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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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THOMAS W. PEGUES.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum in advance, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents within six months, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year.

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One Dollar per square for a single insertion.—Quarterly and Monthly advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and Semi-monthly the same as per ones.

All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices of profit or trust—or puffing Exhibitions will be charged as advertisements.

Accounts for Advertising and Job Work will be presented for payment quarterly.

All letters by mail must be post paid to insure punctual attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Kasp. EXHORTATION.

My dear and beloved hearers:—Of all the nauseous, disgusting, despicable reptiles that were ever spit upon, or permitted to inhabit the earth, the Scandalizer is the most obnoxious. They come not among ye as bold swarms spreading famine and distress like the locusts of olden times, but like the sleek weazel and crafty fox, they come forth in the shade of midnight, listening at the key hole and cracks, and when the day cometh, under the garb of a pleasing smile, hidden by the cloak of an assumed name, and covered by the hood of well-turned conversation. What they collect at one place either by oral or ocular observation, they retail, after various amendments, at another, and thereby 'teast and gorge' their own hellish appetites, and suaze and edify one neighbor at the expense of another. Not satisfied with scandalizing and revelling demoniac like upon the fair character of the living, byena like, they ransack the grave yard to find material to gratify their near passions and toothsome desires. They neglect and omit their domestic duties, for the sole purpose of breathing forth their sordid minds, and contagious hearts, to one circle, to the uneasiness and discomfort of another.

I warn you my dear hearers, as ye wish to preserve your fair characters and irreproachable names, your exalted fame and high standing in society—as ye wish to retain that virtue and love which adorn the being of moral worth and sheds lustre around the path of life, to shun these tongue-babblers, those wandering caves-droppers, tale-bearers, and malicious street chroniclers, as ye would an infectious pestilence; flee from them and hearken not unto their evil communications, for their works are the offspring of iniquity, which lead to ruin and distress. Visit them not, least like visiting a den of Hyenas, you are made the food of their insatiate appetite, and the desert on which they will satisfy the cravings of their hungry plate. To them we would say, Oh ye incorrigible emissaries of the old cloven footed! wipe off that foul bit which sticks to your bodies like wax, and forsake thy evil ways, and renounce at once all connection with the King of the bottom less pit; sever the chains; throw off the yoke, and make a declaration of freedom; for, beneath your feet, rolls in the ocean of sin, billows mountains high, and the rock on which you stand is as slippery as soapstone.

Beloved hearers: we will give them a chance to repent, although their sins are many, and their crimes are dark and deep; and I now exhort them to renounce their present allegiance to one of the greatest crimes, and flee from the wrath to come! If they do not avail themselves quickly of this inviting opportunity, let us not extend our mercy, but ride over them rough-shod and with iron toes and steel heels, kick them through the world; when finally, may they be taken by the nap of the neck, and be shaken over that dreadful abyss, until they are made to renounce all belief and faith in scandal and gossiping.—AMEN!

THE MORAL COURAGE OF PAUL.

The appearance of Paul before the Areopagus of Athens, involved an exhibition of moral courage that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, in the history of man. He was in the presence of the statesmen, Philosophers, orators, and poets of the most intellectual and refined nation upon earth. He was there to humor no popular sect, to flatter no national vanity, move upon no springs of ambition or future fame. He was there to unfold, to fortify, and rivet upon the judgement and conscience of his enlightened auditory, doctrines at variance with every previous conviction and present impulse; doctrines totally subversive of that faith in which they were born, in which their fathers died, and which they wished to bequeath to their offspring.

He had no splendid and imposing forms of worship, or mythological mysteries, to aid his arguments, or conciliate the pride of his audience.—He had no divinities peopling each hill and vale, and grove and fount to take the places of those whom he

disclaimed. He had only the pure abstract conception of the one supreme, holy, and self-existing God: his universal providence and man's final accountability. He delivered his message as one raised by his mighty theme above the frown, or the condemnation of his hearers. He was too clear and discriminating for the subtle snares; too earnest and impressive for the skeptical jest, and too cogent and massive in thought for the dialectical evasion.—And though no corresponding results were planted there which struck at length into the very heart of Greece; and which finally enthroned a forsaken God upon the affections and allegiance of a repentant nation.—*Phil. N. American.*

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.

A few days since, a suit was brought in Judge Jackson's court, against the Atfalaya Bank, for the recovery of five dollars, on a promissory note of that institution, payable on demand. The bank denied that it owed the money! Judgement was given in favor of the plaintiff, on proof being furnished that the signatures were genuine. The marshal called at the bank with a writ of seizure. The cashier laid the matter before the Board, and told the marshal to call again. He did so, when he was told that the bank could not pay the amount of the judgement. "I shall seize your banking house." "It is mortgaged for more than it is worth." "Your furniture, then?" "It does not belong to us." Whereupon the marshal returned: no property found.

