

Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

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NUMBER 68.

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.
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. V. 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

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.

J. S. 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.

C. S. WESC,
Attorney at Law.
Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.
June 17 45 2ms

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

S. D. HALLFORD,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.
AND GENERAL A-ENT,
Camden, S. C.

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

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

F. ROOT,
AUCTIONEER.
CAMDEN, S. C.

RICE DULIN,
FACTOR AND COMMISSION M. C. ANT
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
May 2. 35 tt

Z. J. DeHAY,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
CAMDEN, S. C.

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

WM. M. WATSON,
Fashionable Tailor,
CAMDEN, S. C.

JON. B. MICKLE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
WINSBOROUGH, S. C.
(Office in the rear of the Court House.)
May 6. 86 4m

ROBERT LATTAS'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.

RESIDENT,
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.
DIRECTORS,
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. McBURNEY,
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRADLEY,
A. R. TAFT, T. L. WRAGG,
A. M. LEE, Secretary.
E. L. TESSIER, Inspector.
R. C. PRESLEY, 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. 6

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. COURTESAY. G. W. WIENGES.

Ladies Dress Goods.
A Splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Goods in a great variety of styles, will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close them out. Among them may be found some very rich and rare patterns.
E. W. BONNEY.

MANSION HOUSE,
CAMDEN, S. C.
CARD.

THE undersigned here 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 tabled.
His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provisions, and an experienced Hostler. An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my merits.
So no need to say.
E. G. ROBINSON,
Proprietor.
Camden, February 7th, 1851. 11

Darlington Hotel,
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN BOWEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Street attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, or effort to equal the paragon 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.
Convenient 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 1f

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, on the 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:
Fullon Market Beef
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use; Rio and Java Coffee; crushed and brown Sugars; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fiberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.
Also—
A few doz. old Port Wine, Hock's 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. Gerold (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:
Leaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars
S. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans do
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses
Java, Laguna and Rio Coffee
Gunpowder, Young Hipsen and Black Teas
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cakes
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. & Co.
Also—
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburghs
Together with a large assortment of
Bagging, Rope and Twine.
J. W. BRADLEY.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.
Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

SEPARATE STATE SECESSION
PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A
SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,
BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. IX.
Should South Carolina strike her Independence? (Concluded.)

In ancient Athens, when Macedonian aggressions were the topics of excitement among the States of Greece, two rival statesmen, Pericles and Demosthenes, urged the State to a different policy. Pericles, a virtuous patriot, of the utmost wisdom and moderation, and conspicuous in his valor, dreading failure from any attempt at resistance, exhorted to quiet inactivity. To the fierce Philippic of Demosthenes, in which the great orator employed his stormy eloquence to rouse his countrymen to immediate action against the Northern tyrant, Pericles replied:
"I will recommend to you, O Athenians, to go to war when I find you capable of supporting a war; when I see the youth of the Republic animated with courage, yet submissive and obedient; the rich cheerfully contributing to the necessities of the State; and the orators no longer cheating and pillaging the public."
Athens was degenerate, and there may have been prudence and safety in this advice; yet who can fail to admire the bolder counsels of Demosthenes, who sought, with all the energies of his nature, to urge his countrymen to maintain the National honor; to kindle anew in their bosoms, if possible, the expiring flame of liberty; or since it was destined to expire, to cause it to go out in a blaze of patriotic exertion?

But we console ourselves with the belief, that the advice of Pericles is not demanded by the exigencies of our case. Are we degenerate, like the Athenians of that day? Have we lost the courage and patriotism capable of supporting war? Are the sons of our State unwilling to contribute their money and services to maintain our liberties? No! no! impossible. Why, then, should we not strike, for our independence? It is said, we are too weak.—This is the old *alarum*, which is always sounded on the approach of resistance to tyranny. It was much employed, if we mistake not, prior to the American Revolution. But our brave Fathers did not heed it. What is a nation, because it is small, to surrender its rights and liberties without even a struggle? This would be to forfeit all claim to the respect and admiration of mankind. If it were even a blind leap into the dark, without any light from history, we could never consent that our State should evade the responsibilities of resistance upon so slender an argument; but when we consider the past the heroic resolves and chivalrous conduct of numerous small powers, on behalf of liberty, our bosom is animated with the fire of genuine hope, and we can urge our State to bold and manly action in something of the confidence of success.

Let us look through the pages of history, and take courage from the experience of nations. We pass over the well-known heroism of the small Spartan band, at the straits of Thermopylae, fighting for the liberties of all Greece. We merely allude to the noble struggle of Plataea, a little Town in Boeotia, in defence of its liberties; which with 400 citizens, 80 Athenians, and 110 women and children, sustained a siege and blockade for two years, against the power of the combined States of Peloponnesus; and when exhausted of all supplies, one half of the garrison cut their way through the thick ranks of the enemy, and made their escape.—We will not stop either to admire the heroic conduct of the Athenians, who sooner than yield their liberties to the Persians, many times their number, deserted their lands, houses and property, and with their slaves and families took to their ships, resolved never to be subdued.

