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#### THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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#### THE SPIRIT OF THE DEPARTED.

BY T. R. HERVEY.

I know thou hast gone to the home of the blest, Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou hast gone where the weary rest,
And the mourner looks up and is glad, Where Love has put off, in the land of its birth,

The stains it had gathered in this, And Hope, the sweet singer, a creature of earth, Lies asleep on the bosom of Bliss.

I know thou hast gone where thy forehead is starr'd With the beauty that dwelt in thy soul, Where the light of thy loveliness cannot be marr'd Nor thy spirit flung back from its goal.

I know thou has drunk of the river that flows
Through a land where they do not lorget,
That sheds o'er the memory only repose, And takes from it only regret.

This eye must be dark, that as yet is not dimmed, Ere again it may gaze upon thine, But my heart has revealings of thee and its home, In many a token and sign-

I never look up with a vow to the sky, But a light like thy beauty is there; And I hear a low voice like thine in reply, When I pour out my spirit in prayer.

In thy far away dwelling, wherever it be, I know thou hast visions of mine. And thy love which made all things as music to me I have not learned to resign, In the hush of the night, on the waste of the sea

Or alone with the breeze on the hill, I have ever a presence that whispers of thee, And my spirit lies down and is still.

And though like a mourner that sits by a tomb, I am wrapped in a mantle of care, Yet the grief of my bosom-O, call it not gloom-

Is not the dark grief of despair, By sorrow revealed, as the stars are by night, Far off a bright vision appears, And hope, like the rainbow, a creature of light, Is born, like the rainbow, in tears,

## TRIFLES.

A flower, given by one we love, Is prized far more than sparkling gems, A smile, a look, a gentle word, Outweighs the costliest diadems. Then why should we those trifles call Which make the sum of life, the all

A tear upon the loved one's cheek, Will make the haughtiest spirit quail, A look of pain, of griefor care. Will turn the rose to lily pale; Then why should we those trifles call, Which make the sum of life the all That man doth live for here below, And make him joy or sorrow know?

That man doth live for here below,

And make him joy or sorrow know?

A look of scorn has led to hate, A kindly smile has won a heart, The one leaves but unhappiness, The other's joys shall ne'er depart. Then why should we those trifles call, Which make the sum of life, the all That man doth live for here below, And make him joy or sorrow know?

From Wilkes's Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedi-

## MANILLA.

Time in Manilla seems to hang heavily on the hands of some of its inhabitants; their amusements are few, and the climate ill adapted to exertion. The gentlemen of the higher classes pass their morning in the transaction of a little pub lic business, lounging about, smoking, &c. In the afternoon they sleep and ride on the Prado, and in the evening visit their friends or attend a tertulia. The ladies are to be pitied; for they pass three-fourths of their time in dishabille, with their maids around them, sleeping, dressing, lolling, and combing their hair. In this way the whole morning is lounged away; they neither read, write nor work. In dress they generally imitate the Europeans, except that they seldom wear stockings, and go with their arms bare. In the afternoon they ride on the Prado in state, and in the evening accompany their husbands, Chocolate is taken early in the morning, break fast at eleven, and dinner and supper are ingluded in one meal.

Mothers provide for the marriage of their daughters; and I was told that such a thing as a gentleman proposing to any one but the mothr, or a young lady engaging herself, k unknown and unheard of. The negotiation is all carried forward by the mother, and the daughter is given to any suitor she may deem a designable match. The young ladies are said to be equally disin chined to a choice themselves, and if proposals were made to them, the suitor would be at once referred to the mother. Among the lower orders it is no uncommon thing for the Parties to be living without the ceremony of marriage, until they have a family; and no odium whatever is attached to such a connexion. They are looked upon as man and wife, though they do not live casionally of passers by for the faithless cause of together; and they rarely fail to sole mize their her too fatal sorrow. She had completed a lone. ACT?

property to procuse the requisite articles for house keeping.

