

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 1, 1851.

NUMBER 60

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED BY  
THOMAS J. WARREN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL

Is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed for three months.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for Six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 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 per square.

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 inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to secure attention.

C. MATHESON,  
BANK AGENT.

AT HIS OLD STAND OPPOSITE DAVIS'S HOTEL

B. W. CHAMBERS,

Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,  
AND  
Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

WILLIAM C. MOORE,

BANK AGENT,  
And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
REFERENCES—W. E. Johnson, Esq. Maj. J. M. DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

PAUL T. VILLEPIGUE,  
FACTOR,

And General Commission Merchant,  
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.  
Aug. 26. 68

JOS. B. KERSHAW,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R. WORKMAN,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
(Office nearly opposite A. Young's Book Store.)

WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF

Darlington and Sumter Districts.  
Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26.

A. G. BASKIN,

Attorney at Law, and  
Solicitor in Equity,  
Office in Rear of Court House,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

A. G. BASKIN,

MAGISTRATE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

JOY. E. HICKLE.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
WINSBOROUGH, S. C.  
(Office in the rear of the Court House.)  
may 6. 36 4m

C. S. WEST,

Attorney at Law.  
Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.  
June 17 48 2ms

F. J. OAES,

Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer,  
Opposite Masonic Hall,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

S. D. HALLFORD,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.  
AND GENERAL AGENT,  
Camden, S. C.

R. J. McCREIGHT,

COTTON GIN MAKER.  
Rutledge St., one door east of M. Drucker & Co.  
CAMDEN, S. C.

THOMAS WILSON,  
Fashionable Boot Maker,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

WM. M. WATSON,

Fashionable Tailor,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

Charles A. McDonald,  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

F. ROOT,

AUCTIONEER.  
CAMDEN, S. C.

RICE DULIN,

FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
May 2. 35 4t

Z. J. DEHAY,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

ROBERT LATTA'S  
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

CHARLES A. PRICE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

WILL PRACTICE in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts.  
Feb. 4

C. A. PRICE,  
Magistrate.  
OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.

BY THE  
Commercial Insurance Company,  
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.

OFFICE, NO. 1, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM E. HERIOT.

DIRECTORS,  
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,  
GEO. A. FRENCH, WM. McHURNEY,  
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY,  
A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRAGG,

A. M. LEE, Secretary.

E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.

R. C. PRESSLEY, Solicitor.

R. A. KINLOCH, Medical Examiner.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms.  
WM. D. McDOWALL.

Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851. 36 4t

COURTENAY & WIENGES,  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

AND DEALERS IN  
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.  
Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.

S. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

MANSION HOUSE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

CARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best of the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender and an experienced Hostler. An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call, and test my motto. As you find me, So recommend me.

E. G. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Camden, February 7th, 1851. 4t

Darlington Hotel,  
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DUTCH, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.

Comfortable rooms for families or individuals, are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.

Nov. 1, 1850. 86 4t

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of GROCERIES, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef  
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use; Rio and Java Coffees; crushed and brown Sugars; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, filberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

ALSO  
A few doz. old Port Wine, Heidsick best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.

Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment of Groceries and staple Goods, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of the following, viz:

Loaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars  
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do  
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses  
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee  
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas  
Sperma, Adamantine and Tallow Candles  
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters  
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cheese  
Soap and Starch, assorted  
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves  
Powder, Shot and Lead  
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings  
Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil and Wm. W. G.

ALSO  
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings  
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Ozamburghs  
Together with a large assortment of  
Bagging, Rope and Twine.

J. W. BRADLEY.

Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.

27-Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

HAY Cutters and Corn Shellers of the most approved patterns, just received by

E. W. BONNEY.

EXTRACTS, White Ginger, Citron, Currants, Lemon Syrup, and best Port Wine, for sale by

E. W. BONNEY.

SEPARATE STATE SECESSION  
PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A  
SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,

BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. I.

Pecuniary resources of a separate Government in South Carolina.

The question is often asked, can South Carolina maintain an independent Government?

They, who support the negative side of this question, urge many matters by way of argument, all of which may be classed under these two heads:

First, That revenue for the new government cannot be raised without the most burdensome taxation upon the people.

