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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

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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.

NEW CASH-STORE.

AFTER returning my thanks to my friends, acquaintances and the public generally, for their former liberal patronage, I offer to them a variety of
GROCERIES, Dry-Goods, Crockery and Hardware,
At wholesale and retail, consisting in part as follows
GROCERIES.

SUGARS—Muscovado, New Orleans, St. Croix, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered
COFFEES—Java and Rio
MOLASSES—N. Orleans, Muscovado and West India
SALT—Constantly on hand
TOBACCO—Yellow Bank, Ellis, and a variety of common, at prices from 12 to 15c. per pound
TEAS—Gunpowder, Green, Hyson and Black
SEGARS—No. 10, Gold Leaf, Sylva, Palmotto, and a variety of common, prices from 6 to 24c. per M.
CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow
CHEESE—Goshen and English
BACON—Sides, Shoulders and Hams
LARD—Constantly on hand
FISH—Salmon, Herring and all numbers of Mackerel
FRUITS—Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, English Walnuts, etc.
SPICES—Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mustard and Pepper
PICKLES—English and American, a variety
KETCHUPS—Mushroom, Walnut and Tomato
PRESERVES—Citron, Orange, Lemon, Pine Apple and Ginger
BRANDY-FRUIT—Peaches, Cherries and Limes
JELLIES and JAMS—A variety
LOBSTERS and SARDINES—Hermetically Sealed
CANDIES—Of all kinds
CRACKERS—Pic Nic, Soda, Butter, Wine, Water and Sugar

CROCKERY Assorted.

SADDLES—Riding and Wagon
WHIPS—Carriage, Buggy, Driver's and Wagon
CARDS—Cotton and Wool
POWDER and SHOT

—ALSO—

A new and complete stock of **DRY-GOODS**, consists in part as follows:
200 pieces Prints, at prices from 5 to 15c. per yard
75 do Long Cloths from 6 to 18c.
300 do Brown Homespun, from 5 to 12c.
250 pair Negro Blankets from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pair
100 pieces Kerseys, from 12 to 18c.
Oznaburghs—DeKalb always on hand

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Muslins, Alpacaes, Irish Linens, Tickings, Apron Checks, Shirtings, Drillings, Glaghams, Linseys, Flannels, Salica, Serge, Cashmeres, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspensers, Hosiery, of all kinds; Gloves of all kinds; Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, &c. Together with a large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing.

—ALSO—
Violins, Double barrel Shot Guns, from \$11 to \$15, Rifles, flint and Percussion locks \$9 to \$12
And a great variety of articles, both in **GROCERIES and DRY-GOODS**, too tedious to mention.

I will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding Business as heretofore, and I am prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Messrs Chambers, Jefferson & Co., Charleston.

I intend selling exclusively for Cash, and most respectfully invite any who wish Bargains, to give me a call, and they will find the cash system decidedly preferable.

Call at his Old Stand on the corner.
B. W. CHAMBERS.
Camden, Oct. 5. 80 tf

FRESH Solar Oil—Received yesterday by
Nov. 2. **T. J. WORKMAN.**

SPERM and Lard Oil—For sale by
Nov. 2. **T. J. WORKMAN.**

Mexican Mustang Liniment,
In Bottles at Fifty Cents and One Dollar. For sale
at **Z. J. DEHAYS.**

300 LBS. of the handsomest Candies ever offered in this market. **W. C. MOORE.**

Charleston Prices.

HARNESS, Saddlery, Trunks, Military Work, &c. manufactured to order, and warranted, at Charleston prices.

Ten per cent. discount for cash within 30 days.
LUKE ARMSTRONG.
Camden, April 23. 23 sw2wt

Woollen Goods.

An assortment of
ALL-WOOL PLAINS
KERSEYS, LINSEYS
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS
JEANS, &c. &c. &c.

For the Plantation and House Servants. Purchasers will please call, as they will be sold cheap, by
Oct. 21. **W. ANDERSON.**

CARPETING, Printed Druggists, Rugs and Be. &c. at
A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

ADEN & MURRAY have now on hand, a choice lot of **BAND, HARNESS and UPPER LEATHER**, of their own tanning, which will be sold low.

—ALSO—
A superior lot of **NEGRO SHOES**, of their own manufacture, very heavy and warranted good, at prices from 50c. to \$1.