Three nights in each week they have music in she found him doing business, and-married. the plaza, in front of the governor's palace, by the bands of four different regiments, who colenjoying it. We went thither to see the people as well as to hear the music. This is the great resort of the haut ton, who usually have their carriages in waiting, and promenade 1. groups backwards and forwards during the time the the music is playing. This is by far the best opportunity that one can have for viewing the nious mode of intercourse among the old Spaniards can admit. Before the present governor bands to play on the Prado every fine evening, when all the inhabitants could enjoy it until a late hour; but he has interdicted this practice, and of course given much dissatisfaction; he is said to have done this in a fit of ill temper, and although importuned to restore this amusement to the common people, he pertinaciously refuses. In passing the crowds of carriages very little

wearing no stockings beneath. On the Prado is a small theatre, but so inferior, that the building scarce deserves the name; the acting was equally bad. This amusement meets with little encouragement in Manilla, and was to'd, was discountenanced by the governor.

display of female beauty is observed, and although

well dressed above, one cannot but revert to their

I had the pleasure during our stay of attending a tertulia in the city. The company was not a large one, comprising some thirty or forty ladies, and about sixty ghntlemen. It resembled those of the mother country. Dancing was induced at an early hour, and continued till a few minutes of eleven o'clock, at which time the gates of the city are always shut. It was amusing to see the sudden breaking up of the party, most of the guests residing out of the city. The calling for carriages, shawls, hats, &c., protroduced for a few minutes great confusion, every one being desirous of getting off at the earliest moment possible, for fear of being too late. This regulation, by which the gates are closed at so early an hour, does not appear necessary, and only serves to interrupt the communication b tween the foreign and Spanish society, as the former is obliged, as before observed, to live outide of the city proper. This want of free intercourse is to be regretted, as it prevents that kind of friendship by which many of their jealousies and prejudices might be removed.

The society at this tertulia was easy, and so far as the enjoyment of dancing went, pleasant : but there was no conversation. The refreshments consisted of a few dulces, lemonade, and strong drinks in an ante-room. The house appeared very spacious and well adapted for entertainments, but only one of the rooms was lighted. From the novelty of the scene, and the attentions of the gentleman of the house, we passed a pleasant evening.

The market is a never-failing place of amusement to a foreigner, for there a crowd of the common people is always to be seen, and their mode of conducting business may be observed. The canals here afford great facilities for bringing vegetables and produce to market, in a fresh state. The vegetables are chiefly brought from the shores of the Laguna de Bay, through the river Pasig. The meat appeared inferior; and as in all Spanish places the art of butchering is not understood.—The poultry, however, surpasses that of any other place I have seen, particularly in ducks; the breeding of which is pursued to a great extent. Establishments for breeding these birds are here carried on in a systematic manner, and are a great curiosity. They consist of many small enclosures, each about twenty feet by forty or fifty, made of bamboo, which are placed on the bank of the river and partly covered with water. In one corner of the enclosure is a small house, where the eggs are hatched by artificial heat, produced by rice-chaff in a state of fermentation. It is not uncommon to see six or eight hundred ducklings all of the same age. .There are several hundreds of these enclosures, and the number of ducks of all ages may be computed at millions. The manner in which they are schooled to take exercise, and to go in and out of the water, and return to their house, almost exceeds belief. The keepers or tenders are of the Tagala tribe, who live pear the enclosures, and have them at all times under their eye. The old birds are not suffered to approach the young, and all of one age are kept together. They are fed upon rice and a small species of shell-fish that is found in the river and is peculiar to it. From the extent of these establishments we inferred that ducks were the favorite food at Manilla, and the consumption of them must be immense. The markets are well supplied with chickens, pigeons, young partridges, which are brought in Thive, and turkeys. Among the strange articles that we saw for sale, were cakes of coagulated blood. The markets are well stocked with a variety of fish, taken both in the Laguna and Bay of Manilla, affording a supply of both the fresh and salt-water species, and many smaller kinds that are dried and smoked. Vegetables are in great plenty, and consist of pumpkins, lettuce, onions, radishes, very long squashes, &c.; of fruits, they have melons, chicos, durians, marbolas, and

