# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

VØLUME 3.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

NUMBER 84.

#### 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 three months, and Three Dollars if not

paid till the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the followag 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 sin-

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-week-ly until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly

#### Timely Hints to All.

FRIENDS.—Reader, if you have a valued Friend in whose welfare you feel an interest, that friend

\*\*I'm whose welfare you feel an interest, that friend will prize, as a precious memorial, your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Squien's peculiar style.

PARENTS.—If you are still blessed with Parents, and no Artist's Pencil has or can truly trace the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to wait without dalay Squience Degrace was People. visit, without delay, Squier's Daguerreotype Rooms, and have their Miniatures taken in his superior style

TO ALL.—How many have lot a Father, a Mother, a Sister, a Brother, or an innocent prattling child, and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation, some "little toy" or trifling article is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance. How much more valuable would be one of Squier's perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and, when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two now, and visit the gallery; then you may, at some future period, have reason to feel grateful for these "Gentle Hints" from

SQUIER'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY. September 24.

#### Notice.

A LL those indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle their accounts by the first of November. On and after that time all debts will be placed in other hands for collections. THOS. BASKIN.

Sept. 10.

THE remainder of the Tools belonging to the Estate of R. L. Tweed will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of Fall Court, if not previously sold at private sale, consisting of Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.

The above may be seen at the Store of James Me-Ewen, where the sale will take place. Sept. 17—75tf S. TWEED, Adm'rx.

# Yarn and Oznaburgs.

BUNDLES Concord Yarn; 30 do Mount Dear born do.; 30 pc's. DeKulb Oznaburgs, For W. C. MOORE.

#### Livery and Sale Stables. FORMERLY JOHN C. O'HANLON'S.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that, having purchased the Splendid STOCK of FIXTURES of those well-known and popular STABLES, formerly owned by O'HAN-LON, and lately by W. E. ARCHER, he is now prepared to furnish all who new favor him with their respective purples. pared to furnish all who may favor him with their patronage, with excellent SADDLE HORSES, and handsome and comfortable CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of the latest styles, with teams to match, and drivers, in whose sobriety and experience every confidence can be placed, at most reasonable prices. Many improve-ments have been made to the Stables and Lots, and Drovers will find every accommodation they can de-

Carriages and Omnibuses from this Stable will run from Boatwright and Janney's universally favorite "American Hotel," and also from the long-established and well-known Columbia Hotel, by Mr. D. Caldwell, to the various Railroad Depots, or any point de-

sired.

D. Harris, or the proprietor, at the Columbia Hotel, will be promptly attended to; and the subscriber is confident that all who employ him will be pleased with his prices and his teams.

NATHANIEL POPE. his prices and his teams. Sept. 21.

# North-Carolina Flour.

FEW barrels first quality North Carolina Flour For sale by W. C. MOORE. A For sale by

# Bagging and Rope.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of GUN NY and DUNDEE BAGGING. Also, best quality BALE ROPE, and three ply TWINE, which he will sell at the lowest market price. Planters are invited to call and purchase. E. W. BONNEY.

Sept. 14.

PINE APPLE and Goshen Cheese, Family Hams and Bacon Sides. Also, Lard and Canal Flour Just received at

BAGGING, Rope and Twine. For sale by JAMES McEWEN. Sept. 17.

# Superior Cotton Gins for Sale.

SUPPLY of superior "PREMIUM COTTON A GINS," from E. T. Taylor & Co.'s Cotton Gin Manufactory, at Columbus, Ga., just received and for sale by the subscriber, on a credit until the first day of January next.

The FIRST premiums have been awarded to the manufacturers of these Gins, for the best gin exhibited at the great State Fair at Atlanta, Ga.; also, at the Alabama and Georgia Agricultural and Mechanic's Fair, held at Columbus, and at the Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute, at Charleston.

W. ANDERSON. These Gins are warranted, Camden, May 11, 1852.

# Quinine.

100 OZ. QUININE, at the lowest market price. June 22. THOMAS J. WORKMAN.

# Just Received.

5000 yds Gunny Bagging 25 coils Rope. 100 kegs Nails. W. C. MOORE.

150 Ps, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS 100 pair Blankets

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE.

BY WINNIE WOODFERN. My school desk !--it is many a year Since in this little room I lingered o'er my tiresome task, And longed for noon to come, Or watched the lengthening shadows creep Along the dusty floor, And tried to catch one golden gleam

Here in this place I cut my name-I fondly hoped 'twould last! Another hand has quite effaced The records of the past! But on the time-worn window sill The very words remain, In which I strove to paint my love For charming "Mary Jane."