Expected in a few days a choice lot of **FINE SHOES**, of every description, comprising many new and beautiful styles.
Sept. 23.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of **GOOD BRICK**, which may be had on application
January 23. **J. F. SUTHERLAND.**

THE BROKEN HOUSEHOLD.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Vainly, vainly memory seeks
Round our father's knee,
Laughing eyes and rosy cheeks
Where they used to be;
Of the circle once so wide,
Three are wanderers, three have died.

Golden haired and dewy eyed,
Prattling all the day,
Was the baby first that died;
Oh, 'twas hard to lay
Dimpled hand and cheek of snow
In the grave so dark and low.

Smiling back on all who smiled,
Ne'er by sorrow thrall'd,
Half a woman, half a child,
Was the next one called;
Then a grave more deep and wide
Made they by the baby's side.

When or where the other died
Only heaven can tell,
Treading manhood's path of pride
Was he when he fell;
Haply thistles, blue and red,
Bloom about his lonely bed.

I am for the living three
Only left to pray;
Two are on the stormy sea;
Further still than they,
Wanders one, his young heart dim—
Closest, most I pray for him.

Whatso'er they do or dare,
Whoso'er I roam;
Have them, Father, in thy care,
Guide them safely home;
Home, oh, Father! in the sky
Where none wander and none die.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

THE TEXAS TARANTULA.

BY AUGUSTIN.

This Texas of ours is an astonishingly prolific country. Every field stands luxuriant, crowded, so that it can scarce wave under the breeze, with corn or sugar, or wheat, or cotton. Every cabin is full and overflowing, through all its doors and windows with white-haired children. Every prairie abounds in deer, prairie hens, and cattle. Every river and creek is alive with fish. The whole land is electric with lizards perpetually darting about the grass like flashes of green lightning. We have too much prairie and too little forest for a great multitude or variety of birds. But in horned frogs, scorpions, tarantulas and centipedes, we beat the universe. Everybody has seen horned frogs. You see them in jars in the windows of apothecaries. You are entreated to purchase them by loafing boys on the levee, at New Orleans. They have been neatly soldered up in soda-boxes, and mailed by young gentlemen in Texas, to fair ones in the old States. The fair ones receive the neat package from the post-office, are delighted at the prospect of a dagger-reptile—perhaps jewelry—open the package eagerly and faint, as the frog within hops out, in excellent health, upon them. A horned-frog, is simply, a very harmless frog, with very portentous horns. It has horns because every thing in its region—trees, shrubs, grass even, has thorns—and nature makes it in keeping with all around it. A menagerie of them would not be expensive. They are content to live upon air—and can, if desired, live, I am told, for several months without even that.

The Scorpions are precisely like those of Arabia—in the shape of a lobster, exactly, only not more than some three inches long. You are very apt to put one upon your face in the towel which you apply thereto after washing. If you do, you will find the sting about equal to that of a wasp—nothing worse. They are far less poisonous than the scorpion of the East—in fact, none except new comers dread them all.

But the tarantula! You remember the elasticity with which you sprang in the air that time you were just on the point of putting your raised foot down upon a snake coiled in your path. You were frightened through every fibre of your body. It is very probable the snake was as harmless as it was beautiful. Spring as high, be as utterly frightened as possible, when you just avoid stepping upon a tarantula, however. Filthy, loathsome, abominable and poisonous—crush it to atoms before you leave it! know henceforth that it is an enormous spider—concentrating in itself all the venom and spite and ugliness of all other spiders living. Its body is some two inches long, black and bloated. It enjoys the possession of eight long, strong legs, a red mouth, and an abundance of stiff brown hair all over itself. When standing, it covers an area of a saucer. Attack it with a stick, and it rears on its hind legs, gnashes at the stick, and fights like a fiend. It even jumps forward a foot or two in its rage—and, if it bite into a vein, the bite is death! I have been told the battle fought by one on board a steamboat. Discovered at the lower end of the saloon; driving the whole body of passengers before it, it almost drove the whole company, crew and all overboard.