Secondly, That the State will not have size and strength sufficient to maintain respectability among the nations of the earth, or to protect herself against the aggressions of her neighbors.

Let us briefly examine these points. What will be our probable revenue under a separate government? Something like a fair estimate may be made, by considering the amount we contribute annually to the General Government, and to private individuals at the North.

The annual exports from South Carolina are, from twelve to fourteen millions of dollars. In unrestricted trade or commerce, the imports of a nation always equal and often exceed in value its exports; and hence, under the 30 per cent. Tariff now in operation, our imports, or which is the same thing, our exports, add to the General Government an annual revenue of about \$4,000,000. But according to the estimate of accurate writers, the use of our exports by Northern Merchants as a medium of exchange between this country and Europe, gives to Northern citizens a profit of 10 per cent. on our exports. This takes from the State annually about \$1,200,000. Add to this the profits of Northern Merchants, from commissions, freights, storage, wharfage, &c., in the shipment and transhipment, to and from New York, of our exports and imports—and the whole amount yearly taken from South Carolina industry and added to Northern wealth, will not be less than \$5,000,000. Of this large amount, not \$200,000 are re-imbursed within the limits of the State. Nearly the whole is a clear loss. For more than twenty years, this draining process has been going on, and not less, probably, than \$100,000,000 of South Carolina wealth have, under the unjust operations of the government, been transferred to the North. Had this money been expended within the limits of our State, how like a garden spot it might have been, adorned with Schools, Colleges, Rail Roads, and all kinds of Internal Improvements!

With a separate government these \$5,000,000, now transferred to the North, would be kept within our own borders. This scarcely admits of doubt. It is a settled principle in Political Economy—indeed it is a certain law of trade—that imports, freed from artificial restrictions, will always follow exports. Our \$12,000,000 of exports would as surely bring us \$12,000,000 of imports (and if our trade be profitable, a larger amount) as the 100 bales of Cotton sent to market by the planter, return to him their equivalent in merchandize, &c.—Under the present Tariff, then, we should have a revenue of about \$4,000,000. And if our citizens should engage in the carrying trade (as they surely would) it would keep within our limits nearly \$5,000,000 every year, which are now most unjustly taken from the State and distributed at the North.

It is worthy of remark, also, that while retaining the present Federal Tariff of 30 per cent. we would scarcely feel the oppression; for the revenue would be re-imbursed among our own citizens, and would be a spur to their industry. Taxes become odious and oppressive, mainly, when they are levied in one section and distributed in another, or when taken from one interest and bestowed on another, as now happens under the Federal Government. Should circumstances, then, force us to keep up the present Tariff rates, we should be every year, \$5,000,000 better off, with not half the oppression we now bear.

But to pursue the argument. Will not \$4,000,000 much more than suffice for the expenses of a separate government for South Carolina? We have now one of the best governments in the world. For its support, only \$300,000 are requisite. This is raised by direct taxation upon the people. Let us now calculate the additional expenses of the new government. We will use, what every one, on reflection, must deem large estimates. The following table will serve to indicate:

Present expenses of State Government, including whole Civil List - - - \$300,000  
Under the new Republic—President - - - 15,000  
Cabinet of four Secretaries and Clerks - - - 5,000  
Charge d'Affairs and Consuls (12 in number) - - - 50,000  
Post Office Department - - - 50,000  
Military Establishment - - - 100,000  
Naval - - - 1,000,000

Total - - - - - \$1,565,000

Some may regard the last three items insufficient. But analyze the matter. The whole cost of the mails in South Carolina, annually, is \$110,000 [Treas'r Rep.] It will be seen by examining the Congressional Documents that the Post-Office Department usually supports itself. For the year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts were \$5,552,971; the expenditures \$5,212,953; making an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$340,018.

