

RELIGIOUS.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.
EVENING DEVOTION.

'Tis sweet when the cares of the day are past,
When the shades of night are gathering fast,
When the stars from the azure sky doth peep,
And nature in silence doth seem to sleep,
To lift the thoughts to the realms above,
To sweetly think on the Saviour's love,
To meekly kneel at the mercy seat,
And with humble hearts our God entreat,
To feel the sweet comforts of sins forgiv'n,
And hope for a resting place in Heav'n.
O! 'tis sweet, with a heart devoid of care,
To close the day in fervent prayer.

REGARD PAID TO THE SCRIPTURES BY THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

From Cave's "Primitive Christianity."
* * * "Their next care was diligently and seriously to read the Scriptures, to be mighty in the divine oracles, as indeed they had an invaluable esteem of and reverence for the word of God, as the book which they infinitely prized beyond all others; upon which account Nazianzen very severely chides his dear friend Gregory Nyssen, (that having laid aside the holy Scriptures (the most excellent writings in the world,) which he was wont to read both privately to himself, and publicly to the people, he had given up himself to the study of foreign and profane authors, desirous rather to be accounted an orator than a christian. St. Augustine tell us, that after his conversion, how meanly soever, he had before thought of them, the Scriptures had become the matter of his most pure and chaste delight, in respect to which all other books (even Cicero himself, which once he had so deoted on) became dry and unsavoury to him. In the study of this book it was that Christians then mainly exercised themselves, as thinking they could never fully enough understand it, or deeply enough imprint it upon their hearts and memories. Of the younger Theodosius they tell us, that rising early every morning, he, together with his sisters, interchangeably sung psalms of praise to God; the holy Scriptures he could exactly repeat in any part of them with the bishops that were at court, as readily as if he had been an old bishop himself.—We read of Origen, though a child, that when his father commanded him to commit some places of Scripture to memory, he most willingly set himself to it, and not content with the bare reading; he began to inquire into the profound and recondite meaning of it, often asking his father (to his no less joy than admiration) what the sense of this or that place of Scripture was, and his thirst after Divine knowledge still continued and increased in him all his life. St. Jerome, reporting it out of a letter of one who was his great companion and benefactor, that he never went to his meals without some part of Scripture being read, never went to sleep, till some about him had read them to him, and that both by night and day, no sooner had he done praying, but he betook himself to reading, and after reading returned again to prayer. Valens, the deacon of the church of Jerusalem, a venerable old man, had given himself up to the study of the scriptures, that it was all one to him to read or repeat whole pages. The like we find John, an Egyptian confessor, (whom Eusebius saw and heard,) that though both his eyes were put out, and his body mangled with unheard of cruelty, and yet he was able at any time to repeat any places or passages in the Old or New Testament; which, when I first heard him do in the public congregation, I supposed (says he) to have been reading in a book, till coming near, and seeing how it was, I was struck with great admiration at it. Certainly Christians then had no mean of esteem of and took great delight in these sacred volumes. For the sake of this book (which he had chosen to be the companion and counsellor of his life) Nazianzen professes he had undervalued and relinquished all other things; this was the mine where they enriched themselves with divine treasures, a book where they furnished themselves with a true stock of knowledge; as St. Jerome speaks of Nepotian, that by daily reading and meditation he had made his soul a library of Christ; and he tells us of Blesilla, a pious widow, that though she was so far overrun with sickness and weakness, that her foot would scarce bear body, or her neck sustain the burden of her head, yet she was never found without a Bible in her hand.

THE LEXINGTON AND WAR.