Passing over many such contests in antiquity, we come at once to more modern times. 1. The struggle of the Swiss for independence was begun by a mere handful of men, in the cantons of Schwitz, Uri and Unterwald, upon an indignity offered to William Tell. With 400 or 500 men they met a regular force of 20,000, under the Arch-Duke Leopold of Austria, at the pass of Morgarten, and defeated them with slaughter [A. D. 1315]. Encouraged by this open act of resistance, other cantons joined; but the band, still small, nobly persevered in their efforts, till after 60 pitched battles with the Austrians, (at that time even, a powerful people) they achieved their independence. It is worthy of remark, that in this memorable struggle, the cantons at first refused to make common cause, though the oppressions they suffered were alike burdensome. Bern, the principal canton, did not enter the Confederacy for 37 years, and the remaining cantons not till near two centuries; yet the heroic few, who began the revolt, aided by irregular forces from the neighboring cantons, achieved their independence, which they have preserved to this day. The Swiss now live under a Republic, occupying a territory of only 17,208 sq. miles, proverbially one of the freest people on the globe, in the very midst of large despotic powers.

2. We read in English history, that EDWARD I of England invaded SCOTLAND [A. D. 1297] with an army of 100,000 men. The Scots, determined to yield their liberties only with their lives, rallied under ROBERT BRUCE, their King, and in an army of only 30,000 defeated the English at the famous battle of BRANNOCKBURN, and drove back the invader from their borders.
3. About the year A. D. 1500, the Pope, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN of Germany, FERDINAND of Spain, Louis XII of France, the

Duke of Savoy, and the King of Hungary, all confederated to overrun and destroy the little State of VENICE. With an heroic resolve, worthy of the highest admiration, this small State boldly took the field against these formidable powers, determined to exhaust her blood and treasure in maintaining her independence. Superior forces might at length have overpowered her; but that PROVIDENCE, who overrules the affairs of nations, interposed on behalf of the weak and the just. Discord and dissension broke out among the confederates. The unholy league was dissolved, and VENICE preserved.

4. Perhaps the noblest struggle for liberty on record was that made by the city of Leyden in 1573, against the formidable power of the Spaniards. This small city underwent a vigorous siege, during which the women performed all the duties of soldiers. After a long and glorious contest, the siege was raised, and the city saved by throwing down the dykes and inundating the country with the sea.
It is worthy of remark here, also, that in this famous contest, of the 17 Provinces of Holland, only seven, embracing a very small territory, combined to defend their liberties. But the heroic Prince of Orange at the head of these small Provinces, remarkable for their simplicity of manners, their public frugality and their invincible courage, with a re-inforcement of only 4000 English, maintained the independence of these Provinces, against the then most powerful monarch in Europe.

5. The liberty struggle of the Poles, so famous in history, and in many respects, so worthy of admiration, was unsuccessful from several causes. Poland was surrounded by three of the largest and most despotic powers on the globe—RUSSIA, AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA—all secretly planning and working her overthrow. She was completely cut off from all liberal and sympathizing nations. Notwithstanding this, however, it is the opinion of many European Statesmen, that but for internal dissensions, Poland might still have maintained her independence against all the machinations of the triple alliance. In that country, the masses were under the most absolute slavery to their nobles; and the nobles as feral Lords, independent of the crown, were at constant warfare with each other. The State had no uniting principle. Discord and dissension reigned throughout their entire struggle for independence.

Similar causes operated to defeat the recent HUNGARIAN contest. Jealousy among the principal races, the Magyars, the Croatsians, and the Slavonians, inflamed by the golden promises of Russia and Austria, produced the wonderful defection in the triumphant armies of Hungary, and suddenly defeated the proud hopes of Kossuth and the genuine patriots, for their country's independence.
6. While these struggles illustrate the heroic efforts of gallant people for their liberty, they at the same time, show the danger of internal dissensions, which are always fatal to the prospects of great national enterprises.

7. In resolving to resist the huge power of the British Government, our own ancestors evinced a spirit of determination and valor, that must excite the admiration of all future ages. Rather than live under a government not their choice, though incomparably inferior in numbers, wealth and power, to their enemy, they chose to risk their all—their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Amid defeat, disaster and privation, often without clothing or ammunition, with the swamp for their resting place, and parched corn and potatoes for their food, they preserved in their manly efforts, till they gained for us our glorious inheritance of liberty. Can we ever consent to give up that inheritance with a struggle less resolute and noble than that by which it was achieved?

8. The little State of modern GREECE, embracing only 21,000 sq. miles, with about 800,000 inhabitants, after a long struggle, achieved her independence against one of the largest despoticisms—having an area of 600,000 sq. miles, and a population of 20,000,000.—Under so many toils and disadvantages did this brave people fight against their oppressors, the Turks, their struggle for liberty is become one of the most famous in history. Who has not read the patriotic appeals of WEBSTER and CLAY, on behalf of this gallant people? Who does not know that joy and delight thrilled the public mind of this country on hearing of their glorious success? In 1827 Greece established her independence, and has since quietly maintained it.