And yet this bank dares issue its promissory notes as a measure of value to the community, and when sued to recover the amount of one of them, denies the debt and when condemned to pay it by a tribunal of justice, pleads that it has no property! *La. Advertiser.*

A CURIOUS CHARACTER.

A few days ago, a man of very eccentric habits departed this life, at his house, Broad street buildings, in the 81th year of his age. His name was John Yardley Vernon, and he had a fancy for always appearing about the streets in the garb of a beggar man. He was, we are to understand, a stockbroker many years ago, and by a careful and industrious course realized upwards of 100,000; and yet he cut such a miserable figure in the streets that people have dropped alms into a little bag which it was his custom to carry.—He never appeared to be offended at the mistakes which were thus made by the compassionate donors, but he invariably restored the money with a smile and the words "No, no, I thank you." The refusal had always the effect of exciting astonishment, and the old gentleman walked on in an old pair of shoes, or rather slippers, not worth a penny. The parol officers of the neighborhood in which he resided say that he made it a rule to walk down to Whitechapel every day to get a glass of rum and water, in which he soaked some bread, a dish in which he seemed to take more delight than in any other. His old habits of business were exemplified in his visits to butchers' stalls, in which he purchased bits of meat, and to brokers' shops, where he bargained for old pieces of furniture, for which he could have had no use, except the philosophical one of keeping up the excitement which the very show of business seldom fails to encourage. Mr. Vernon attended church regularly, but never entered a pew; he sat among the poorest parishioners, but frequently put upon the plate as much as would pay for a suit of the best clothes amongst the whole congregation; and there is not a charity in the world to which he was not a principal contributor.—*English Paper.*

IT WON'T DO.

It wont do to do a great many things in this world, for instance:
It wont do to denounce false teeth in the presence of dentists, nor in the presence of old maids who have not had a sound tooth in their heads for a quarter of a century.

It wont do to talk about horn flints and wooden yamugs when there are Connecticut Yankees about.

It wont do to eat soup with a two pronged fork, or roast beef with a spoon, when anxious to dine in great haste.

It wont do to pull a man's nose, until you are fully satisfied he has not spunk enough to resent it by blowing your brains out.

It wont do for a fellow who is so drunk that he cannot see a hole through a ladder, to attempt to stand on top of a lamp-post or fire plug, and make a speech to the multitude.

It wont do to throw off flannel shirts on a warm day in January, in full belief that there will be no more cold weather until another winter.

It wont do to go too near the hindheels of a jackass, that has been taught to kick at strangers.

It wont do for a man to bump his head against a stone wall, unless he is completely convinced that his head is the hardest.

Finally—it wont do to draw the conclusion that our stock of 'it wont do's' is ex-

hausted, just because we happen to think it wont do to give our readers a larger dose at this time.

Napoleon's Habits During A Campaign.—If, in the course of a campaign, he met a courier on the road, he generally stopped, got out of his carriage, and called Berthier or Caulaincourt, who sat down on the ground to write what the Emperor dictated.

Frequently then the officers around him were sent in different directions, so that hardly any remained in attendance on his person. When he expected some intelligence from his generals, and it was supposed that a battle was in contemplation, he was generally in the most anxious state of disquietude—and not unfrequently in the middle of the night cried out aloud—"Call D'Albe, (his principal secretary,) let every one arise." He then began to work at one or two in the morning, having gone to bed the night before, according to his custom, at nine o'clock, as soon as he had dined. Three or four hours sleep was all that he either allowed himself, or required. During the campaign of 1813, there was only one night—that when he rested at Gorlitz, after the conclusion of the armistice—that he slept ten hours without awakening.—Often Caulaincourt or Duroc were up with him hard at work all night. On such occasions, his favorite, Mameluke Rustan, brought him frequently strong coffee, and he walked about from dark till sunrise, speaking and dictating without intermission, in his apartment, which was always well lighted, wrapped up in his night gown, with a silk handkerchief tied like a turban round his head. But these stretches were only made under the pressure of necessity. Generally he retired to rest at eight or nine, and slept till two, then rose and dictated for a couple of hours—then rested, or more frequently meditated for two hours alone—after which he dressed, and a warm bath prepared him for the labors of the succeeding day.

His travelling carriage was a perfect curiosity, and singularly characteristic of the prevailing temper of his disposition. It was divided into two unequal compartments, separated by a small low partition, on which the elbows could rest, while it prevented either from encroaching on the other. The smaller was for Berthier, the larger, the lion's share, for himself. The emperor could recline in a dormeuse in front of his seat, but no such accommodation was afforded for his companion. In the interior of the carriage were a number of drawers, of which Napoleon had the key, in which were placed despatches not yet sent, and a small library of books. A large lamp behind him threw a bright light in the interior so that he could read without intermission all night. He paid great attention to his portable library, and had prepared a list of duodecimo edition of above five hundred volumes, which he intended to be his constant travelling companions, but the disasters of the latter years of his reign prevented this design from being carried into complete execution.