The first I saw was at the house of a friend, I spied it crawling slowly over the wall, meditating murder upon the children playing in the room. Excessively prudent in regard to my fingers, I at last, however, had it safely imprisoned in a glass jar, unhurt. There was a flaw in the glass as well as a hole through the cork by which it could breathe; but in ten minutes it was dead from rage! Soon after I killed three upon my place, crawling about upon ground trodden every day by the bare feet of my little boy. A month after I killed a whole nest of them. They had formed their family circle under a doortstep, upon which the aforesaid little fellow played daily. Had he seen one of them, he would of course, have picked it up as a remarkably promising toy; and I would have been childless.

I was sitting one day upon a log in the woods, when I saw one slowly crawl out to enjoy the evening air and the sunset scenery. He was the largest, most bloated one I ever saw. As I was about to kill him, I was struck with the conduct of a chance wasp. It, too, had seen the tarantula, and was flying slowly around it. The tarantula recognized it as a foe; and throwing itself upon its hind legs, breathed defiance. For some time the wasp flew around it, and then like a flash, flew right against it, and stung it under its bleeding belly. The tarantula gnashed its red and venomous jaws, and threw its long hairy legs about in impotent rage, while the wasp flew round and round it, watching for another opportunity. Again and again did it dash its sting into the reptile, and escape. After the sixth stab the tarantula actually fell over on its back, dead; and the wasp, after making itself sure of the fact, and inflicting a last sting to make matters sure, flew off happy, in having done a duty assigned it in creation. In an hour more, a colony of ants had carried it down by piecemeal, and deposited it in their catacombs.

But, deadliest and most abhorrent of all our reptiles in Texas, is the centipede. This is a kind of worm, from three to six inches long, exactly like an enormous caterpillar. It is green, brown, or yellow—some being found of each of these colors. As its name denotes, it has along each side a row of feet, horny claws rather. Imagine that you walk some night across your chamber floor with naked feet; you put your foot down upon a soft something, and instantly it coils around your foot in a ring, sticking every claw up to the body in your foot. The poison flows through each claw, and in two minutes you will have fainted with agony; in a few more, and you will be dead. The deadly thing cannot be torn away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw plucked out. Even if it crawls over the naked body of a sleeping person, without sticking in its claws, the place will pain the person for years after—at least, so I have been told.

I have seen the things—in which nature corks up her deadly poison—often; yet I have heard of few cases in which they have bitten or killed any one. The kind Being who makes the butterflies to be abundant, in the same loving kindness which makes them so beautiful and so abundant, makes all deadly creatures to be scarce.

Talkativeness, in some men proceeds from what is extremely amiable. I mean an open, communicative temper. Nor is it a universal rule, that whoever talks much must say a great deal not worth hearing. I have known men who talked freely, because they had a great deal to say and delighted in communicating for their own advantage and the company. And I have known others who commonly sat dumb, because they could find nothing to say. In England, they blame every one who talks freely, let his conversation be ever so entertaining and improving. In France, they look upon every man as a gloomy mortal whose tongue does not make an interrupted noise. Both these judgments are unjust.

Georgia in 1825.

Extracts from Gov. Troup's Message, May 25, 1825.

"Since your last meeting, our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddling with our domestic concerns. Besides the resolution presented for the consideration of the Senate, by Mr. King, of New York, it is understood that the Attorney General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his Government faithfully and to speak as its mouth-piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme Court doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that tribunal, will make it quite easy for the Congress, by a short decree, to divest this entire interest, without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of the public land—this is the uniform practice of the Government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the Supreme Court, and the principle once settled, the act of Congress follows, of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States Government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the Southern country. One movement of Congress, unresisted by you, and all is lost. Temporarily no longer—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the Constitution, we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment, you would not make yourselves parties to any Constitution without it—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the General Government shall make the movement.

"If this matter be an evil, it is our own—if it be a sin, we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it, we ask not either their sympathy or assistance, it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If, like the Greeks and Romans, the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we therefore minister, like modern Italians, to the luxury and pleasure of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire would be gone. We would stand stripped and desolate, under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly now, that it is not too late, to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, to stand by your arms."

Four hundred years have elapsed since the invention of printing, yet books are not in circulation all over the globe; while the use of tobacco became universal within fifty years of its discovery.