The sacrifice of human life by the destruction of the ill-starred Lexington has sent a thrill of horror throughout this vast republic; and even at this very hour, the name of Lexington cannot be mentioned

without producing the most painful sensations. Each one feels that he might have been a victim of that dreadful catastrophe; or that he is liable to a similar fate whenever he journeys on a steamboat. The press has rung the changes on this appalling event; the pulpit has teemed with solemn warning; the people in masses, have given utterings in strong terms to the intensity of their feeling; the halls of congress, even, have rung with the eloquence of the most gifted in relation thereto. In a word, the whole nation seems agitated in consequence of so mournful a disaster. It is well it should be so; for human life, precious life has been sacrificed on no trivial scale—recklessly sacrificed by negligence and cupidity. Who can remain unmoved under circumstances so appalling! Who, who that has not a heart of adamant, can think of the horrors of that night, when men, women and children, frantic with despair, huddled confusedly together on the deck of the steamer, and plunged by scores into the boisterous deep, to buffet for a few moments, the friendless billows, and then to go down to a watery grave.

Yet, after all, what is the burning of the Lexington, what the destruction of her passengers and crew, compared with the horrors of war! What, compared with the great naval battle, in which ships are blown up and sunk, and the decks of those that are left afloat are flowing with blood, and bestrewn with the limbs and the mangled bodies of the victims of the fray! What, compared with the battle fields of a Bordine, where eighty thousand men bit the dust! where, for the space of a square league not a spot was uncovered with the wounded and the dead! where lie those wounded, piled in heaps, rending the air with their shrieks of agony, and invoking death in vain! where the scene of misery was so appalling as to move even the iron soul of Napoleon to compassion and grief! What, compared to the retreat from Moscow, in which vast multitudes perished with cold and with hunger, from whose eyes gushed tears of blood; whose hair and beard were frozen into solid masses; who, rendered delirious by their intolerable sufferings, rushed with horrid laughter like fiends into the flames of burning habitations; and whose half naked bodies their famished companions drew from the flames to appease their ravenous appetites.

Such, such is "glorious war." Such the scenes which render conquerors immortal, and fill mankind with admiration! How strange a being is man! A single steamboat may be destroyed by accident or carelessness, and a nation assume the weeds of woe. But human ambition may marshal its myriads in battle, and strew the field with the slain, and lo! your church bells send forth their loudest peals, your artillery pours forth its most deafening thunders, your bonfires blaze with the most intense brightness, and your sacred temples ring with the loudest hosannas, in testimony of your joy! Where now is your regard for human life! your consternation at wholesale destruction? Is death the less terrible when inflicted by the sword? Are men no longer men when they perish in the field? You do not indeed rejoice for the sacrifice of life, but for victory. But where is your sympathy for the mangled and slain in your own ranks; nay, in the ranks of the foe? Human nature is equally the sufferer, whether an American or Briton bleeds; whether victory crowns the Eagle or the Lion. Where then, are philanthropy's tears for the horrors of victory—for the miseries of war? Again we are constrained to exclaim: How strange a creature is man!—Nations, for the merest trifle, for a word, nay, for a straw, will rush into a war, deluging the world with tears and blood; while they mourn over a trifling casualty, or a slight visitation of the judgments of God! Once more we repeat, and let the whole universe join in the exclamation:—How strange a creature is man!—*N. Y. Morning Chronicle.*

IN EQUITY.

LANCASTER DISTRICT.
David Miller, vs. F. K. Brummitt Jno. E. Ingrem and Elizabeth Smith, et al.
Bill for relief.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Elizabeth Smith, one of the defendants in the above stated case, is absent from and without the limits of this State: On motion of Wright, Complainant's Solicitor, it is *Ordered*, that the said Elizabeth Smith do answer or demur to the bill in the above case, within three months from the publication hereof; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against her.

JAMES H. WITHERSPOON, Jr.
Comm'r. Equity L. D.
Comm'r's office, Feb. 22, 1840.
Pr's fee, \$6]

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in Augusta Geo. an Agricultural paper, to be styled
Gleanings of Husbandry.

"Who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, does more for his country than an Alexander or a Bonaparte."
At the solicitation of many friends, the subscriber has consented to become the editor and publisher of a periodical exclusively devoted to Agriculture, Gardening, and the other branches of Husbandry in general. Its object will be, in plain style, to communicate useful information to the cultivator, whether of the vine or the flower, of vegetables or plants, of fruits, grapes or trees, as the mulberry and all kinds of orchard trees, with the best manner of planting them; furnishing suitable hints for the improvement of the various soils, breeds of cattle, horses, mules, and other stock, with the treatment of the diseases to which they are liable, and the management of bees and silk worms.

