles from Camden, a girl from 10 to 14 years of age. Enquire at this office.
Feb. 10. 12 swlm.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Teacher is wanted by a few Families in the country. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Flat Rock, Kershaw District, S. C.
SEABORN JONES.
Feb. 10. 12 1mw.

Clear the Way.
IN order to make room for Spring Purchases, I now offer the following **WINTER GOODS** at prices unquestionably low:
Ladies' Winter Dress Goods of every kind, from 12c. upwards.
Beautiful Brocade Lustras, 25, 31 and 37, worth 50c.
6-4 English Merinos, all shades, only 50c.
French Merinos, plain and figured, at N. York cost
Moussin DeLaines worth 37, for 13, 20 and 25c.
Beautiful fast colored Calicoes, reduced to 10c.
First quality French Calico, now selling at 12c.
White and Red Elmett at a shade over cost
White and Grey Duffel Blankets at 75, 87c. and \$1
With a great variety of **WINTER GOODS**, at prices temptingly low. My object being to raise money for my Spring purchases, I will sell them off at any sacrifice of profit, rather than keep them over to next winter. Parties wishing bargains, will find this an excellent opportunity for converting their loose change into good, cheap and substantial Dry Goods.
Jan. 23. **JAMES WILSON.**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
SINCLAIR and Moore's 1 and 2 horse Plows
Two and three furrow Plows
Plain and Expanding Cultivators
Single and double Iron spout Corn Shellers.
The above will be sold at Baltimore prices, with expenses added, to close a consignment.
Feb. 4. **MCDOWALL & COOPER.**

Chinese Laundry Washing Fluid.
THE Subscriber has just received a case of this invaluable labor saving Washing Fluid, which he invites the attention of Families, and Hotel keepers.
Feb. 3 **Z. J. DELHAY.**

12 Bales Heavy Gunny Baggings, for sale at a Bar gain by
E. W. BONNEY.

SUPPER HOUSE.
THE subscriber has made arrangements with the Contractor to furnish **SUPPER** for Stage Passengers to and from Camden.
C. H. NETTLES.
REFERENCES—J. W. STEWART, Contractor; COL. E. W. CHARLES, Darlington C. H.; Maj. JOHN D. MURRAY, Camden; POST MASTER, Cheraw.
Mount Elon, Jan. 23. 7

To the People of South Carolina.

The friends of Temperance have, after great deliberation, determined on forming a Temperance Publication Society in which all pledged or unpledged men can unite.

Its objects are two fold:—first, the publication and distribution of books and papers on Temperance, and second, the employment of Lecturers.

The payment at one time of \$50, will constitute any person pledged to total abstinence, a Manager; \$20 will constitute any person a Life Member, and \$5 annually, confers the privileges of membership; and \$5 annually paid by any Division, Tent, Section or Society, will entitle it to a delegate for every \$5 so paid. The Temperance Advocate will be furnished without additional charge, to the members of this Society, and to Associations represented in it.

All the officers are obliged to be men pledged to total abstinence.

This explanation opens the way to say to the whole people of the State, that the object is to raise a large fund, which shall give us books and publications, written at the South, and published at the South, and which shall place Temperance properly before our people. So too, we will thus be enabled to keep one or more Lecturers constantly in the field.

That we are greatly behind our sister States in the work of Temperance, is true. What is the cause of it? It is that we have suffered all other interests to have precedence of it. So too, in a mercantile phrase—we are not "posted up on this interesting subject." We have not that full information, which we ought to have. The Temperance Advocate ought to be in every house. But in fact, it is in many places a rare guest. In Georgia, the Temperance Banner has 5,000 subscribers. What hinders our most excellent paper, full of temperance and every other interesting matter, from having as many? It is because our people are not informed of what is doing in temperance. Many sneer at it as an exploded humbug. They do not know that the world is full of it; that in our sister States the liquor traffic is yielding to its influence, and that sobriety reigns triumphant. Many now uninformed of these matters, will, after reading books, tracts or papers, or hearing a Lecturer, be either strengthened for the work, or will be brought in as fresh laborers.