It may be thought that this excess comes out of the Northern pocket, by reason of the extensive mercantile business at the North; and this seems plausible on first blush;—but, under

proper inquiry, it will be found, if we mistake not, that while we of the South enjoy mail facilities to a much less extent than the Northern people, we yet bear the heaviest burthen of the Post-Office revenue. There can be no doubt, that the largest portion of the Post-Office receipts arises out of the mercantile transactions of the country; and it is evident, that a large share of the commerce of the land, both foreign and internal, springs out of the great staples of the South. It is equally certain, that all expenses incurred in the interchange of Southern commodities for Northern and European merchandize, fall upon the Southern producer; and the expense of Post-Office communications is as much to be taken into the estimate, as that of freights, commissions, storage, wharfage, &c.

With the increased trade and commerce of our State, under a separate government, the Post-office would easily support itself, although our mail facilities might be greatly multiplied. But we have allowed \$50,000 to begin the system.

Many, doubtless, will think \$100,000 too small a sum for a military establishment. We cannot think so. For many years the United States army did not exceed 7,000 men. It is, at present, not 10,000. This can scarcely be called a standing army in so large a Commonwealth. It is very sure that the wise framers of our Republic, carefully excluded from our system a standing army. They saw the danger and expense, as well as the general utility, of such an institution in a country like this. They supposed—and it is a principle which lies at the bottom of our government—that citizen soldiers would answer all purposes of defence and protection; and wars of conquest and invasion never, perhaps, entered the heads of these wise and honest men. They, at all events, deemed them highly dangerous to Republican institutions. Excluding then, a regular army, they introduced a small military force to take care of our military posts, stores, &c., and to protect our frontiers from the depredations of the Indians. Time has proved the wisdom of their design. There can be no more dangerous foe to liberty than a large, unemployed, well-trained soldiery. Let us not forget the wise lessons of our virtuous fathers. We want no standing army in time of peace. If our borders be invaded, our citizens, with their strong sinews and stout hearts, by the aid of the officers we may always have among us, can soon be turned into disciplined troops, prepared, at all times, to defend themselves against any forces that can get foothold in their territory.

A few hundred men, therefore, to take care of our military stores, arsenals, &c., would be all we should need. Twenty thousand dollars would cover the expenses. But we should enlarge and nurture our present Military Academies, as schools for Officers. Eighty thousand dollars would certainly do for this!

For our Naval Establishment \$1,000,000 have been allowed. But it may well be asked, why so much? What does a nation want with a Navy unless she have ships to protect? South Carolina has none. But it is hoped, she soon will have, and it would be a wise policy in our new government to encourage, as far as practicable, the shipping interest. As that interest advances, so should our Navy and Marine; and so they will with anything like wisdom on the part of our government. One million of dollars annually, would soon give us a handsome Naval and Marine Corps. More, we are certain, unless we become involved in war, would not be necessary. During Washington's Administration, the United States Naval Establishment did not cost, in any one year, over \$400,000. The first two years, the cost was \$570; the next only \$53; the next \$61,409. The whole United States Navy and Marine Corps of this day require for their annual support \$5,523,722. [Treasurer's Rep.] One fifth of this amount would give us a larger Navy than we should have use for in time of peace.

That the above may not be deemed an underestimate of our expenses, let it be compared with the annual expenses of the Government for the thirteen original States under Washington. The following table will exhibit the expenditures in each branch of the Government, as well as the sum total of annual expenditures:

Year	Civil List, for'n inter-establish-ment, &c.	Military estab-lishment.	Naval estab-lishment.	Total each year.
1789-91	\$1,083,401	\$835,618	\$570	1,919,587
1792	654,257	1,223,594	53	1,877,904
1793	472,450	1,237,620		1,710,070
1794	705,598	2,733,540	61,409	3,500,547
1795	1,367,037	2,573,059	410,562	4,350,658
1796	772,485	1,474,661	274,784	2,521,930
1797	1,246,904	1,194,055	382,632	2,823,591

Thus it may be ascertained that the whole cost of the new Government will not exceed \$1,500,000. Of this, \$300,000 are now raised by direct taxation; leaving \$1,200,000 to be produced by a judicious Tariff. But South Carolina is actually paying every year to the General Government, in the way of revenue, \$4,000,000, as shown above. There could, at once, then, be a reduction of the Tariff from 30 to 10 per cent. which would give us the desired revenue.