REAL LIFE-INSANE BRIDE AND BELLE .- A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, who recently visited Cincinnati Asylum for the Insane, gives this brief sketch of one of the inmates :-

"Here is now confined the young lady who has so often been seen within the past few years, promenading Fourth street in this city, dressed

union when they have accumulated sufficient ly pilgrimage from Europe to unite her fortunes with those of her betrothed, who had preceded her a twelvemonth or so. After a weary search,

"The shock deprived her of her reason. Every passing day is, since, indicated by her disorlect there after the evening parade. Most of dered fancy, as the one upon which her "Henry" the better class resort here, for the pleasure of is coming to fulfil his vows, and she arrays herself to meet him accordingly. Her nightly disappointment yields easily to a brighter hope for the morrow, and thus her beclouded existence is wearing away. When I called at her room, she was not dressed in her usual paraphernalia. Upon being informed that a gentleman wished to see her, no earthly inducements could prevail society of Mannilla, which seems as easy and on her to appear, until after she had elaborateunrestrained as the peculiar gravity and ceremo ly arrayed herself with every single device, and adornment of her fanciful costume. She evideutly imagined that the object of her long extook office, it had been the custom to allow the | pecation had arrived; and when at last she met me, manifested her disappointment in a way that was anything but flattering to her visitor.'

> STROKE OF THE SUN .-- Persons whose avocations necessarily expose them to the sun cannot be too careful of themselves. It is very evident that all men cannot carry umbrellas, and perhaps there may be some value in suggestion which has been communicated to the editor of the Alexandra, Va. Gazette. The writer says : "In conversation with the lady of one of our commodores who has lately been stationed at Pensacola where the officers and men were much exposed to the heat of a tropical sun, she told me that they adopted a very simple mode of protection by wearing high crowned hats, in the inside of which they placed a quantity of raw wet cotton, which completely warded off the intense heat. At this scason, when we hear daily of deaths caused by caup de soleil-would it not be well to recommend our omnibus drivers, and all mechanics, and laborers, who are so much exposed, to try the experiment?"

> LAZY MEN.-Genius unexerted, is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change: Let them change-who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties permit you to rise in the scales of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him or be silent! How many men would love to sleep beggars and wake Rothschilds

> or Astors. How many men would fain go to bed dunces, to be waked up Solomons. You reap what you have sown. They who sow dunce seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a crop. They that sow the wind, reap a whirlwind. A man of mean 'capacity undeveloped," is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and genius that will not strike fire, are not better than wet go up, go-if you would be seen, shine .- At the present day, eminent position in any profession is the result of hard unwearied labor. Men can

> ot longer fly at one dash into eminent position .-They have got to hammer it out by steady and rigged blows. The world is no longer clay, but rather iron in the hands of its workers.

# A Hint For The Boys.

Boys, truth is one of the richest jewe's you can ever find, and one you should cherish as of priceless value. Many of your class have been lost to honor and greatness by disregarding its sublime precepts and have failed to become what they might have been, men of renown, by foolishly casting it from their bosoms. All have this gem in the beginning, boys, but it may be lost in wickedness and carlessness; if you have not lost it, and we hope you have not, let nothing cheat you out of; for its equal is hardly to be found when lost.

Profane language, boys is a sure index of a wicked heart and low breeding. Do you know of a men or a boy who commands respect from his neighbors? You never hear them swear-no oath ever trembles off their lips-emulate their bright example. Will you read the catalogue of sin and crime? You will find the disgraced actors to have been profane. Reflect on this, boys, and let no word of profanity escape your

Beware of the company of such as haunt the Tavern: they may induce, over persuade you to partake of the cup of shame and poison, beware of them-the tempting wine cup shun; it will lead you to every sin, and disgrace you forever-our word for it, boys; we are dealing in facts with you. Touch not a drop; for you may become a drunkard in the end, and you know how pitiful an object the poor drunkard