In New-York is published the Temperance Magazine: it abounds in articles of great interest: it contains biographical sketches and portraits of many of the old soldiers of temperance. What hinders a similar work here? Means, is the answer. A publication Society will soon realize these.

Tracts are continually published, and most advantageously so, at the North. Why is it not done here? Money is necessary. The lectures delivered before the Charleston Total Abstinence Society has, I fear, subjected its President to a heavy loss. Is this to be always the case? Are the laborers in the cause of Temperance always to work and pay? Are you not, my friends, prepared to help?

Many can spare \$50 or \$20. Certainly all can spare \$5. Any temperance man saves a great deal more than that annually, by his labors and principles.
The Constitution and names of the officers accompany this. We hope every Division, of the Sons of Temperance; every Tent of Rechabites, and every Total Abstinence Society in the State will, at once, take this matter under consideration, and by appropriating the requisite sum entitle itself to one or more representatives in this Society. It is also earnestly desired that every individual who is favorable to the cause, will instantly on the receipt of this Circular, send up whatever contribution he can to the Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Heriot, Esq., Charleston.
We hope the Society will be faithful in funds to act; and that before the semi-annual meeting, of the State Temperance Society at Spartanburg, on the Wednesday before the fourth Thursday in July next, we shall have a large fund to report, and thus be able to say, the good work goes bravely on!

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
President P. Society of S. C., and of the State Temperance Society.

THE AUGUSTA BRIDGE.—We extract the subjoined paragraph from the Augusta, Ga., Home Gazette, of yesterday:

"The collection of tolls at the toll house in Hamburg ceased on Thursday morning last—a compromise having been effected, as is generally understood, between Gen. Jones and J. J. Kennedy, Esq., and the President of the S. C. Railroad Company. We learn from the conditions of the parties that the following are the conditions upon which the collection of tolls has been abandoned. A suit is to be made up between the President of the S. C. Railroad Company and the gentlemen above mentioned with regard to the legality of toll collections at the toll house in Hamburg the suit to be tried at the March term of Edgefield court. Until said suit is determined, defendants are to cease the collection of tolls, but will still keep a memorandum of persons, vehicles &c., crossing the bridge—the amount, whatever it be, to be paid by the plaintiff, whenever the suit be gained or lost. Such, as we learn from the highest authority, are the conditions upon which the toll collections are abandoned.
His Honor, the Major, having learned the above facts, promptly reduced the rates charged at this end of the bridge, to the former standard. So far as regards the expenses of crossing the bridge, matters now stand as formerly."

UPAS TREE OF THE ISTHMIUS.—The Panama Star states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Gorgona road got tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The Star says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or resting.

An Essay on Farmers' Homes.

BY HON. GEO. M. FAIRBANKS, OF FLORIDA.

In the general advancement of agricultural pursuits and improvements in the culture of the soil, while we find everything to commend, we find cause to regret that our farmers' homes have received little or no attention. While speaking daily of home influences and home associations, how few realize what a home should be, or in what manner such influences or associations may be induced and preserved.

The migratory and homeless character of our people has been deemed by foreigners a national characteristic, and by no means a favorable one. The influence of a pleasant home upon the development of youthful minds is not sufficiently heeded; and for the want of such influence attaching the heart of nascent youth to the home and pursuits of childhood, we find our farmers' sons and daughters impatient of its confines, and eager to plunge into other ways of life, and seeking to leave the pure and noble employment of agriculturists for the more dependent and careless life of the town—exchanging the free enjoyments of the life-giving air of heaven for the reeking and stifled atmosphere of pent up cities.

A continuous improvement in agriculture cannot be expected amidst such constant changes; the valuable experience transmitted from father to son is lost, and each generation must learn anew. Nor can agriculture assume the station it deserves as an employment of the highest respectability so long as farmers' sons and daughters are everywhere striving to enter other employments, and decked in fine attire and assuming more luxurious habits, look down upon the rural pursuits of their parents.

