In the bil which has just passed Congress, to prevent frauds in the Treasury, a clause has RICAN COMMERCE.-From a long and powerful trust such is the initial step to that system of ing striking paragaraph relative to the effects of departments of the government. Frauds have grown with, if they have not outgrown, the increase of Federal patronage. Every day reveals some new phase of corruption. It is not merely that official influence is used to procure the passing of claims, with the promise of recom pense if successful. But the forms which are most hateful in the old and corrupt governsources of information, in constant use at the whose position affords them facilities and opportunities to carry on that species of traffic. When a country reaches this stage of corruption, and the people look on supinely, the period has arrived for bartering away the public liberties. We have not yet reached this crisis. It is only necessary to awaken the people to the fatal proclivity towards corruption which the public affairs exhibit.

But the reform contemplated by the bill which protects the Treasury against frauds, in the manner indicated, does not go far enough. It does not reach the source of the corruption. The mode of purification should embrace the remedy that Gen. Jackson was anxious to adopt. He wished the lustration to reach not only those connected with the Administration, and the Departments, but members of Congress. He wished no man to accept of an office of profit under the government, while he was in the performance of duties in the national legislature. If this prohibition were established offices would not be sought, intermediately thro' a position which necessarily increases the influence of members improperly. The Congressional office is yow made the stepping stone for adviscement to some post of profit. The citizens at large are placed at a great disadvantage, as regards claims to offices, to which they have equal pretensions on the score of both moral and intellectual merit, with those who have found their way into Congress.

Now, there may be some public disadvantage in the exclusion of members of Congress from offices of honor as well as profit, by such prohibition. There may be peculiar qualifications for official station, by serving in Congress, on the score of experience and knowledge of public affairs. But the limitation in the range of choice to such individuals as possess political experience out of Congress, would be much less than is supposed. The men who have been trained to public affairs, by one or more legislative terms, would be in sufficient abun dance to meet every public requisition. There are always a sufficient number of ex-members to supply the wants of the Government in the higher offices. The benefits of purification from this exclusion, would far outweigh any public inconvenience from such exclusion.

But the effect on political morals would be highly salutary. It would raise the standard to throw the country into distress now, for the of official purity. It would render the examples of that purity, in high places, of the most beneficial tendency. Men would not seek the post of Representative or Senator in Congress that squabbling which now disgraces the debates, with a prospective view to party promotion, would be checked. The discussions would be purified; for public objects and not private the prizes of office are removed from the grasp for themselves. [Cheers and Laughter.] of Congressional aspirants, we fear that offectual reform will be hopeless.—Chas. Ev. News

ENGLAND AND CUBA .- The New Orleans Picayune, of the 24th inst., has the following interesting details on a subject hitherto alluded to in our Telegraphic desparches :

"By private letters from Havana, we learn that on the 18th inst. the commander of the British ship-of-the-line Cumberland waited upon Gen. Canedo with a formal demand for satisfaction and apology for the outrages committed lately upon the persons of British subjects in the Island of Cuba, and for the insults to the British Government in the persons of II. B. M. Consul General, and the commander of the ship-of-war Vestal; and also for the late connivance on the part of Spanish officers in the slave-trading operations in Cuba. Gen. Canedo assured the British commander that it had never been his intention to insult the officers of the British Government or to reflect upon their conduct in any way and that immediate examination should be made into the claims of British subjects and ample reparation made for any injury that might have resulted to them through unjust proceedings.

"The letter bags of several of the late steamers from Havana for the United States had been stopped while being taken on board and taken to the police office for examination.

"It was rumored in Havana that a British Commissioner was on his way there to demand the immediate manumission of every African that had been imported into that island since 1821. in contravention of the terms of the treaty with England. This rumor was causing great consternation in Havana, as it was supposed it would manumit three-fourths of the slaves in the island.

muda for some more English ships of war to proceed to Havana, and the permanent English naval force there was to be largely increased. An effort is to be made to stop the slave trade by

SAVE YOUR EARNINGS .- The practice which apprentices, clerks and others, have of spending their earnings as fast as they accumulate, is one great reason why so many never attain a position above mediocrity in life. A person who receives but a small compensation for his services will, with a little care over his exchequer, and a sys • m of regularity in his expenditures, find that at the end of the year he is prepared to encounter any emergency or mishap. But, as a general thing, they manage to get rid of their earnings quite as quick as they are due, thus leaving them wholly unprepared for emergencies by sickness or otherwise. A system of curtailing unnecessar expense, if adopted by our younger folks. would bring around the most happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising to eminence and standing in society many who now have contracted the habit of parting with their carnings so readily and foolishly; for the habit of keeping continually in debt begets indifferonce and dissipation, a lack of self-respect, and an utter disregard for future prospects. The real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of a foolish expenditure of money in early days .- Albany Transcript.