Be honest, be generous, be frank, be sober be virtuous, abounding in truth, my boys, and you need not fear the consequences. Life is just opening her fitful path before you, but armed with these blessed traits you may rush fearlessly to the battle of life and fear no evil. You may be oaphans, but if you have these as your jewels you will meet with friends and encouragement in every lane of life. Men of business and wealth have their own eyes upon you-watching you; they want clerks for their stores and apprentices for their workshops -if you have the virtues we have mentioned they will not ask a better reccommendation, but will choose you at once, taking you to their confidence and make men of you and when they sleep in their graves as all must you may fill the places with honor and renown, as they that have passed away. Boys, will you think of what we have been saying and thinking,

#### The Whig Nomination.

It is of some interest to see how the Southern Whigs will accept the "unanimous" submission of their Delegates the Seward Candidate for President. We have but few responses yet. The Savannah Republican is expressively silent. The Wilmington Commerical and the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, apparently repudiate the handy work of the Convention. We quote their pronunciamentos below:

THE NOMINATION.—We confess we are some what excited at the nomination of Gen Scott for the Presidency, and out of respect to our readers, refrain from comment under present impulses. We may be permitted to say however, that The Commercial will not advocate the election of this nominee, while under the direction of the present Editor and Proprietor, who will most certainly not vote for him .- Wilmington Commercial.

THE WHIG NOMINATION .- It will be seen by reference to our Telegraphic despatches that Gen. Scott, and Hon. W. A. Graham, have been nominated by the National Whig Convention as their candidates for President. The nomination of Gen. Spott under any circumstances would not have been acceptable to the people of Georgia. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the news of his nomination yesterday was not only a source of deep and heartfelt mortification, but of universal condemnation among the Whigs and Union men of this city. We have heard of no man-not a single one who approves it, and unless there is a very great change in public sentiment, few, if any, will sup-

In our opinion, he has no claims upon the country to the distinguished office to which he aspires; for we regard his military services as constituting an objection rather than a recommendation. We want a civilian, a statesman, one who is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of that important office. Gen. Scott cannot be so regarded by any impartial mind.— In addition to this, he is the avowed advocate of the annexation of Canada, unless he may find it expedient to change his views, and last, tho' not least, he is the candidate of the Free-soil and higher law wing of the Whig party-whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils if he should be elected. For these reasons, we will not support General Scott.

It is proper to add that to Mr. Graham we have not the slightest objection. He is a distinguished and conservative statesman, whom we should be pleased to support if he was more worthily associated.

This position to us is one by no means congenial to our tastes, we always progetly prefer to enter the field in an open and bold fight for him who is selected as the standard bearer of our principles; but to General Scott our objections are paramount to any considerations of mere party fealty.—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

THINGS WONDERFUL AND TRUE. - With a -cry near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000, 000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of junk wood. We have scripture for it, that a this immense body cast into the grave is no less living dog is better than a dead lion.' If you than 624,000 tons; and, by its decomposition, produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the atmosphere the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier on the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time, become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earthv or bony substance alone remaining where it is leposited; and not even these, unless sufficiently deep in the soil to be out of the absorbent reach of the roots of plants and trees. Nothing appears so cannibalising as to see a flock of sheep grazing in a country church yard, knowing it to be an undeniable fact that the grass they eathas been nurtured by the gaseous emanations from our immediate predecessors; then following up the fact this said grass is actually assimilated by the animal, and becomes mutton, whereof we may, perhaps, dine next week. It is not at all difficult to prove that the elements of which the living bodies of the present generation are composed, have passed through millions of mutations, and formed parts of all kinds of animal and vegetable bodies, in accordance with the unerring law of nature; and consequently we may say with truth, that fractions of the elements of our ancestors form portions of ourselves. Some of the particles of Cicero's of Æ-op's body, peradventure, wield this pen. Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander? "Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,

Might stop a hole to keep the wind away; Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw !"