Again, as respects the moral education of our youth, the influence of a pleasant home, when without and within, the heart finds satisfaction in the development of its aspirations for the beautiful, when the social glow of the evening fire-side, and the climbing vine and the sweet-scented flowers, the green meadow and the waving field, the rustling corn and rippling stream, and home the point of the greatest attraction, where the lessons of truth and morality was first imbibed, will remain implanted and fixed with every fond association of home, its affections, its pleasures, and its interests.

The sense of beauty exists in every heart; but for want of the knowledge to produce forms of beauty, our agriculturists have been content to live in homes with which, so far as art was concerned, there can be no association of comfort, beauty, or pleasantness.

Without fitness of proportion, or convenience of arrangement, thrust out upon the dusty highway, devoid of shade and barren of the beautiful foliage which nature so freely furnishes, a bold, bald, disproportioned rectangle or square, too large for a cottage, too small for a mansion, painted yellow, red or glaring white; we cannot feel that such residences are adapted to the climate, the occupation or the convenience of the proprietor. But we would rather say a farmer's home should be withdrawn from the dusty thoroughfare, with which he has little connection, located with reference to his farm, embosomed in a shady grove whose foliage should be a protection against the heats of summer and the blasts of winter, surrounded with an ample plat of green sward, with clumps of native forest trees, with its garden filled with fruits, and trellises covered by the vine; its plants devoted to simple flowers, roses and other hardy shrubbery, which seem to have a natural proximity to the presence of the gentler sex. That the house should be, not an imitation of some showy village mansion, with porticoes and Ionic columns, or of some cocked hat cottage, all gables and no house; but should be moderate in proportion, colored with some nature resembling tint, suited to the location in which it is placed; that its construction should evince taste and modest elegance, accompanied with no expense for mere ornament; planned within, not for useless show, with folding doors and double parlors, but every part to the convenience and comfort of its occupants; its veranda covered with flowers and fruit-bearing vines—its roof projecting for protection, and its chimneys modelled with graceful forms, neatly enclosed by itself with a light paling, and a carriage-way sweeping across a lawn from the distant highway. Its out-buildings evincing the same orderly arrangement and convenient adaptation to their various uses.

Not one of us passing by such a home but would be delighted with its cheerful, pleasant aspect—not one but would wish that his was such a home; and yet there is scarcely one who could not thus make his home worthy of his occupation. A house constructed with elegance and good taste, costs no more than one badly proportioned and badly located.

How often do we see a large stone house, costly in its construction, without any thing better than a rail fence enclosure, without door steps, with upper rooms unfurnished, and looking cheerless and desolate, when one half of the money would have built a snug, convenient and tasteful cottage, peeping out of its leafy screen, and denoting the good taste of its occupants.
A farmer's home, such as it should be, placed upon the thousands of beautiful farms in this country, would elevate the character and ennoble the occupation of agriculturists in the public mind—would lead to a greater appreciation of its dignity and importance, throw around the young, pleasant and cheerful associations, stop the depopulation of farming towns, and raise up an increasing class of farming and good taste.

We believe no more useful or acceptable service could be rendered to the country, than a work devoted exclusively to farm houses, which should give the plans, the details and arrangements, by adaptations and modifications of which any farmer could plan and build a true farmer's home; such a work, although as yet unfurnished, it is to be hoped will be before long forthcoming from some mind capable of appreciating the wants, the desires of the culturists of the soil, and it is to draw attention to this hitherto much

neglected subject, that these few hints have been thrown together.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ICE.—The art of producing ice by machinery, on scientific principles so cheaply as to reduce greatly the cost of that luxury in warm climates, is about being put to a practical test in this country!

Dr. Gorrie, of Apalachicola (Fla.) a gentleman of established reputation as a learned and scientific man, is the originator of the process, and has secured a patent for it.

The feasibility of the plan, and its cheapness have met the approving opinions of many scientific men who have investigated the subject. Mr. William A. Wood, of Apalachicola, is now here on his way to New York, for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the construction of a machine. He desires to make arrangements now, or on his return from New York, for the establishment of this machine here for the ice manufacture. From the data submitted to our attention, it would appear that no business now extant, can yield as large a profit for the amount of capital employed.