CALHOUN MONUMENT.—From a private letter received from a distinguished gentleman, a native of this State, but now residing in Mississippi and one who has done as much to advance the true interests of the South as any man this side of Mason & Dixon's line—we take the liberty of extracting the following paragraph suggesting the character of the monument which the State, should erect to the memory of her greatest statesman:

"When reading your remarks upon CALHOUN, I was forced to think how soon the present generation forget the worth as a worthy laborer, and that after generations search up ashes. I propose that the State take his remains to Columbia, and get a huge piece of granite, just as large as wheels and power can roll on the State House lot, there lay Calhoun and there place the huge mass of granite, on which should be inscribed in deeply cut letters, to be filled with some lasting black matter—A NATION'S TESTIMONY TO WORTH.—CALHOUN, A SON OF THE SOUTH.

"I propose a mass of granite if possible 10 on 20 cubic feet, not dressed, native growth—no prouder monument could I desire. And I would prefer it to a huge pile of Parian marble."

This suggestion is appropriate as it is original and we are in hopes it will meet the approbation of our Legislature, which seems frightened out of its propriety at the bare idea of a more costly testimonial.

THE GREAT RAILROAD.—The President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Robert Schuyler, Esq., has submitted a report to the stockholders, of which the following is a brief synopsis: The share capital is now \$15,000,000. The first instalment of \$6 per share is payable on the 17th of December next. The amount of Constitution bonds negotiated for money is \$9,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 are taken in the United States and \$5,000,000 in England. In addition contractors have taken \$1,785,000 towards the cost of road and branches are provided, exclusive of the instalments on stock. The bonds are to be paid by the sale of the lands of the Company, which is esteemed fully adequate to the object. The road, it is calculated, will then be a clear gain to the stockholders. It is expected that in 1854 the main stem from LaSalle to Cairo will be in operation; also the entire Chicago branch, forming a connective line to Cairo, and the division from Freeport to Galena and Dubuque, making by the Galena and Chicago to the Upper Mississippi—in all, not less than 625 miles of the most productive parts of the whole line.

THE POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—A French writer, after enumerating the numbers that cover the surface of the globe, which he estimates at 937,000,000, enters into the following statements:

If all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square metre, the whole might be contained in a field ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking the population of a country might be packed—without much squeezing, in its capital. But the mean idea this gives us of the number of the human race, is counterbalanced by its capability of extension.—The New world is said to contain of productive land 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality, each capable of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 6,000,000 of a better quality, capable of supporting five hundred persons. According to this calculation, the population of the new world, as peace and civilization advance, we may attain to the extent of 4,000,000,000. If we suppose the surface of the old world to be double that of America, (and notwithstanding the comparative poverty of the land, this calculation may be accepted, if we say nothing of Australia and the various archipelagoes,) it would support 8,000,000,000; and thus the aggregate population of the entire globe might amount to 12,000,000,000, or twelve times the present number.

INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.—We see it stated in one of our exchange papers that a well has been sunk in Hocking Valley, Ohio, to the depth of six hundred feet, for the purpose of obtaining salt water. The object of the enterprising individuals has been fully accomplished, a supply of water having been reached which requires but fifty-three gallons to make a bushel of salt of fifty pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 4000 to 5000 gallons per day.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury, in a printed form, have been laid before Congress. It will cost for the next year about ten million dollars to govern the new territory, and about twenty-five million dollars the old. Then there is the interest and principal of the public debt to be provided, so that the entire expenses will exceed fifty millions. The legitimate expenses of carrying on the Government do not exceed thirty-five dollars.

The total amount of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1854, is estimated at \$46,203,753, to which is to be added \$480,086 for several appropriations which will be carried to the surplus fund. There will also be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1853, made by former acts of Congress, the sum of \$15,355,271.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.—There is a bill before the Legislature, providing for the education of Common School Teachers. It provides that the State shall pay for the tuition of 27 indigent young men in each of the following institutions, to wit: Wake Forest, Normal and Davidson Colleges—one such man to be selected from each county, by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, and shall give a pledge to teach one year in the State. This is an important measure, and we hope it will be passed. It will accomplish great good at small expense.—*North Carolina Star.*

