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From the Louisville Journal. THE FOREST STREAM.

BY J. R. BARRICK. In a low and ceaseless murmur, Gently flows the forest stream, Day and night to Nature chanting, Music sweet as song and dream, In the mirrored sky revealing, All the beauty of its gleam.

With a song of joy and gladness, Doth the merry minstrel sing; And each passing breeze and zephyr. Waft its echo on their wing, 'Till the air around, above it, Swells with magic murmuring.

Bubbling upward like a fountain, Born of melody and song; Like a transient gleam of beauty, Flows the silver stream along-Hymning anthems unto Nature, She to whom its praise belong.

Hastening onward-onward ever, Like the life that flows in me, As a wave upon the river, Hastening to the distant sea; As a hope the hidden future Scanning for the things to be.

Summer storms may o'er it gather, Winds of autumn round it wail-Winter too its bosom ruffle, With his icy sleet and hail; But with summer-autumn-winter, Doth its steady flow prevail.

Thus life's fountain to the river, In a winding current flows, And the river to the ocean, In a channel deeper grows, 'Till the fountain-river-ocean, In Eternity repose.

THANATOPSIS.

To him who, in the love of nature, holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language. For his gayer hours She has a voice of gladness, and a smile And eloquence of beauty; and she glides Into his darker musings with a mild And gentle sympathy, that steals away Their sharpness ere he is aware.

The hills,

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vales, Stretching in pensive quie ness between; The venerable woods; rivers that move In majesty; and the complaining brooks, That make the meadow green; and, poured round Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,-Are but the solemn decorations all Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun, The planets, all the infinite hest of heaven, Are shining on the sad abodes of death, Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread The globe are but a handful to the tribes Shat slumber in its bosom .- BRYANT.

The Holy Land.

The possession of the Holy Places, or sites in and about Jerusalem, designated by tradition as the scenes of the principal events in the drama of the crucifixion, has for ages been the subject of an angry and most unchristian dispute between the sects of christians who have in the course of time established themselves in that interesting portion of the Ottoman dominions. This dispute has repeatedly given occasion to grave and and urgent diplomatic negotiations between the ministers of the Porte and the representatives of the foreign Powers, to whom belongs or who have assumed the protection of the various sects litigant. A word or two upon this subject, considering the character of the dispute and the religious interest which attaches all over christendom to the Holy Land, and particularly to Jerusalem, will, I think, be acceptable to most of your readers. The sects of Christians, leaders in these broils, and most important by their numbers, wealth, and influences are the Latins, or Roman Catholics; the Greeks, or members of the Greek church; and the Armenians, a branch of the latter, and who side with them in their disputes with the Latins. The members of the Latin Church found here are chiefly Franciscan monks, established in the Holy Land by Pope Alexander IV. about the middle of the thirteenth century ; though it was not till near a century afterwards. in 1342, that they commenced the performance of Divine service in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. France has possessed for hundreds of years the undisputed protectorate of the Latins. It is toward France that the Franciscans always stretch their hands when they have wrongs to be Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

avenged, or rights to be maintained or restored. This protectorate seems clearly admitted in the successive diplomatic acts touching the Holy Places, passed in 1673, 1690, 1740, 1757, 1808, 1812, and 1851. The Emperor of Russia is of course the protector of the Greek church, and of

its pretensions respecting the Holy Places in dispute. The French accuse English diplomacy of interfering in these disputes, and of embarrassing by its intrigues the settlement of the mooted questions of possessions and enjoyment. The following is the list of the Holy Places in litiga-

1. The large Cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or, as it is otherwise called, of the Resurrection.

2. The small Cupola which is in the interior of the same Church, covering the entrance of the Tomb of our Saviour.

3. The descent from the Cross.

4. Golgotha.

5. The seven arches of the Holy Virgin Mary. 6. The great Church of the village of Bethle-

7. The cave at Bethlehem in which Christ was

8. The birth-place of the Virgin Mary.9. The tomb of the Virgin Mary.

10. The cave and the garden of Gethsemane. Of course there can be no historical certainity in this designation, which tradition, founded upon pious superstition or pious frauds, has made of the precise spots upon which were acted the interesting scenes of the drama Redemption :