Of sunlight through the door.

Methinks Isee the fairy now, With curls of golden hue, A mouth all dimpled into smiles, And eyes of soffest blue. I have a sunny curl I stole Of that same golden hair, Alas, romance! for Mary now, Is "forty, fat and fair!"

My schoolmates! they are scattered, And some have "gone before!" Oh, would I were a happy child, Beside that desk once more! Where is the man who would not live His boyhood o'er again? Who has no memory in his heart Of some sweet Mary Jane!

## A KISS BY MAIL.

You send me, lady, by the mail, A joyless, cheerless kiss-But how can such a kiss avail, To touch my lip with bliss? I, to all favors such as these, Stone cold shall ever be, That fruit has nought my taste to please, Save-gathered from the tree.

#### From the Soil of the South.

### Horticulture Work for October.

Of all the months in the rolling year, this is the most important to the horticulturist. But inasmuch as men do not immediately enjoy the fruit of their labors, they put off till spring what should be done in October. The tree that is planted now, does not show the expanded leaf, or the opening blossom; but there is an unseen process going on under ground, no less impor-tant. The rootlet's are preparing their thousand mouths to feed those very buds and leaves which the cultivator is so anxious to see; and when the spring does open, the tree expands at once into form and beauty, and grows off with a vigor which a spring planted tree can never have—ma-king a full year's difference in their growth. Now prepare and plant your trees. Be careful in taking them up. Preserve as many roots entire as possible. Prune the top to match the loss with his heels against the mantle piece smoking of roots. Never put a mutilated mangled root a cigar. Sam thought to himself that if it was into the ground, but with a sharp knife cut out leap year how glorious it would be if the ladies all bruised, diseased parts just before planting. | would pop the question in accordance with their A callus will form around the cut, from which ancient privileges. fresh rootlets will spring. Let the hole for the tree be twice as large as the roots extend, and fill in the hole with good surface mould from delightful it would be to have the dear creatures wamps or ditches. Now place the roots upon fondling on him, and with their tender glances this, and pack in the earth, taking care not to plant the tree any deeper than it originally came out of the ground. There are thousands of trees lost annually by too deep planting. If they do not die immediately, they become sickly, and many shed their fruit. Now plant cuttings. Almost every plant, tree, or shrub, will grow freely from cuttings if planted out this month. All cuttings strike root more freely in a sandy soil. Cuttings should be placed in the earth in a horizontal position, leaving but one or two buds out of the earth. The cut in the earth should be a fresh cut, made with a sharp knife; and should rest against solid earth. A callus forms around this cut, which throws out rootlets, and in the spring it has nothing to do but open its petals and grow, which it will do freely if the ground be kept shaded until the roots have got strong hold. Now apply manures. One-half of our gardens are ruined by the application of rank manures in the spring. Cover the spot designed for a spring garden, thick with stable manure, and plow or spade it under deeply. It will be in fine order to receive spring seeds, and will be just in order to feed spring roots. Now manure your fruit trees. Remove all the earth around the surface as far as the limbs extend-(for it is through the little feeders at the ends of the roots, principally, that the tree feeds)-and fill in with any good manure. Stable manure may be used now, when it would be death to use it in the spring. By spring the manure will have undergone sufficient process to have become the food for the rootlets. Now destroy the eggs of insects which will prey upon the fruit trees next spring and summer. Hunt for the cocoon of the caterpillar. Apply hot water or stable manure around the base of the peach tree, to kill the peach grub. Now rub soft country soap upon the trunks of the young apple and pear trees, to prevent rabbits from barking them, which it will do effectually. Now plant out in the open border, hyacinths, tulips, lilies, jonquils, narcissus, polyanthuss crocus, &c., and continue it through the winter. Now take up the dahlia, if you fear frost, (we have never had them injured until last winter,) and put them away in a dry, cool place until March, when they may be planted out. Now collect the pot plants into the parlor or green house. Re-pot such as look sickly, using leaf mould from the woods. Now make the strawberry

beds, and the sooner the vines are planted the

onious, sets, and the black seed, mustard, parsnip, carrots, radishes, lettuce, parsley, spinach, kale, &c. Now plant all kinds of fruit seeds—apple, pear, plum, peach, grape, &c. And if all this is properly attended to in october, spring may come upon you suddenly, but will find you with your lamps trimmed and burning.