Air and water, both very cheap articles, are the only ingredients used. It is estimated by Professor Renwick, that the entire cost of manufacturing ice on this principle will not exceed \$3.50 per ton. Such a result would be an incalculable benefaction to mankind.

The production of ice by the dilation of air into which watery vapor is diffused is a common and simple experiment of the chemist's lecture room. But the application of a principle on a large scale as the invention of Dr. Gorrie is designed to do, is a startling novelty.

The cost of machine which will produce eight tons of ice daily, is estimated at \$8000. We should be pleased to see the immense and increasing demand at this point for ice supplied on the terms proposed.—*Arg. Constitutionalist.*

A Swindle.

We have to record an instance of swindling, which happened on the steam boat wharf in Charleston, S. C. not of common occurrence in the South. As the boat was about leaving for this place, a genteel looking man stepped up to one of the passengers, a young gentleman of this State, and telling him that he had been imprudent and unfortunate by losing all his money at a gambling table the preceding night, offered him a gold watch of the lapine make, at a great sacrifice, as he said, say \$65. He declined the purchase, having already a good silver watch. At this juncture a third party stepped up and offered the seller the price for the watch, but his funds happened to be at the Hotel; but if the party first named would pay the money, he would give him five dollars on bargain when he arrived in Wilmington, as he belonged to a mercantile house in this place, and was coming on in the boat.

The young man believing it a good opportunity to speculate, offered the seller \$50, being within \$10 of all he had with him. After complaining of the additional sacrifice, the distressed seller consented, and the bargain was closed.

Through some mishap, the third party, the mercantile gentleman of Wilmington did not come on in the boat—got left, we suppose.

On arriving in Wilmington, the hero of our story called at the store of Messrs. Brown and Anderson, Watch Makers and Jewellers, on Market St. to obtain a key for his watch, and incidentally, as it were asked the value of it. Mr. Anderson who is a judge of such matters told him the watch was worth about five dollars being a handsomely galvanized brass article.

The young gentleman who was swindled on this occasion belongs to the interior of our State and this was his first appearance in the travelling circle. He has paid a high price for "seeing the Elephant," and will, of course approach that animal with caution hereafter. The chief object of this notice is to put others on their guard against these swindlers. It must be remembered that robbers have the manners of gentlemen—being very amiable polite and sentimental, some of them are well educated. We advise the reader to remember the adage, which is applicable to men, to manners and to the material viz: "All is not gold that glitters."
Wilmington Commercial.

A CORRECTION.—A paragraph is going the round of the newspapers stating that the answer of Gen. Lafayette to the address which as Speaker of the House of Representatives, I made to him upon the occasion of his last visit to this country, was prepared by me, though pronounced by him. This is a mistake, which, in justice both to his memory and to myself, ought to be corrected. It was composed by himself, as the style abundantly shows. On the morning of his reception by the House of Representatives he breakfasted with me alone, and I stated or read to him the address which I intended to make to him on that day. The expression occurs in it, that he was in the midst of posterity; on reading which I remarked to him that it would afford him a fine opportunity to pay us a handsome compliment, which he might do by saying: No, and that he found himself surrounded by patriotic men, attached to liberty, devoted to free institutions, and with all the high attributes which distinguished his Revolutionary compatriots. The General seemed pleased with the idea, adopted it, and incorporated it in his answer. This trivial incident could have been the only foundation of the "paragraph."

Washington, Feb. 20. **H. CLAY.**

Prospects for the Cotton Trade.
Messrs. Bourne, Latham and Co., Cotton Brokers, of Liverpool, say:

"Scarcely perhaps in the annals of commerce has a new year opened with a more favorable aspect than that which now attends the cotton trade. Though the consumptive powers of the country have for twelve months past been stretched to the utmost, there exists no accumulation

here of manufactures. The abundant harvest which has this year been realized renders the necessities of life cheap; the large increase of pulion in the coffers of the Bank and the stream of specie constantly flowing into this country give promise of the continuance of an easy money market. The aggregate stocks of the raw material held here, though not large, are sufficient for present purposes, and the probability of an abundant supplies from the United States, the crop of which country is generally estimated at 2,700,000 bales, guarantees the continuance of a low scale of prices, and the absence of injurious speculation.