The editor will endeavor to illustrate the important principles upon which the art and science of agriculture is founded, and to introduce an economical system of the labors, in the garden or vineyard, in the field, meadow or cocoonery, that may be best adapted to the seasons, climate and latitude in which we reside, and which in most respects differ greatly from the Middle, Northern and Eastern States.

Of more than one million of Planters and Horticulturists in the Southern States, scarcely two out of a thousand have an opportunity of consulting any agricultural works, and are wholly guided by casual observations upon the ways of their neighbors and ancestors; for they possess no means of learning the almost daily improvements that are making in their own particular branch of culture; neither can they become acquainted with the improved varieties in trees, fruits, vines, flowers, grain and plants, which are continually introduced to our notice from every portion of the habitable globe, nor with the various improvements and new inventions in the implements of tillage. This publication shall contain a full account of all these that are likely to benefit our part of the country, and increase intelligence, virtue, happiness and prosperity at every hearth in the Southern States.

It shall be free from all sectarian or political views, wholly governed by Southern feelings and principles; our endeavor will be to render it servicable to the young and the aged—to "Heaven's last best gift to man," even in her teens, and to the sturdy Farmer—by informing them of the proper season, which from experience in our section of the Union may have been found most congenial to commit their seeds to the soil—to prune their vines and trees—to transplant their tender shoots and flowers—to engraft, inoculate or bud their shrubs and trees, and turn the "maiden's blush" into the charming "moss" or "monthly rose," with the best manner of harvesting and preserving their crops and produce.

We shall by no means overlook the great Southern staples, COTTON and RICE, for upon these little information can be obtained from Northern publications.

From the kind promises, tendered by friends to the undertaking, valuable original contributions may be anticipated, and other correspondents are respectfully solicited to communicate any information that may be interesting or beneficial to others, relating to their mode of culture; as facts collected from the tillers of our own soil, with their observations and remarks will be highly appreciated by the editor; and since the happiness and comfort of a country mainly depend upon its agriculture, in furnishing useful information to the community, contributors will afford the brightest evidence of their zeal and patriotism.

TERMS.—The paper will be issued MONTHLY, on a sheet containing SIXTEEN very large quarto pages, (same size as the "Albany Cultivator,") at the very moderate price of ONE DOLLAR, payable in all cases in advance. The price being so small, no number will be sent to any person on credit. It shall be printed on good paper, and with new type, ordered expressly for the purpose. The first number will appear in March, if possible.

As by the rules of the General Post Office, Postmasters are allowed to frank and forward the amount subscribed to any newspaper, they are respectfully desired to forward to the editor at Augusta, any amount offered them in bankable money, as early as possible.

Every Ten Dollars pays for Eleven papers.

Postmasters and Editors are kindly asked to act as our agents. Should they not receive a copy of this Prospectus, they are requested to cut one from the papers which may be good enough to publish it, and we, with respect, invite all the friends of the objects we have in view, to aid and assist in procuring subscribers to the "Gleanings of Husbandry."

MOSES HOLBROOK, A. M., M. D.
Augusta, Ga. January 11, 1840.
Subscriptions received at the Post Office, Camden.

The Subscriber having returned to Camden, will attend to any work in the TAILORING line with promptness and dispatch. Any orders left with Messrs. Jones & Hughson, corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, will meet with immediate attention.

J. L. BRASINGTON.
Jan. 4. 3/5

To Printers and Publishers.

THE undersigned, agents for Lothian & Hagar's Type Foundry, New York, will contract to supply any quantity or variety of Printing Type to the Printers of North and South Carolina and Georgia, on as advantageous terms as they can be furnished from the manufacturers. The type made at this factory is all cast by hand, the metal equal, if not superior to any in the country.

We are also agents for R. Hoe & Co.'s Machine and Hand Presses, and all other articles manufactured by them for Printers and Binder's use.

We also keep on hand and contract for the regular supply of Printing Paper of any quality or size.