#### Bottom Lands.

The disastrous freshets which we have had for the last three years in the month of August, must by this time have convinced our farmers that their bottom lands are not to be depended upon for the successful production of corn.-Since the year 1845, universally known throughout the State as the dry year, in which the few bottoms in cultivation almost saved the District from starvation, great attention has been paid to them. Every nook and corner susceptible of improvement has been cleared up and brought into cultivation. To this we do not object, but on the contrary, think it has contributed much to the beauty and health of the country, and we are sorry we cannot add to its wealth also.—
With the propability of the failure of the corn crop, almost all the bottoms that have been brought into use have been invariably planted in corn, and notwithstanding the time, trouble and expense incurred in their cultivation, our farmers have invariably had the mortification of seeing their most luxuriant crop, and in many instances their main dependance, seriously, if not

remedilessly injured by destructive freshets. Now is there no remedy for this? We answer there is, and in our opinion an exceedingly simple one. The most careless observer cannot have failed to notice that for many years back, all the heavy rains have occurred in the fall. If our farmers then, instead of planting their lands liable to overflow, in corn, would sow them down in small grain, the crop would be harvestedlong before the heavy rains set in, and when the floods did come and the rains beat upon them. they would be consoled for any trivial loss by the

recollection of their overflowing garners. But the best of the upland must be devoted to cotton, and poor land wont bring corn. Aye, there is the secret-must be devoted to cotton. The cotton mania is at the bottom of the whole difficulty. If we could once be convinced that we could live without producing cotton, we might then hope for a new and more advantageons system of agriculture. If we would abandon the cultivation of cotton altogether, plant our best uplands in corn, devote every spare moment to the making and spreading of manure, and sow our bottom lands in grair, or clover and the grasses, and raise stock of every kind, our prospeets would rapidly improve, and instead of our country being drained of its population, numbers would find their way into our midst.

Laurensville Herald.

#### Woman's Rights. A STORY OF LEAP YEAR.

Sam Smith sat at home on New Year's day, in deshabille. His beard was unshaven, his hair

As he sat watching the smoke which so gracefully curied, his fancy glowed with the idea, how endeavoring to do the agreeable.

As he meditated, his heart softened, and he began to their a squeamish, womanish sensibility diffuse over his feelings, and he thought he would faint with propriety the first time a lady should squeeze his hand.

Rap, rap, rap, sounded at the door. Sam peeped through the Venetian blinds.

"Mercy!" exclaimed he, "if there isn't Miss Jones, and I all deshabille, and looking like a fright good gracious. I must go right away and fix myself."

As he left the room Miss Jones entered, and with a composed air intimated that she would wait. Miss Jones was a firm believer in woman's rights, and now that the season was propitious, she determined to take advantage thereof, and do a little courting on her own hook .-It was one of woman's priveleges, which had been usurped by the tyrant man, and determined to assert her rights in spite of the hollow formalities of the false system of society.
"Dearest, how beautiful you look," accompa-

nying her words with a glance of undisguised ad-

"Spare the blushes of a modest young man," said Sam, applying the cambric to his face, to hide his confussion.

"Nay, my love, why so coy ?" said Susan ; turn not those levely eyes, dark as jet, but sparkling as the diamond. Listen rest," said she drawing him to the sofa, "there, with my arm around thee will I protest my true affection."

"Leave, oh leave me!" murmured Sam, "think of my youth and experience-spare my palpita-

ting heart." "Leave thee?" said Susan, pressing him closer to her, "never until the story of restless nights, of unquiet days of aspiration, fond emotious, and undying love is laid before thee. Know that for years I have nursed for thee a secret passion. Need I tell howeach manly beauty moved me; how I worshipped like a sunflower in the hurid light of those raven tresses; how my fond heart was entrapped in the meshes of those magnifiicent whiskers; how I would yield to the government of that imperial; thy manners so modest, so delicate, enchanted me—joy to me—for thy joy was my joy. My heart is forever thine—take -but first let me snatch one kiss from those

The overwhelming feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of better. Now collect everything from the woods joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden hung fondand swamps to mulch with another season. Now sow early cabbages for spring. Also, button ly over him, and-

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith openedhe gazed wildly about him-then meeting the ardent gave of his lover, he blushed deeply, and from behind his handkerchief faintly faltered out, "ask my ma."