The home trade at present is governed by the opposing influences of prosperity among one opposition of the community, and the comparative poverty of others; but upon the whole it maintains a steady position; and there appears nothing wanting but the establishment of permanent tranquility upon the European continent, to induce the hope that throughout the coming year this branch of commerce, the cotton trade, may be characterized by regularity and produce, and crowned with prosperity.

On the same subject Messrs. George Cook and Gairney:

"The belief is general that the present crop of the United States will reach 3,500,000 bales. This belief may prove correct, but the realization of it will greatly depend upon the aspect of the growing crop next summer. But if it should prove correct prices have already declined so much, and the consumption so greatly increased, that we see no ground for expecting that prices will be permanently lower than at present, unless political affairs should produce an injurious effect on commerce generally."

THE PRESIDENCY.—The New Orleans Crescent thus holds forth in relation to some of the Presidential aspirants:

On the democratic list, there are Cass, Houston, Buchanan, Douglas, etc. The first and the last named are the only two upon the list who appear to us to have any chance for the nomination; and the last is, we think, the only man who could under any circumstances, beat Millard Fillmore. Douglas is a young man; self made; full of energy; wary, and yet not wanting in a certain boldness; laborious in details; fluent, and sometimes really eloquent in speech, and with many distinguished marks of statesmanship in his career. His speech at Chicago, in vindication of the Fugitive Slave law, is the great point in his political history. A large slaveholder, and yet U. S. Senator from a free State, he has useful material out of which to manufacture popularity and voter.

"SOLIDARITE."—This is a favorite word of Kosuth's. It is French, and has not yet found its way into our dictionaries. It expresses generally that the life of man is not exclusively the life of an individual, but a life which he possesses jointly with his race, that men live in *sol'ido*, soldered together in one, if we may say so; that each man is indivisible of the life of men, and all men are indivisible parts of each man. St. Paul gives its meaning thus: "For, as we have many members in one body, so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." See also Ephes., iv., 25, and other places. No word in English conveys what is expressed by "solidarity," or "solidarite," as it is now generally printed. With this definition the reader will readily understand what is meant by the solidarity of nations, now often used.

The Preacher and the Lawyers.

Jesse Lee, one of the Methodist preachers in New England, was a man who combined unremitting energy and tenderness of sensibility with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr. Stephens, in his new work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's *bonhomie*.

As he was riding on horseback, one day, between Boston and Linn, he was overtaken by two young lawyers, who knew that he was a Methodist preacher, were disposed to amuse themselves somewhat at his expense. Saluting him, and ranging their horses one on each side of him, they entered into conversation something like the following:

1st Lawyer—I believe you are a preacher sir?
Lee—Yes; I generally pass for one.
1st Lawyer—You preach very often, I suppose?

Lee—Generally every day;—frequently twice or more.
2d Lawyer—How do you find time to study, when you preach so often?

Lee—I study when riding, and read when resting.
1st Lawyer—But you do not write your sermons?

Lee—No; not very often.
2d Lawyer—Do you not often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?

Lee—I do sometimes.
2d Lawyer—How do you do then? Do you correct them?

Lee—That depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching the other day, and I went to quote the text, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with brimstone and fire," and, by my mistake, I said, "All Lawyers shall have their part—"

2d Lawyer, interrupting him—What did you do with that? Did you correct it?
Lee—O, no, indeed! It was so nearly true, I did not think it worth while to correct it.

"Humph!" said one of them, (with a hasty and impatient glance at the other.) "I don't know whether you are the more knave or fool." "Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other, "I believe I am just between the two."

It is stated that the fare on the Pennsylvania railroad, after the first of March next, will be reduced to 21-2 cents per mile.