Johnson and Durant's Printing Ink, always on hand. For sale by
BURGESS & WALKER,
Stationer's Hall, 85, East Bay, Charleston, S. C. March 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale at the Post Office, a fresh supply GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1839, warranted fresh and genuine,

Among which are the following:

Early Spring Turnip,	White Onion,
Ruta Baga, or Yellow	Red do
Russia do	Long Green Cucumber,
Large Norfolk field do	Early Frame do
Large Globe do	Summer bush Squash.
Ye. low Scotch, or	Early Orange do
Aberdeen do	Summer crook neck do
Green Glazed Cabbage,	Long White Okra,
Early York do	Short Green do
Early Dutch do	Large Squash Pepper,
Early Sugar loaf do	Salsify, or Vegetable
Large English Savoy do	Oyster,
Drum Head do	Cutled Parsley,
Late Dutch do	Nasturtiums,
Red Dutch do	Solid Cellery,
French Sugar Beet,	Early Charlatan Peas,
Early Turnip do	Early June do
Long Blood do	White Marrowfat do
Early Yellow do	Bishop's Early dwarf do
Long Orange Carrot.	Blue Imperial do
Swelling Parsnip,	Early China dwarf Bean
Long bl'k winter Radish	White kidney dwarf do
Long Scarlet do	Pole Cranberry do
Early scarlet short top do	Lima do
White Turnip do	White Dutch running do
Scarlet do do	

SELLING OFF
AT THE
ACTUAL COST,
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber being determined to lessen his stock of Dry Goods, Hardware and Saddlery, persons will do well to take advantage of this opportunity of purchasing Goods at the actual cost, for cash. The stock comprises in part:

- Very heavy Duffel Blankets,
- Mackinaw Blankets,
- Large French Bed Blankets,
- Blue Plains,
- Negro Linseys,
- Superfine black, blue, invisible green, brown and mix'd Cloths,
- Superfine black, blue, drab and other colored Cassimeres,
- Superfine Doeskin Cassimere,
- Superfine and common Sattinets, of all colours,
- Rogers' best Welsh Flannel,
- White & red Flannel of every quality,
- Cotton, worsted and silk Stockings,
- Superfine and common Irish Linens,
- Superfine and common Long Lawns,
- Bird-eye and common Diapers,
- Fine and common Calicoes,
- Coloured Cambrics,
- Fig'd and cross-barr'd Muslins,
- Plain acid fig'd Swiss Muslins,
- Bobbinet Lace,
- Splendid fig'd black Satin Vestings,
- White and color'd Mersellis do.
- Fig'd black Silks, at 50 cts. for ladies' dresses,
- Handsome plain black Silk,
- Black Silk Velvet,
- Black Tabby do.
- Shallys and Mouslin Delaines,
- Merinoes of all colours,
- Bombazettes of all colours,
- Pongees, very low,
- Fine strip'd Homespuns,
- Bleach'd and unbleach'd Homespuns,

- Also:
- Salt, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cordials,
 - Best Sherry and Madeira Wines,
 - Best French Brandy,
 - Best Holland Gin,
 - Monongahela and N. Carolina Whiskey,
 - Port Wine in bottles, (very old.)
- With many other articles, by
HAYMAN LEVY.

Jan. 7.

GLOVES.

JUST received, an assortment of Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of very superior quality.

MURRAY & BONNEY
April 18.

TAILORING.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Camden and its vicinity. From their experience in the business, they feel justified in saying that their work will be executed in a style equal if not superior to any in the country and on as reasonable terms.

They may be found at their shop immediately South of Mr. C. Matheson's, and directly opposite and west of Mr. Jas. Conner's stores. A liberal deduction will always be made for cash.