Upon this reduction, foreign imports would enter the ports of our State 20 per cent. cheaper than they do, or than they would enter the ports of the United States. What would be the effects of this upon our commerce and industry? These would increase beyond calculation. From the large amount of capital set afloat in the State and from the new impetus given to our Commerce by the application of the principles of free-trade, a spirit of active improvement would spring up in every branch of industry. Agriculture, trade, the mechanical arts, the facilities for Education,—in short,

all kinds of Internal Improvements would multiply and flourish far beyond what they have done in any period of our history.

\*American Almanac.

AVARICE OUTWITTED.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, when speculation was at its height in Pottsville, three sharpers from Philadelphia visited our borough, with a lot of ready made clothing, which they intended to exhibit for sale. They called upon Captain Mills, who was then in his prime as an auctioneer, and was noted for his ability in that line of business, and employed him to sell their goods at public sale. This duty he performed with his customary skill and ability, and although the clothing brought remarkably good prices, they chaffered considerably with the Captain concerning his auctioneer's fees, and finally paid him about one-half of the amount of compensation to which he was justly entitled. The Captain said but little upon the subject, but postponed his settlement of the account until a future day.

The dealers in clothing returned to Philadelphia, and a few days afterwards returned to Pottsville, with a canal boat load of frame timber, which they asserted composed the frames of eight dwelling houses, ready prepared for immediate erection, with shingle roofs, &c.—The frames were unloaded at Mount Carbon, and Captain Mills was again employed by the quondam clothes-men to sell them at auction. The minimum price for which the frames were to be struck off, was fixed at seven hundred dollars, and it was agreed that the compensation of the auctioneer should be twenty-five dollars. The day of sale arrived, the Captain invited his friends to attend, and such was the demand for houses, that when the hour of sale arrived, an anxious crowd of bidders were in attendance. The auctioneer was the last one to reach the ground—he mounted the stand, commenced the sale in his usual spirited manner, and in a very few minutes the biddings had reached the stipulated minimum of seven hundred dollars for the lot.

At this point the avarice of one of the owners was excited, and his meanness prevailed over his small share of manliness. He reflected that the bidders were already in attendance, that at least the seven hundred dollars were certainly secured, and that if he could succeed in depriving the auctioneer of his commission, twenty-five dollars would be saved. He interrupted the sale, and addressed the Captain:

"Sir, your services as an auctioneer at this sale are not required. You were not upon the ground at the appointed hour, sir. We are from Philadelphia, sir, where punctuality is required of business men, and we shall not pay you a cent, sir, because you were not punctual to the hour. You may stop your crying, sir, and we will conclude this sale ourselves."

"Very well, sir," replied the Captain, and turning to the crowd of his acquaintances and friends, who made up the bidders, he quietly remarked:

"Gentlemen, you are released from your bids. As an auctioneer, employed and paid, I feel bound to do the best I can for my employers, but in this case I am glad to find myself relieved from that responsibility, and in a situation that enables me to tell the truth. This frame timber is not what you may have supposed—a good lot of new stuff, properly prepared—but it is made up of frames of old stables, sheds, &c., dressed over, and you will find by actual measurement that there are no two pieces that can be properly fitted together."

The auctioneer then mounted his horse and rode off, followed by the bidders, and the timber lay where it was for some months, and was finally sold for less than twenty dollars, when the auctioneer's statement proved true. No use could be made of the lumber by the purchasers.—Pottsville paper.

Elegant Extract.—"There is an even tide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim and the strength decays, and the winter of age begins to shed upon the human heart its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is most analogous, and which it becomes; and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instruction which the season brings. The spring and summer of our days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being—and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring—or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of Heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and prepare yourself for the mighty change which you may soon undergo."

"It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven—it mingles its voice with that of Revelation—it summons you to these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the Book of Salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those green pastures and those still waters where there is an eternal spring for the children of God."

THE DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA.—A gentleman in Charlotte, writes the Richmond Times, that since the first Saturday in May, there has not been rain enough on his land, or in the vicinity, to lay the dust for half a day. The corn is dying in some places in the fields, and about a fourth of the tobacco crop is missing. In other parts of the country the drought has been intense.

We learn that heretofore none but Catholic students will be received at Mt. St. Mary's College, located near Emmitsburg, Md.