THE EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN WAR UPON AMEbeen inserted pronibiting parties from receiv- speech made by Mr. Cobden at a late Peace ing recompense, with the intent to aid or assist Meeting in Manchester, which was attended by in prosecuting any claim before Congress. We some six-thousand persons, we take the followpurification which is required in nearly all the a European war upon American commerce. The

position is unquestionably a sound one: Now, I have heard a great deal of trash talked, and have seen a great deal more written, about what is to be expected from the United States of America, if we declare war with France. Don't deceive yourselves. America is not coming to put herself in alliance with the Anglo-Saxon race to make war with France. (Cheers.) ments of Europe, are, if members of Congress If you go to war with France, I tell you what are to be believed who have access to correct the United States will do-the first thing they will do will be to assume a very bold attitude, central seat of authority. The farming of offices and require you instantly to abandon that right Other Circulars quote the decline at an eight on -in other words, their sale for a pecuniary of search which was claimed and exercised durreward-are in familiar operation among those ing the last war, and was left an open question even at the peace. Now, you will be obliged instantly to renounce the right of visiting Ame-

America will no longer allow you, with her tonnage, now nearly equal to your own, to do what you did 45 years ago with impunity; and what will be the consequence? America will carry on the commerce of Europe. Do you think, with your navigation laws repealed-now, I invite the merchants of Liverpool, whose organs talk so glibly of war, to pay attention to what I say-do you suppose that, with the navigation laws repealed, if there is a war between France and England, and our narrow seas swarm, as they will, with privateers having letters of marque, many and many a strout steamer built on the Atlantic shores coming over here with letters of marqe to seize as prizes your merchant vesselsdo you suppose that, under such circumstances. anybody would be such a fool as to send one ounce of freight under the English flag? Would not the insurance be some 20 or 30 per cent. more than the insurance of some American ship ? and who in the world, do you think, could carry on competition in any commodities, if he had to ing been a small affair. The ringleaders had brought their goods in any foreign ship ! What | forced.

must be the effect instantly of war?

Your ships must leave your harbors and go and enter themselves and get registered either as American ships, or Dutch ships, or Hamburgh ships, and be anything but English ships; then you may bring your commodities here under some other flag, and what will become of the shipwrights of Liverpool, when all the English ships are gone, and no others building? They may follow the ships, or they may go to the workhouse. (Hear, hear.) That is what will follow a war; that is what will come of the "high hand," and "pitch into France," as the saying is [Laughter.] And right well would the merhants of Liverpool deserve such a state of things they sanction such a course of policy or encourage that tone of the press which invites provocation and war of that kind. Though we have not sufficiently thought of what a war would do for ourselves, have you ever considered what effeet it would have upon this district-this busy hive, which subsists entirely upon the industry that is employed upon the rrw material brought from abroad! It would be a very different thing want of the raw material, to what it was some 60 years ago, for our capital has increased four or five fold, and our consumption of the raw ma terial has increased some eight or ten fold from with the view, not to serve the public, but to their own personal advancement. Much of papers which talk about "pitching into" France, and don't delude yourselves with the idea that the United States will ever come to help the English in any war that may be carried on. The Americans are too shrewd to fight other people's ends, would inform the deliberations. Until battles; when you find them fighting it will be

> The Senate has recently added to the annual remuneration of the heads of departments. A motion to increase the salaries of the District Judges was withdrawn, equivalent to reection. Now we see no objection, abstractly the above named addition. The salaries of our heads of departments are inadequate to the scale of living in Washington, looking to the official rank of these functionaries. But it looks partial and inequitable that the salaries of the higher officers of government should be raised and those who occupy the subordinate departments entirely overlooked. If there are good reasons, to give increased recompense to one class, there is equally valid reasons for higher emuneration to the others.