MCDONALD & WATSON.
March 14.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, due every day at 5, a. m.
Closes every day at 4, p. m.
Southern or Columbia mail, due every day at 5, p. m.
Closes every day at 9, p. m.
Letters for Charleston, are made up every day, and sent via Columbia.
Sumterville mail, due every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Stateburg mail, every Wednesday and Friday, at 8, p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Sunday at 4, p. m.
Lancaster mail, due every Monday and Friday, at 3, p. m.
Closes every Wednesday and Friday, at 6, p. m.
Yorkville mail, via Liberty Hill, due every Thursday, at 10, a. m.
Closes every Thursday at 1, p. m.
The office will be open on the Sabbath, for the delivery of papers and letters from 7 to 8, a. m., and in the evening one hour after the arrival of the Columbia mail.
P. THORNTON, P. M.

In Equity—Kershaw District.

Alex'r Young, vs. Benj. Williams. Bill to foreclose Mortgage.
IT appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant, Benjamin Williams is absent from and resides permanently beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered that he do appear, plead, answer or demur to this bill of complaint within three months from this date, and that this Order be published for that space of time in the Camden Journal, and that in default of his then appearing, an order pro confesso will be granted against him.
JAMES W. LANG, Com'r.
Commissioner's Office, Feb. 18, 1840.
Kershaw District. Pr's fee \$6

For sale at the post-office Stationery & School-Books,

- Among which are the following:
- Woodbridge's Geography, with Atlas,
 - Smith's do do
 - Willis' do do
 - Greenleaf's English Grammar,
 - Kirkham's do do
 - Murray's do do
 - Adam's Arithmetic,
 - Smith's do
 - Pike's do
 - Key to do
 - Walker's School Dictionary,
 - Columbian Orator,
 - National Reader, Murray's Reader,
 - New York Reader, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
 - Cobb's Juvenile Reader, Nos. 1, 2, & 3,
 - Parley's Little Reader,
 - Parley's Tales of Europe, Africa, Asia and America,
 - Child's first Book of History,
 - do second do do
 - do first reading Lessons,
 - Pocket Expositors,
 - do Juvenile Instructor,
 - Popular Lessons, Child's Instructor,
 - N. York Spelling Book, Elementary do
 - Alphabet of Natural History,
 - do of different nations,
 - Receipt Books, Slates, of various sizes,
 - Copy Books, Quills and Ink
 - Steel Pens, by the card, Paint Boxes,
 - Amanacs, of different kinds, for 1840,
 - Blank Books of various sizes,
 - Memorandum Books,
 - Wafers, black and red,
 - Lucifer Matches, low by the dozen.

Lamp Oil, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Superior Winter and Fall Strained Sperm Oil. Also, old North Carolina Lined Oil on hand, together with White Lead, Spirits Turpentine, Train Oil, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for the money.

JAMES R. MCKAIN.
March 28.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office at Camden, S. C. on the first day of April, 1840.
- A—John Adams.
 - B.—Daniel Baker, *Richard Brown, D. Bethune, Wm. L. Blair, (2) John Brown, L. W. Bell, Miss M. Blackburn.
 - C.—Mrs. Ann Carter, Wm. Carter, Col. M. Clifton, Jacob L. Collin, Dr. Crumpton, William Cross.
 - D.—Rev. S. Donnelly.
 - E.—Mrs A. C. Ellison, Joseph English.
 - G.—James E. Graham, J. M. Gilchrist, Mrs Sarah Gibson, Darling Gaskins.
 - H.—William E. Hugnes, Miss F. Harrison, Patrick Hogan, H. P. Hatfield, Mrs. Nancy Howell.
 - J.—William A. James.
 - M.—Charles Moore, David Montgomery, John Mothershed, Samuel Martin, J. C. McRa, James Madison, John McRea, Margaret Mahaffey, J. Morgan.
 - P.—L. J. Patterson. (3)
 - R.—A. J. Revil, Mrs. M. Rochell.
 - S.—Thomas Starke, (3) F. A. Shannon, Mrs. E. M. Scott, George W. Stow.
 - T.—G. M. Thompson, Col. S. S. Taylor. W—A. L. Walker, J. Witherspoon, L. T. Wigfall.

P. THORNTON, P. M.

Sperm Oil.

THE subscribers have just received a supply of superior Sperm Oil.

JONES & HUGHSON.
April 10.