WHAT IS HEAT ? What is combustion ?what is heat ?- are questions not easily answered, if, indeed, they can be answered at all. The most familiar phenomena have bafled every attempt to penetrate their secret. No single hypothesis has been framed which can account for all the facts observed, and perhaps the most ingenious theories of our philosophers may be as far from the true nature of heat, as were the spe

culations of the ancients, or the fanciful phlogis-tic theory of Stahl, which the progress of discovery long ago consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. In reviewing the history of the fluctuations of theoretic views relating to heat, we cannot be surprised by the sarcasm of Schelling, that "most men see in philosophy only a suc-

cession of passing meteors."

But whatever uncertainty may attach to the cause of heat, none belongs to its phenomena. The researches of Black, Melloni, Herschel, Faraday, and others have made us familiar with the means and results of exciting it, and with the laws which govern its manifestations. Those researches show that there exists a constant and very intimate relationship between heat, light, and all the Protean forms of electricity, magnetism, and chemical action; that they may all be made to produce one another interchangeably, either as forces or effects; and that probably they are all, not distinct, or merely related forces, but only modifications of a single force pervading all space, of which also gravitation may be a residual quantity. These researches have at least proved that heat and light are not material substances added to or subtracted from bodies under their influence; for, at the pleasure of the ex perimenter, two rays of light may be made to produce total darkness, or a spectrum of double intensity; and the same may be done with two rays of heat. We cannot conceive that two material rays could either annihilate or augment each other in the manner described; but we know that two forces may destroy or double their total resultant effect, according as their impulses oppose or coincide with each other. This and similar observations have induced an increa sing majority of philosophers to adopt the undulatory theory of light, heat, and electricity, which supposes all space, and the interstices of all matter, to be filled with an exceedingly rare and elastic fluid, which, for want of a better name has been called ether .- Scientific American

#### Cuban Excitement.

We learn from the New York Herald of Sunday, that a rumor was prevalent in that city on the previous evening, that orders had been re-ceived from Washington for the steamer Mississippi to proceed to Havana.

The Herald also states that preparations are making to hold a tremendous mass meeting to give expression to public opinion on the subject of the recent outrages. The immediate cause of this excitement appears to be the arrival of the bark Cornelia at New York from Havana. It seems that vessel was boarded by government officials-after she had cleared the port-her mails seized, taken ashore, and rifled, her captain placed under arrest, and his private papers searched. The captain remonstrated against this unwarrantable action, but only exposed himself to still greater indignities; and finally he was, after some difficulty, permitted to take his departure from Havana, leaving behind him in prison, two of his passengers.

A Creole, named Guzman, was one of the passengers, and was arrested on the charge of taking letters to New York, which were found in his trunk. The other was an engineer, named Samuel Hearkness, who had come on board without the knowledge of the captain. He was seized for not having a passport. Both were sent to prison, and the mail bag taken to the Captain General. The result of this extraordinary and high handed measure was the arrest, the same night, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces, and his brother Joseph, Domingo Arrozarena and the Marquis of Campos Llanos, who hold very high positions in society in Cuba, and are gentlemen of great wealth.

The Count of Pozas Dulces, aged about fortyfive, is one of the most talented gentlemen in the island. Amongst the letters taken from the Cornelia, was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had performed, commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative, the late Gen. Lopez. General L. married a sister of the Count; and for this simple letter of thanks one brother is immured in the Moro, while the other is confined in the dungeons of Cabana.

SARATOGA .- Listen to the way in which Mr. Sullivan, a recent English traveller in the U. States, sets down the fashions of Young America at its great watering place: Saratoga, the Cheltenham of America-though

from the vulgarisms one sees perpetrated there it reminded one more of Ramsgate in August, is the paradise of snobs, and is, without exception, the most odious place I ever spent twenty-four hours It is famous for some mineral springs, and crowded during three or four months of the year with New York and Boston shop keepers and snobs, dressed within an inch of their lives; women in excess of Parisian fashion, with short sleeves; men in extra Newmarket and bad Parisian style, crammed to the number of three or four thousand in five or six large hotels, breakfasting together, dining together at 2 o'c'ock, smirking and flirting the whole time. The men smoke all day, swinging in rocking chairs, and squirting tobacco juice between their feet, or over their neighbor's shoulders. The ladies promenade before them, talking loud and making eyes; altogether it is the most forced | \$25,000,000,

and least natural state of society I ever saw. It is the quintessence of snobism, beating Ramsgate or Margate in August. In the latter places the cockneys have no pretensions whatever, but eat shrimps out of strawberry bottles, and bury themselves in the sand, because they really enjoy it, and don't care a sixpence what other people think of them; whereas at Saratoga, if a lady were to go to dinner in a morning dress, or a gentleman walk about in a shooting jacket, public opinion would be so strong against them that their friends, if they had any, would have to cut them.