The argument for increase must be sought n the reduced value of meney and consequent elevation of prices. Public salaries generally require revision. The poor clerk in an official post, without influence, is made to sustain the burthen of increased house rent, and higher rates of living, generally, while those who occupy the elevated stations, many of whom have large private fortunes, are relieved of this bur-The laborer in all graduations of the public service is worthy of his hire. There can be no justice, no equality, in relieving the head of the department, while his clerks are overlooked, who if less anxiously filled with the cares, are often more incessantly occupied with

the labours of office. There should have been no steps made in this direction by Congress, unless the whole sphere of public remuneration was traversed. A measure of this kind should be comprehensive. The scale of increase should embrace the "The Bristish Admiral had sent orders to Ber- entire circle of official services. The elevation of salary to one class, and that the most influential, is not only wanting in beneficence-it is inequitable in being partial. When it was proposed to provide official residences at Washdirect intimidation of the principal authorities in | ington for the heads of departments, this was a form of remuneration that had less the appearanceof preference and partiality than an augmentation of salary, which it must be supposed, was intended as a money equivalent. The ground of the increase must have been that rise of real ken place in other cities of the United States. Now, as this is a cause of general operation we presume that suborrdinate functionaries must make their retreat into hovels, if their ananal recompense does not cover their expendi-

> The most equitable course then would have een to defer, to the next session of Congress, the subject of remuneration of public function-A committee then could have made a comprehensive investigation into the whole subjuct-matter; and made a scale of increase, if any were deemed necessary, embracing on equitable principles, the entire body of official persons, in each and every branch of the pubic service. - Charleston Evening News.

> A "curious woman" in Rockville says the Hartford Courant, counted the stitches she took thousand four hundred and thirty-five.

Later from Europe. Arrival of the Humbolt at New York.

BALTIMORE, March 1. The U. S. Mail Steamship Humbolt, Capt. Lines, has arrived at New York from Havre disabled. She left Southampton on the 16th ult. The British Mail Steamship Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult. The Humbolt has brought \$100,000 in gold, and 65 passengersamong them Kossuth's Secretary, M. Pulzsky.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Monday the 14th ult., was dull, and prices declined one-sixteenth of a penny, the sales amounting to 5,000 ales. On Tuesday the 15th ult., the market was firm and 5,000 bales were sold. Messrs. Wright & Gandy in their Circular quote the decline at an eighth of a penny, but state that at the close of the market, it rallied to a sixteenth. the Middling and lower qualities without change in other descriptions.

The Havre Cotton Market declined a franc in consequence of the advices brought by the Europa to Liverpool from America. The sales on the 14th ult. amounted to 500 bales, and hold-

ers were pressing on the market. GREAT BRITAIN.—The Ship Caspian from Charleston is still ashore near Torbay. She will, however, be saved. She is insured at Havre for 900,000 francs. The Steamer Queen Victoria has been wrecked on the coast of Ireland, and 50 passengers drowned. In the British Parliament Lord John Russell stated that the Government were perfectly satisfied that Louis Napoleon had no hostile intentions against England.

FRANCE.-In the Chambers on the 14th ult. the Emperor in person said that he had decided to reduce the Army, in order to keep up a good understanding with Foreign powers, and to convince the incredulous that when France expresses her intentions, she must be believed. This speech produced a favorable effect on the Bourse. and caused a rise in the Funds.

Italy was all quiet. Accounts from Milan represent the recent outbreak in that city as havpay 20 or 30 per cent, more than those who ben hanged. Martial law was rigorously en

### Still Later.

Arrival of the Cambria at Halifax. BALTIMORE, March 3 .- The British Mail Steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax at half past ten o'clock this, Thursday morning, with 55 passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 19th ult,

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic arrived at

Liverpool at midnight on the 18th ult.
THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS -The sales of Cotton during the week comprised 40,150 bales, and the imports 8000 bales. At the commencement of the week the market opened heavy, but improved towards the close .-Quotations, however, are from a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny lower than they were on the 12th ult. The lower qualities have declined an eighth-Middling the most.

The Circular of Messrs, Dennistown & Co. of the 18th ult., quotes Fair Orleans 63-8d, Middling Orleans 5 13 16d, Fair Mobile 6 1-8d, Middling Mobile 53-4. Fair Upland 61-8d, and Middling Upland 511-16d.