"On leaving the Church of the Holy Sepulcher," says Lamartine in his Pilgrimage, "we followed the Via Dolorosa, of which M. de Chateaubriand has given so poetical an itinerary. Here is nothing striking, nothing verified, nothing even probable. Ruined houses of modern construc-tion are everywhere exhibited to the pilgrims by the monks as incontestible vestiges of the various stations of Christ. The eye cannot even doubt. All confidence in these local traditions is annihilated beforehand by the history of the first years of Christianity, where we read that Jerusalem no longer retained one stone upon another, and that Christians were for many years exiled from the city. Some pools and the tombs of her kings are the only memorials Jerusalem retains of her past eventful history. A few sites alone can be recognised: as that of the temple, indicated by its terraces, and now bearing the large and magnificient mosque of Omar-el-Sackara; Mount Zion, occupied by the Armenian Convent, and the tomb of David; and it is only with history in one's hand, and with a doubting eye, that the greater part of these can be assigned with any precision. Except the terraced walls in the valley of Jehosa-phat, no stone bears its date in its form or color. All is ashes, or all is modern.

The mind wanders in uncertainty over the horizon of the city, not knowing where to rest; but the city itself, designated by the circumscribed hill on which it stood, by the different valleys which encircled it, and especially by the deep valley of Cedron, is a monument which no eye can mistake." "From the Church," he says in another place, "a flight of steps cut in the rock conducts to the summit of Calvary, where the three crosses were posted, so that Calvary, the Tomb, and several other sites dis tinguished in religious history are united under a single roof of moderate dimensions; a circum stance that would seem illy to consist with the gospel account. We are not prepared by it to find the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, which was cut in the rock outside the walls of Zion, to be in fact within fifty paces of Calvary, the scene of executions, and enclosed within the circumference of the modern walls. But such is tradition, and it has prevailed. In the midst of a scene like this, the mind cannot dispute the difference of a few paces between historical probility and tradition. Whether it were here or there, it is a certain that the events did really occur at no great distance from the points marked

Two anecdotes will suffice to give an idea of the animated and unchristian character of the strife which is thus waged over the very grave of Christ by his profesed followers and imitators of the Latin and Greek churches. In the Cave at Bethlehem, in which our Saviour was born, the Altar of the Nativity belongs to the Greeks; the spot where the manger stood to the Catho-The latter was marked by a slab of white marble, in which jaspers were set. On the slab was an inscription, surrounded by a circle of silver, the following words: "Hic Maria Virgine natus est Christus." It is one of the actual complaints of the Roman Catholics that the Greeks have broken and removed this inscrip-

In the city of Jerusalem the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon, and of Baldwin, were placed at the foot of the flight of steps leading to the summit of the Calvary. After the fire of 1808, the Greeks rebuilt that portion of the temple; but such was their antipathy to the memory of the Latin kings, that the tombs were enclosed in the solid masonry, and nothing allowed to mark the spot but stones which are used as benches for repose. These stories, to be sure, reach us through a Latin medium, and we are not told what acts of aggression this conduct was intended to avenge, or what measures of retaliation it provoked. All last year the momentous questions involved in the dispute, such as whether the Greeks of Latins shall have the custody of the key of such a door, whether the Greeks shall worship on Monday at such a shrine, or whether they shall worship there at all; which party shall be bound to furnish oil for such a lamp; whether the tombs of Baldwin and Godfrey must not be uncovered and delivered to the Latins by the Greeks, were patiently and ably argued by the representatives of France and Russia; and Mr. de Lavalette, the French Minister, returned to Paris a few months since expecting to receive the very last rewa d of the Legion of Honor for having conducte the affair to a glorious termination in the triumph of Missionaries Among the Negroes.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, speaking of the M. E. Conference of South Carolina,

"I see by the minutes (of the Conference) that they have appointed about thirty ministers to laespecially for the benefit of the colored peo-8,700 colored persons, and 5,185 children cate-Treasurer, I was much surprised to know a fact which I cannot believe is generally known by those high minded gentlemen, whose plantations are served by the missionaries from this Conference, that is the amount received for these missions was during the last year \$4,682,20, while the actual cost to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, must have been \$10,000 or more, drawing from the funds of this Society, whose means are not very abundant, near \$6000. I certainly cannot think this fact can be known by the planters generally .-There are some of them, I know, that would be quite unwilling to receive a cent from the Missionary Society to support the missions on their plantations, and yet, from this report, this seems to be a recorded fact. It would speak favorably for those missions and their patrons, if the receipts from the missions were equal to their cost, and I have very little doubt this would be the case, if the matter could be brought fairly to to the notice of those gentlemen."