We mentioned lately that a law had been introduced into the Ohio legislature to protect the rights of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. We now learn from the Ohio papers that Mr. Cushing (whig) has brought forward in the Senate a bill to prevent the further settlement of blacks and mulatto persons in the State. The first section provides that after the first of January, 1854, no black or mulatto person, not already a resident, shall settle or reside in the State. Sec. 2 provides that all black and mulatto persons shall record their names in the Recorder's office previous to January 1, 1854. Sec. 3, that the names of all black children born thereafter shall be recorded. Sec. 4, that all blacks found in the State after January, 1854, whose names are not registered, shall be held to be non-residents. 5th, that after that time no non-resident black can hold real property, but it shall become forfeited to the State. 6th, makes it the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to recover property so forfeited, 7th, any black violating any of the provisions, is guilty of an offence, and to be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve—that a residence of every ten days after expiration of imprisonment is a new offence. 8th, District Assessors to return to the Recorder, names of all blacks. 9th, Recorder to compare the list returned with that in his office, and report to the Prosecuting Attorney such as returned and not found in his office, to be prosecuted for the offence. 10th, any officer failing to discharge the duties required, to pay not less than \$50, and be incapable of holding office ever thereafter.—*Char. Courier.*

When an uninitiated traveller crosses the Isthmus of Panama, he is likely to be well fleeced unless he possesses more than ordinary shrewdness and nerve. As a specimen of charges made upon such occasionally, we give from the Panama Echo, the following experiences of a small party who recently made the trip: "At their first stopping place, without bread and without seats, they drank five cups of coffee and eat five eggs. For this they paid \$5.50. The party consisted of two gentlemen, a lady and two boys."

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—Calvin H. Wiley, one of the editors of this paper, was, on Monday last, elected by the Legislature to this office, and will, as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements, enter upon the active discharge of its duties.—*Southern Weekly Post.*

TO EDITORS.—A Journeyman Printer, named Joseph Stephens, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, left home in 1844, and was heard of in 1847. His parents are in great distress on his account, and will be thankful to any one who will give them any information of him. Address Mr. D. Stephens, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Editors everywhere will please copy.

IMPERTINENCE WELL PUNISHED.—Some travellers were visiting an elegant private garden at Palermo, in Sicily, and among the little ornamental buildings, they came to one upon which was written *Non aprite*, that is, "Don't open." This prohibition only served to excite their curiosity, and they very uncivilly proceeded to disobey the hospitable owner's injunction. On opening the door a forcible jet of water was squirted full in their faces—a very just, though not very severe retribution.

NGIRI.—"Why is it," said Hermione, "that by night not only is our memory aroused, but also our courage?" "Hermione," answered I, "at night the world to come draws nearer to the solitary breast, and unfolds itself before us, as the beauties of our earth are veiled in darkness, but the jewels of the mind still radiate; we are like that wondrous flower which blooms by night in the old world, because it is then day in the new world which is its hour."

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN CUBA.—A letter received in Boston says that at St. Jago de Cuba (population in 1846, 24,000) the deaths by cholera previous to November 10, had been as high as 135 some days. The principal victims were the blacks, poor whites and soldiers. It had also been very fatal in the interior, planters having lost from 20 to 50 slaves. At the last accounts the sickness was abating, but the weather was sultry and damp, and there had been further shocks of earthquakes.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BRIDGES.—Mr. J. W. Gill, of Wheeling, has patented a substitute for bridges in crossing rivers by railroads. His patent is the building of a submarine railway, laid below the channel of rivers or harbors. On this run wheels, and on the wheels erect a platform of iron—lay rails and run the cars and locomotive on them, to be propelled by stationary power on shore, with an endless chain, by power on the platform, or even by the common locomotive itself, the proper gearing being on the platform and always ready for use.

MAINE LUMBER.—The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor, (Me.) averages annually about 200,000,000 feet, the value of which cannot fall far short of 3,000,000. The quantity got to market this year, is less than last year, owing to the great drought in the early part of the season. The demand has been great, and the prices of all qualities have run a dollar higher per thousand feet than last year, so that although the quantity will fall short by some 15,000,000 of feet, the sales will amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars more than last year.

The Celebration of the Obsequies of Calhoun Clay and Webster, in New Orleans, was the most imposing ceremonial ever witnessed in that city. Business was entirely suspended the flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half mast and the popular demonstration of respect corresponded fully with the order of the proceedings as prescribed by the public authority.