From a private Liverpool Correspondent. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18 .- Cotton has declined since the 12th ult., fully an eighth of a penny. The week's sales amount to 40,000 bales, including 7000 on speculation, and 4000 for ex-The sales to-day are 5000 bales and a quiet market. We quote Fair Orleans 6 1-2d, Middling Orleans 5 3-4d, Fair Upland 6 1-8d,

and Middling Upland 5 5-8d. Trade in Manchester had slightly declined. The London Cotton Market was quiet on the 18th ult., with sales on that day of 2000

The Havre Cotton Market had experienced a decline of from one to two francs chiefly Uplands. The sales for the week ending the 15th ult., comprised 3250 bales, and the stock, exclusive of that on shipboard 32,000 bales.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The political news is unmportant. The returns of the Board of Trade show that the business of the country has increased. Sixty-eight persons perished by the sinking of the steamship Queen Victoria, on the coast of Ireland.

FRANCE .- Louis Napoleon has had a private interview with the Russian Minister. An active Spring business is anticipated in Paris, and large orders have been received in that city from America.

DISCONTENT IN EUROPE.-An American gentleman, writing to the Boston Journal, from Paris, confirms what every intelligent traveller in

Europe must have observed. He says: "In Austria, despotism is doing its work; by rushing matters too far, she is preparing trouble for herself in the future, and that future not a very remote one. I affirm, as the result of personal knowledge, that there is not a province of Austria that is not discontented. Italy is but one mass of conspiracies, and the beheading of a dozen conspirators but calls into existence ten times that number. Hungary is quiet, but is only the quiet of a temporary exhaustion, rendered more necessary by the hordes of the Czar still hovering on her borders. The Sclavonic provinces, the supporters of Austria in her struggle with Hungary, are murmuring. Bohemis s discontented; and the Tyrolise-that noble people, whose patriotism and whose courage have come proverbial -who, in 1848, received with outstretched arms the Emperor, flying from his capital-are now ready to join any movement which shall present a prospect of freeing them from the enormous burdens under which they are groaning.

The number of Steamboats in the United States, according to the just completed report of A. Gutherie, steamboat inspector, is 1195 of which only 347 are low pressure. The total tonnage of these steamers is 431,963 tons. state and rents in Washington which has ta- St. Louis takes the lead in number, having 126 steamers; Cincinnati 104, and Pittsburg 101 .-New York city has the largest steamer tonnage, (owing to the ocean marine,) 64,447 tons, San Francisco, New Orleans and Buffalo are next in point of tonnoge.

Washington Irving, while at Mount Vernon the other day, remarked that he remembered seeing Gen. Washington in New York, when he was a child five yoars of age, and while the General was passing through the street, accompanied by a crowd, young Irving was attended by his nurse, an honest Scotchwoman. The woman forced her way up to the General. leading her child by the hand, and approaching, addressed him-" Your honor, here is a bairn that is called after you." The General paused, and placing his hand upon the boy's head, gave him his blessing. Mr. Irving states in making a shirt. The number was fourteen that he has a distinct recollection of the whole scene-which occurred the year 1787.

# The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, March 8, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

TO PRINTERS.

A good Journeyman Printer will find a permanent situation by immediate application at this office.

### Snow.

On Saturday last we had a beautiful shower of snow which lasted four or five hours, and fell to the depth of full five inches and a half-the largest fall that we have had for many years. Our streets for a short time were alive with the boys snow-balling it; and of largersized individuals, who seemed to enter into the sport with great spirit and zest, now and then a sleighing party, with "tinkling bells," would go whizzing by, who were invariably saluted with a shower of complimentary balls, which gave evidence that they attracted rather more than a passing notice.

#### Columbia Train.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the tri-weekly train to Columbia has been discontinued. The train will run directly through and back on Saturdays.