GERRITT SMITH ON THE CHAPLIN BAIL .-- Some of the abolitionists are learning a costly lesson in the manner of Chaplin's forfeiture of bail. Mr. Gerrett Smith, a gentleman not very prone to complain of the costliness of maintaining a principle, nevertheless seems to feel in this matter a very pardonable irritation, as the following letter

William R. Smith: My Dear Sir: The unhappy Chaplin affair is again upon us. In addition to several thousand dollars expended in agencies, lawyers' fees, &., we paid \$19,000 to prime reason why you and your brethren have so indemnify Mr. Chaplin's bail in Maryland. We much just ground of complaining that young are now called to pay \$6,000 to indemntify his pail in Washington,

If the men in Washington who with such rare kindness and generosity, became Mr. Chaplin's bail, are suffered to lose by that kindness and generosity, it will be disgraceful to the abol-

Considering that Mr. Chaplin visited Washngton contrary to my advice, and that I paid in the Maryland case about \$10,000, I suffered much more than my full share of the loss in that case. The Washington case is now to be provided for. I am willing to lose \$2,000 in it; and hence I have this evening enclosed my draft for the sum to D. A. Hall, who is one of the bail. I trust that the iffends of justice will promptly make no

I am robbed of these \$12,000. I have been robbed of a great deal from time to time in the sums which I have felt myself morally compelled to pay in the purchase of the liberty of slaves. I greatly needed all this money to expend in other directions; for the eries of our wronged humanity come up from numerous directions. Nevertheless, I am consoled by the reflection that was better off without this money than they who got it from me were with it. The robbed may feel very sore under his losses, but still he is better off than the robber. With great regard, GERRITT SMITH. your friend,

Peterboro', June 16, 1852. Perhaps all parties having such propeasities as those which brought Mr. Chaplin into trouble will learn the wisdom of obeying the law of the land, and the rights of what those laws recognise as property. At any rate, they may feel tolerably certain that bailing kidnappers of slaves will no longer be popular with the abolitionists.

· Commericial Advertiser.

TRUTH .- Truth considered in itself, and in the effects natural to it, may be conceived as a gentle spring, or water source, warm from the genial earth, and breathing up into the snow-drift that is piled over and around its outlet. It turns the obstacle into its own form and character, and, as it makes its way, increases its stream .-And should it be arrested in its course by a chilling season, it suffers delay, not loss, and waits only for a change in the wind to awaken again and roll onwards .- Coleridge.

The Wool Trade in the United States .-The wool clip in Ohio this year, is said to be much less than last year, and has sold on an average of about six cents a pound less than last year. The cause of the diminution is supposed to be caused by the hard winter, which destroyed sheep, and shortened the wool on all. It is estimated that the clip throughout the whole country, is much less than last year. It amounted, then, to about 52,000,000 pounds-This year it will fall six or seven millions short. The wool produced this year is less than our manufactures need, and the balance will have to be imported. This shows there is still room for extension in the wool grow ing business.

A Farmer, who recently had his butter seized by the clerk of the market for short weight, gave as a reason, that the cow from which the butter was made was subject to the cramp, and that caused the butter to shrink in weight.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him he whispered in the all the pretensions of the Catholic party. - Paris | carrier's ear that he was not a naturalized citi[From the Lawrenseville Herald.]

How to Improve a Bad Start.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You may perchance think it time for me to drop a few lines No apology need be offered if you can believe that ancient customs occasionally become modern.--In days of old, men's names seem to have been given in ple the present year. There is a membership of view of their peculiar pursuits or professions; or their parents waited until they developed a charchised orally, 248 plantations served. Truly acter and then gave the name to correspond. this is a glorious work, and well may the State Now whether real or assumed, my name seems be proud to know that in her bosom originated to apply with equal correctness. Yes, truly in the plans of preaching the Gospel to the poor the management of a small farm, on a still smalnegro on plantations, near the swamps and deltas. I look upon these missions, as the glory of the Southern Methodist Churches, and can but hope that a deep and ever abiding interest may ery sense of the word," a late beginner, yet it is be taken in them. In reading the report of the not impossible but that some one else may be in a similar condition, if so, the plan which I have attempted may be of use to him in a strrit .-Well, sirs, I found myself, in the second week of April, and the plow had not been moved to make corn. You think-and your thinking readers will join you in thinking, "yes hoss you were a late beginner that time.

It was too late to break up stubble land entire, I determined, ergo, to lay off as if going to plant, and on the upper side of those furrows I ran three or four others. It lay in this condition until I was ready to plant; I then run another furrow on the lower side of the others, and then ran with a suitable plow, so as to fill the last named, and dropped my corn in this and covered with another on the upper side. Thus you perceive I had some seven or eight furrows within the space of thirty inches, the land thoroughly pulverized about the corn.