THE DEAD LETTER POST OFFICE.—The Washington Republic says, that during the last quarter one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one letters were returned to the Dead Letter Office, in the Post Office Department. These contained \$10,689, in the aggregate. Recently, about one million and a third of such letters were publicly destroyed, a bonfire being kindled with them on the Mall. We yesterday saw a large number of the various articles transmitted through the mails, the majority of which will never come into the possession of those to whom they were addressed. Among those may be mentioned a horse-shoe; a ginger-cake, the postage on which was \$2 10; a donation to a church, being a small cake in a paper box; a quilt; a New-Year's present to a bachelor; a Dutch pattern for a child's dress; a pin-cushion, the stand of it; the bottom of a glass lamp, the postage \$4, the intrinsic worth as many cents; a zinc frame belonging to a galvanic battery, postage \$17; a stone weighing two pounds, addressed to a gentleman by "Eliza," as a sample of his generosity; a pair of men's boots sent to a lady; a large bottle of salve; and a bundle containing a coarse shirt, a pair of blue stockings, and a razor.

A LARGE CROP.-Col. J. B. Gilmer is one of the most enterprising and energetic of our Southern pianters. We perceive by the following, which we clip from the Caddo Gazette, that his prospects, for the coming harvest are splendid:

"From the present indications, we should judge that the river crops in this region will be enormous. We learn that Col. J. B. Gilmer will pick out not less than two thousand five hun-dred bales which he cannot get with his present force. He has, however, sent to the Nation to engage some two hundred Indians to come down and pick for him. In the event of his succeeding in procuring their services he will send to market three thousand bales of cotton! The proceeds of such a crop would keep the Caddo Gazette going on for some time.

"Col. Gilmer owns some of the most spleudid cotton land on the face of the globe, and the very favorable season has the develope its capacity to the utmost could we imagine that even a third of one third fone of his magnificent plantations would fall to our share, we would be the most strenuous advocate of the agrarian doctrine that could be scared up."

Louisiana Gazette.

Business Rules for Young Men .- 1. Select the kind of business that suits your natural inclinations and temperament. 2. Let your pledged word ever be sacred.

3. Whatever you do, do with all your might. 4 Sobriety: Use no description of intoxicating

liquors. 5. Let hope predominate, but be not too vi-

6. Do not scatter your powers.

7. Engage proper employers. 8. Advertise your business. Do not hide your

light under a bushel. 9. Avoid extravagances, and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation.

10. Do not depend upon others.

The editor of the Scientific American has received a piece of paper from W. Boyd, Esq., of Hagerstown, Md., which is made of the refuse leather scrapings from currier's shops. For wrapping paper it is excellent, quite equal in strength to the strong dark brown paper so common in England, which is made from old tarred ropes, and it is much cleaner.

The grand jury of Philadelphia has presented the fire department of that city as a nuisance. It recommends that the voluntary system be abolished, and the firemen be paid and equipped at the public expense. It is said that under the present system \$21,000 are annually distributed by the city among the companies, and that they cost besides about \$400,000 annually, to provide a police whose chief business to check the riots

DEDICATION OF A CATHEDRAL.—The new Catholic Cathedral at Louisville, was dedicated on the 3d instant, in the presence of an immense congregation, among whom was Gen. Scott. A large number of distinguished prelates were in attendance, including the Bishops of Toronto, Canada, Boston, Cleveland, the Archbishop of St. Louis, and several other Bishops and dignitaries of the Church, who, says the Courier, by their intellectual heads and magnificent sacerdotal apparel, gave great dignity and solemnity to the scenes. On the tollowing day the remains of the late venerable Bishop Flaget were disinterred, and transferred to the vault under the chancel of the new cathedral.

In Austria only 448 public executions took place in 44 years up to 1848, among 30,000,000 of inhabitants, while in England and Wales in an average population of about 15,000,000, in less than 40 years the number of sentences of death which were actually executed, amounted

The boot and shoe manufacturing in Massachusetts employs 75.000 males and females; and the yearly value of the boots and shoes is about