From Kendall's Union Democrat.

REVIEW.

Of the measures adopted or opposed at the Extra Session of Congress, and still sustained by the Whig Party.

NO. X.

The arguments for and against a Tariff as means of raising a revenue, stated and examined.

The main argument in favor of preferring a Tariff to a Direct Tax as means of raising a revenue, is, that it is in the nature of a tax on profits. It is consequently, less felt than a Direct Tax, which is in the nature of a Tax on Capital.

As a general principle, imported produce and merchandise purchased with the surplus productions of the country, and the individual who makes no surplus, or no profit upon his business, buys nothing. The Tariff tax, therefore, falls upon those who make something to sell, thereby acquiring means to buy, and operates as a deduction from their profit. Although it impedes their progress in getting rich, it does not make them poorer.

A Direct Tax on property seizes hold of men's capital. Whether the individual make any profits or not the Tax has to be paid. If through sickness, misfortune, illness, bad management or any other cause, he make nothing pay taxes with a portion of his lands, stock, utensils of farming or trade, or furniture, has to be sold for that purpose, making him absolutely poorer.

In this respect, the tendency of a Tariff Tax is to preserve the general distribution of property, while that of a Direct Tax is to concentrate it more in a smaller number of hands. Instead of taxing profits, the government resorts to capital the profits thus spared are employed in purchasing the property sold for taxes, thus increasing the possessions of the most industrious economical and fortunate portions of the community, and diminishing those of the idle, extravagant and unfortunate.

But there is another side to this argument. The Tariff tax operates as an exemption from taxation of the vast possessions of the rich. The man who owns

ten thousand acres of land, pays on that account no more tax than he who owns one acre. In this manner it protects accumulation of property and favors the rich. It is in effect an intermediate system of taxation between the Poll Tax and the Direct Tax.

The Poll Tax falls upon all alike, whether rich or poor. It is a tax on all persons. The Direct Tax on the other hand falls only on those who have property, and is greater or less in proportion to their possessions. A Tariff is a tax, not directly on the person or property. It is not a tax upon the head, though it taxes that which is necessary to sustain life. It is not a tax on lands, stock, utensils, or furniture, though it is a tax on the clothing purchased with the produce of lands, and the wages of their labor in all its departments. If all men consumed alike of the imported articles taxed, it would be in principle, precisely like a poll tax. If all men consumed those articles in proportion to their wealth, it would be in principle, precisely like a Direct Tax. But as such is not the fact, it is neither the one nor the other; but partakes of the nature of both. To the man without property who purchases tariffed articles with the fruits of his labor, it is in effect a poll tax. To the man whose expenditures are regulated in view of great possessions, it is somewhat in the nature of a tax on property.

Of all taxes, a poll tax, though nominally equal, is, in respect to the objects for which taxes are laid, the most unequal and unjust. The chief expenditures of government are for the protection of property. Those for the protection of persons are comparatively small. It is unjust to tax a man for the protection of property who has no property to protect.—It is just to tax him for the protection of his person. But it may be doubted, whether the liability of a poor man to military duty and the labor generally exacted from him in the making and repair of roads, &c. are not a sufficient tax to pay for all the protection he receives at the hands of government or the community. To tax him in all he eats, drinks and wears, directly or indirectly, as is the case in England, and to a considerable extent in the United States, is a drawback upon the acquisition of property, and often on the means of subsistence, from which, if practicable, he ought to be exempt. The true policy of a republican government is to afford all practicable facilities for the acquisition of property; but at the same time, check its accumulation in large masses. And we have sometimes thought the best possible revenue system would be a tax on property to be increased in proportion to the value of a man's possessions: For instance, let the man without property be taxed only in personal services; let the man who is worth \$1000 or less, be taxed a small percentage on the actual value of his property; on those who are worth from \$1000 to \$5000, let the percentage be increased; on those worth from \$5000 to 10,000, a still further increase; and so on, making the richest man pay the heaviest percentage. Such a system would be as just as any now practised, and would operate as a constant check upon those vast accumulations of property which are so fatal to liberty and equality.

Returning to the point where we set out, we concede to a Tariff as means of raising a revenue, that, falling in effect upon the profits of business, and being practically an abstraction from the surplus products of the country, it is less felt than a Direct Tax upon the person or property.

2. One of the arguments in favor of a Tariff over other means of raising a revenue is, the alleged cheapness of collection. This is an assumption contrary to the fact.—There is probably no tax levied in this country which costs so large a percentage for the collection as a Tariff.