I have a good stand, and considering the time, &c. of planting, the best looking crop I ever had. If it should continue to do well, you may expect to hear from me again.

Yours, from Big Durban LATE BEGINNER.

P. S .- Since scribbling the sabove, I have been looking over the "Herald" and am pleased to find that you are doing well. Go on-take due care to "let well enough alone." The days have come, when by far too many of our young men may be found running after the novel inventions of the day, spending the hard-earned dollars of their humble aneestors for nought. Yes, sir, if you will believe "my racket" this is one men, labouring men, or men that ought to labor, will not read even those essays which are written for their special benefit. There are too many "novel arrivals' puffed to the skies by the editors, and these chiming in with a growning disposition, in this country among young men, "to make a living in the shade, "lead them on from speculation to enthusiasm until they may be found destitute of funds or brains equivalent to the attainment of an honest man's competency.

Yours,

Fixed facts in Agriculture.

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses, are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or that mineral must be artificially sup- Fort Washita, Aug. 1st. as follows: blied. It matters but little, whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, oyster-lime, or

2. All permanent improvement of lands must

look to lime as its basis 3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in that of oyster-shell lime-or marl-if the land need liming, also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses, are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil-and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not

8. Sub soiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production. 9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should be moved when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay. In slaking lime, salt brine is better than

13. The chopping, or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more, and better crops-by producing them earlierand improving the health of neighborhoods.

15. To manure, or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected-that is, one-fourth less will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown broadcast over, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes, tend to keep up the integrity of the soils, by supplying most, if not all of the organic substance.

20. Thorough preparation of land, is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxurious growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply, an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown there-

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumu, apply top dressing, and roll them up.
23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and

winter plowings; but should never be plowed while they are wet. If, at such plowings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes, should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous sup plies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds be curried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food, mornng and evening.

26. Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural successes, but can be as profitably used in farmng, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements, is as necessary to an agriculturist, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependant upon a full knowledge, of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer, or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be and intervening hoe-crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up, or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor, devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole ange of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good fair fruit, require to be fed, as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires that the substances abstracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to the meliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the rain, and the air—the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition, by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washes.

CAPT. MARCY'S EXPEDITION .- Dr Shumard, . attached to Capt. Marcy's late expedition, on the plains, among the Indians, writes under date of

Upon my arrival at Fort Arbuckle, I was m surprised to learn that we had all been dead a number of weeks, and the story they told us was so very straight, that we were almost forced to believe it. However, if it is so, all I have to say is, that the other world is a very agreeable place, for we have lived delightfully ever since our arrival from the plains.

We are all well, in much better health thanwhen we started. This is not only the case with. ourselves, but with every one of the command, as we have not lost a single man from disease orany other cause. The expedition has accomplished everything required in the instructions, in a very satisfactory manner.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR VANCE OF OHIO .-This well known citizen died at his residence in-Urbana, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 24th ult. in the 67th year of his age. He was one of the early pioneers of that State, and had figured largely in her history. He served some time in the Legislature, was chosen to Congress thirty years ago, was elected Governor in 1836, and subsequently served in the Senate of the State. He was also elected a member of the Convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio, but was prevented by ill health from participating in its labors to any considerable extent.

HIGH-MENIAL,-Yesterday morning, a man in his shirt sleeves rushed into the Clerk's office and requested a marriage license. The Deputy informed him that he must apply to the Probate Judge. 'Stranger,' said he, 'if you'll show me where that are, I'll give you a shilling, and I'm in a deuced hurry.

When next heard of he was with his intended before a Justice, who inquired why he did not go home, put on his coat and be married like a gentleman 'Shaw! Squire,' said he, 'it don't make the least bit of difference, and if I go to the boat after my coat, I may lose the gal. There's two other fellers wants her and she don't care a dime which she has!"

The 'silken cord that bound two willing hearts was tied,' the bride informing the Squire that he 'needn't have said that about putting asunder, cause they wan't no danger of that.'

The Squire took his fee, and said I hope you've got a good wife.'
'Well he has,' responded the bride, 'and,' ad-

ded the bridegroom 'I calc'late I'm pooty well to do in the world. I'm a captain of coal boat, and she's going to be head cook; and if you'll come abroad, Squire, I'll astonish you with a warm meal.'-Cleveland Herald.

"Miss will you take my arm." "La yes, and you too." "Can't spare but the arm, Miss," hastily replied the old bachelor. "Then, I can't take it," said the Miss, "my motto is, go the whole hog or none."