9. Not the least memorable instance, in modern times, of a small State struggling against a powerful nation, is that of CAUCASIA against RUSSIA. This truly brave people, occupying an extent of Territory, between the Black and Caspian seas, not larger than South Carolina, has for years held in check, and baffled all the efforts of the Russian Autocrat, with an Empire of 60,000,000 of inhabitants and a standing army of 700,000 men, though the war has been carried on with the most relentless vigor. What but the boldest spirit, guided by an overruling intelligence could sustain this handful of men against forces so numerous and powerful? In this calculating age, is it not a miracle of bravery? Is it not worthy of emulation? These few incidents, casually suggesting themselves, teach us some important lessons suited to the present emergency of our political affairs. This is an historical truth. The success of a gallant struggle on the side of right and justice, against wrong and oppression is almost inevitable.

How can we, then, falter?—With the wrongs and insults that have been inflicted on us, with our gloomy prospects in this Union, and with the noble efforts of these small but gallant States in the cause of liberty before us, can we fold our arms in submissive apathy, till we are completely clenched by the iron shackles of Northern despotism? When so many small States have nobly risen up to relieve themselves from the yoke of the tyrant, shall we be deterred from grappling with the Northern despot for our liberties? But it is said our cause is a common one, and we should wait for the other States. The sooner we move in prudence and firmness, the sooner they will join us. But we must move, or they will desert us. When TELL was outraged by the Austrian government, did his countrymen wait till all the cantons had made common cause for their common liberties? No! they at once flew to arms, and with only 400 or 500 began the eventful struggle which was to constitute Switzerland a famous Republic. Had Holland awaited the union of her seventeen Provinces, she might never have thrown off the Spanish yoke. With a small force she began the contest, when others joined, and she achieved her independence. Our own colonies did not wait for general consent before beginning the Revolution. A few daring spirits threw the tea over-board. The British Government resorted to violence, and the torch of freedom was lighted up all over the country. South Carolina set up for herself an independent government months before any of the other States. Let the blow of our liberties be once given, and the flame of resistance will soon rage over all these Southern States. But there must be a practical issue—some startling event that will break up old party shackles, before these States will come to the conflict. Why should we who are in a favorable situation, hesitate to make this issue? What do we dread? A Federal army? An attempt to invade our soil with an army would blow the Union to pieces in less than six months. Nobody doubts this. Do we fear a blockade of our ports? Would not this be war to all intents? And once in war with the government, what could we do but adopt all the means which the God of nature may place in our hands? As all other nations have done, we could borrow money, raise troops, build ships for which we have ample materials, grant letters of Marque and reprisal and enlist privateers to disturb the commerce and annoy the fleets of the enemy. Who believes that the Government could for any length of time sustain a blockade? Public opinion would remove it; and if not that, bloodshed and destruction. Ocean Steamers are known to be effective agents in eluding and getting rid of blockading Fleets, and men of military science are acquainted with certain instruments of war, called Fire-ships,* that would soon make way with the largest Revenue cutters and Men-of-war.

These means and others which the genius of war never fails to devise to meet the exigencies of the occasion would come to our aid.—Besides, there is a just God, who presides over the destinies of nations; and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us." That God is always on the side of right and justice, and whatever He befriends will ultimately prosper and prevail. Do we doubt the justice of our cause? If not, let us use properly the means at our command, and we cannot doubt our success. We must succeed.

But shall we pause to consider the chances of failure? What! pause to deliberate whether or not we will protect our property, sustain our ancient renown, and our dear-bought liberties? Pause, to determine whether or not we shall be slaves? Whether or not we shall maintain the glorious heritage, to gain which caused our ancestors to toil for years amid dangers, difficulties, and privations? Oh! let it not be recorded in history, that within 80 years after our glorious struggle for independence, the descendants of our revolutionary sires have sunk into degeneracy; have lost the spirit necessary to maintain the renown and liberty of their fathers. Can we bear to stigmatize the yet unspotted fame of our State? Will we entail unheard of evils upon innocent generations to be born, by forcing them to become the slaves of Northern fanatics? Let this never be our disgrace. No! let us resolve upon action—dignified, discreet, bold action: characterized by a spirit of harmony and conciliation; generous towards one another and towards our neighbors, but sternly bent on achieving our independence and liberties.

*It is known that this was a favorite mode of warfare with the modern Greeks in their struggle for independence. They employed Fire-ships with great success against the largest Turkish war-vessels.

To clean white Furs.—Wash them in cold lather, or soap and water, with a little soda and blue in it, then draw them with the hands, the same as flannel, through several lathers, until they are clean; rinse in clean water, shake them well, and hang up to dry, frequently shaking them, while damp.

No man is so truly great, whatever other titles to eminence he may have, as when, after taking an erroneous step, he resolves to "tread that step backward."

A High Sheriff.—The Sheriff of Montgomery county, New-York, is six feet four inches in his boots.

There was coined at the New Orleans mint during the month of July, \$608,500.

The thousand one hundred and fifty acres of land are now under culture with tobacco in Algeria, against two and a half acres in 1844.