We see it stated in recent debates in Congress, that the cost of collecting the revenue received at the Custom House in New York, being more than two-thirds of the whole income of the government from duties on imported merchandise, is about eight per cent. This, however, is but a small proportion of the amount actually paid by the people. The Tariff system makes every merchant and shopkeeper in the Union, wholesale and retail, who sells imported goods or produce, a collector of revenue for the government, who must have his compensation, not only for the trouble but for advancing the money to the government, or becoming directly responsible for it in the first instance.

The importing merchant pays the duty on entering the goods or gives his bond for it. When he sells to the wholesale or retail merchant, he adds the duty with a percentage thereon for profit, to the price of the goods. He thus collects the duty with a profit upon it from the first purchaser.—The wholesale merchant, after paying the importer the government duty with a profit upon it, adds the whole to the price of the goods when he sells to the retail merchant, with a percentage for his profit superadded.

The retail merchant, having thus paid the government duty with the addition of

a double profit, adds the whole to the price of the goods with an additional percentage for his profit, when he sells to the Farmer, Mechanic or other consumer.

Thus it is, that this species of tax is collected from the people. Every seller of taxed articles is a government collector. His profit upon that part of the price which is made up of government duty is his commission or compensation. Before it comes to the consumer, this commission has been compounded two, three, four or more times, according to the number of dealers through whose hands the goods have passed. It may be safely assumed that on an average at least, twenty-five per cent. is added to the duty as merchants' profit. (or collector's commission) before the articles reach the consumers or ultimate tax-payers. This is the cost of collecting a revenue by Tariff taxation made up. The people pay to the merchant collectors at least twenty-five per cent.; and to this must be added eight per cent. for salaries of regular collectors, clerks and custom house expenses, which will make the whole at least THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the amount collected.

Let the reader fix his mind upon this fact: Let him examine our estimates: Have we allowed too much for merchant's profit? We have not a doubt, that as an average we have allowed too little. It may be true much on the consumption of the importing cities; but it is far too little on that of the distant interior.—It is one of the incidents of this system, that the cost of collection falls more heavily, (in proportion to the amount consumed,) upon the Farmer and other consumer in the interior, than upon the population of the Atlantic cities. And the more distant the consumer lives, the heavier will be the tax upon him, and upon none does it fall so heavily as upon new settlers on the frontiers. They can avoid it only by refraining from the use of the taxed articles which in fact most of them are compelled to do.

Thus it is, that the collection of a Tariff tax, laid for purposes of revenue only, costs the country not less than one third of all that is paid by the people. Instead of employing and paying a few persons in the service as alleged, it virtually makes every importer, merchant and shopkeeper, an agent for the government in the collection of its revenue, receiving compensation not directly from the public Treasury, but from the pockets of the people. If the Tariff be protective in its effects, the cost is still greater, as we shall hereafter show.

What would be said of the governments, State or national, were they to give to collectors of poll taxes or direct taxes on property, a commission equal to one-third of the whole amount collected? Such is the effect of raising a revenue by Tariff taxation, yet, the cheapness of collection is one of the leading arguments in its favor! We shall continue our examination of the arguments in favor and against Tariff taxation. **K.**

MILLET.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator, in answer to the inquiry—What kinds of grass is best suited to a Southern climate? recommends this crop as follows:

Having had some experience ten years past, I will venture to answer the question, as I have never failed to obtain a good crop of Millet, when the ground was rich and properly prepared, viz, by twice plowing, and harrowing clean. I usually sow a bushel to the acre, and cut it as the seed begins to turn yellow; cure it in any other hay, and horses or cattle prefer it to clover or timothy. It matures in about sixty days, and may be sown from April until the first of August.

"My compliment and the pleasure of your company to Thanksgiving," as the man said to the turkey. "I feel a killing sense of your kindness," as the turkey said in return.

Why should the American sailors be always welcome at our hotels? Because they are first rate boarders.

"Turn about is fair play," as the dog said when chasing his own tail.

Last Notice.

ALL persons due the subscriber of one and two years standing, are requested to come forward without further invitation, and pay up by the 10th of March—otherwise their notes will be placed in other hands for collection.
Feb. 16. E. W. BONNEY.

Just Received.

FITS of No. 1. Mackerel, put up expressly for family use.
Northern Smoked Beef. By H. LEVY.
Jan. 26.

Seasoned Lumber.

A FEW thousand feet of SEASONED LUMBER, for sale
Dec. 14. JONES & HUGHSON.

Mortgage Sale.

I WILL sell on the first Monday in March next at the Court House, at twelve o'clock, M., eighteen NEGROES, to foreclose a mortgage on said Negroes executed by John Williams to J. P. Dickinson, Adm'r. and sold under said mortgage as his property. Terms, cash—purchasers to pay for titles.
B. GASS, Agent.
Feb. 9.