The cultivation of madder is now engaging the attention of agriculturists and scientific men. It has been abundantly manifested that the article can be grown in the country profitably, and by devoting attention to its cultivation three-fold good will be accomplished. A new crop will be added to those raised, the price of the article will be cheapened to manufactures, and we shall no longer be obliged to depend upon foreign production for a supply. In Newcastle, Delaware, a farmer has 170 acres in madder; and a gentleman in Herkimer county has for several years supported himself on the product of an acre of land planted with this article.

A variety of crops is desirable on the part of the farmer, as thereby the capacity of his farm is more fully exerciseo, the crops made better by alternating, and the necessity of reliance upon a single cereal or root crop obviated. The cultivation of willow, madder, &c., will engage the swear allegiance to the United States,

attention of farmers more than they now do, and we shall drive out the exported article from the home market. So says the Rochester Democrat,

EDITING A PAPER .-- Hear what the National Intelligencer says about editing a newspaper: Many people estimate the ability of a newspa-

per, and the industry and talent of its editor by the amoun of editorial matter it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one wishy-washy everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the toil of such a man who displays his leaded matter largely, to that imposed on a judicious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation h an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display! Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better known by his selections than nything else, and that we all know is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its temper, its uniform consistent course, its principles and aims, its manliness, its dignity and propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

THE CUBA RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—In transnitting to the Senate a communication from the Spanish Minister claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects, who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans in August last, the Presi-

"Perhaps one ground upon which this indemnity, not large in amount, may be granted, without establishing a dangerous precedent, and the granting of which would commend itself to the generous feelings of the entire country, is that the Queen of Spain, with a magnanimity worthy of all commendation, in a case where we had no egal right to solicit the favor, granted a free pardon to the persons who had so unjustifiedly uvaded her dominions and murdered har subjects, in violation of her own laws as well as those or the Unit and the pure and tions. Such an act of mercy, which restored many misguided and unfortunate youths of this country to their parents and friends, seems to merit ome corresponding act of the magnanimiand generosity on the part of the Government of this country." He concludes with this remark, "I think that there can be none more appropriate than to grant an indemnity to those Spanish subjects who were resident among us, and who suffered by the violence of the mob, not on account of any fault which they themselves had committed, but because they were subjects of the Queen of Spain. Such an act would tend to confirm that friendship which has so long existed between the two nations, and to perpetuate it as a blessing to both; and I thereore recommend it to your favorable considera-

SALARIES IN CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature of California passed a bill at its recent session, which provides for various salaries, as follows :-Governor, \$10,000; Secretary of State, 3,500; Treasurer, 4,500; Comptroller, 4,500; Surveyor General, 2,000; Attorney General, 2,000; Superintendent of public Instruction, 4,500; Supreme Judges (each) 8,000; Superintendent Public Buildings, 4,000; District Judges (5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Judicial Districts) each, 6,000; District Judge, 4th Judicial District, 7,500; District Judges, 1st and 2d Judicial, each, 3,000; District Judge, 3d Judicial District, 4,000.

District Attorneys are to be paid by the counies out of the county treasuries.

Lieutenant Governor and Speaker \$16 a day, nd same mileage as members. Members \$12 per diem; \$8 each 20 n il 33

A man at the North recently collected a large udience to see him crawl into a bottle. After settling his cash, he apologized to the audience for disappointing them, but said it was impossible for him to perform the feat, as he could not nd a bottle large enough.

SINGULAR INCIDENT .- A very pleasing and singular incident occurred at the mint in Philadelphia a few days since. Among a number of females employed there, was one who had been deprived of two of the senses-hearing and speaking-by the scarlet fever, for ten years. While employed at her occupation, she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh ! I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment that one of her companions swoonod, and most of them were strangely affected. Since then, the young lady has entirely recovered her speech.

There is in a garden, near Paris, an apple tree, hich produces two different kinds of apples, and the grafts of which are offering to the agriculturists the same phenomenon. This apple tree is the only one of the kind, and the two kinds of apples which grow upon it, are the Reinette of the red cheeks, and the Canadian Reinette of yellow

Good.-It is said that Meagher's first act, on landing on our shores, was to go at once and