## Congressional Election.

The following is the result of the election in this District, for Member of Congress, held on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th ult. and 1st inst. It will be seen that the vote is unusually small:

M	OSES.	BOYCE.	O'HANLON.	TOTAL.
Camden	43	71	2	216
Flat Rock				
Liberty Hill	15	6	1	22
Buffalo	22	2	0	24
Lizenby's	14	3	0	17
Schrock's Mill	29	1	0	30
Cureton's Mill,				
Goodwin's	1	6	0	
-	_		_	
2	143	126	12	381

The following is the result in the Congressional Dis-

1104				
В	OYCE.	Moses.	O'HA	NLON
Richland,	248	310.		74
Fairfield,	870	92.		19
Kershaw,	126	243.		12
York,	434	402.		33
Chester,	303	347.		42
Sumter,	568	. 876.		-
			-	100
	,549	2,270		180
fajority for BOYCE,	279			
and the second of the second o				

Congressional Election. The following gentlemen have been duly elected as

Representatives to Congress from this State: 1st District-General John McQueen.\* 2d District-Hon. Wm. Aiken.\*

3d District-Hon. W. F. Colcock.\* 4th District-Col Preston S. Brooks.

5th District-Hon. James L. Orr.\* 6th District-Col. W. W Boyce.

\*Re-elected without opposition.

#### Clarendon Senator.

We learn from the Black River Watchman, that Dr. J. INGREM has been elected Senator from Clarendon. He supplies the place of Hon. John L. Manning, our present Chief Magistrate.

### Trouble on the Camden Branch.

"We learn that Mr. Laurence Belser has a steamboat at the Waterce bridge, and insists on its being cut away for it to pass."

So says the Columbia Banner of Saturday last. It was cut away, but the pretty part is, the Steamboat passed up to Camden empty, and passed back again without obtaining a single bale of Cotton from our merchants, although the terms proposed by Mr. Belser were at least a third lower than the Rail Road Company now charge.

# Post Offices.

The Post Offices known as Timmonsville, in Darlin ton and Sparta, in Spartanburg, have been discontinued, and the names of the following changed: Rockwell, Pickens, to Fairplay; Mush Creek, Greenville to Pomeroy, and Lynchburg, Sumter, to McIntosh.

# Charlotte Rail Road.

We learn from the Columbia Banner that the Charlotte Rail Road will resume carrying the United States Mail, the Government having yielded to the Company their old schedule instead of requiring night travel.

# Important to the Exquisites.

We observe in an exchange, that the black dress coat is doomed. "A ukase of His Imperial Highness, Napoleon III, has banished it from the saloons of Paris, and as Paris gives the vogue to all the world we may soon see it disappear from the western hemisphere. Its uccessor is a blue velvet, single breast.d, standing collar, steel buttons, braided and gilt. The old black was a very unpretending garment, and as it would last indefinitely for parties, it was cheap, very cheap, compared with its more conspicuous successor. It has had a pretty long reign, surviving some half dozen French dynasties, and yet the Paris writers deplore its demise."

We reckon we shall be unfashionable, generally speaking, all our life, for if there were forty ukases issued by President PIERCE against these becoming gar- requiring in every instance integrity and caments, we should be obliged to rebel, or secede-that word suits us better. We are something like that ancient economical individual we heard tell of, who wished they would make plates out of tortoise shell.

# Southern Quarterly Review.

The January Number has reached us, and we take pleasure in welcoming so agreeable and so able a visitor. The Review has long since acquired a standing and reputation, which could only have been obtained by merit, and we doubt if there is a better or more ably conducted Periodical in the Union. Its tone and character are of such an order as eminently to qualify it for a Southern Review; and the objections which we have had occasion to urgo against certain other Periodicals, do not exist in the present ease; on the contrary, the Publishers note will give the reader a correct idea of its principles; "In polities, it advocates the principles of States Rights; in literature, its critical standards are Catholic, liberal and genial. It rides no hobby; it belongs to no clique or party."

The present number presents an interesting table of Contents, which we had time only to glance at, and shall take pleasure in referring to hereafter.

The Review is published by Messrs. WALKER &

#### BURKE, Charleston, S. C., at Five Dollars per annum. British Periodical Literature.

Our friend and cotemporary of the Anderson Gazette says :- "We are pleased to see that two of our brethren of the press, have in their last issues agreed with us in our notice of the "Westminster Review." From the numerous notices which have been given in other papers, without a word of condemnation, we conclude that many have been deluded by not having per- flamatory correspondence. He brings desused attentively the article in question, previous to giving a notice of the work. The papers alluded to as consul at Havana, probably in relation to this entertaining similar views to ourself, are the 'Camden matter. Journal,' and the 'Due West Telescope.' Was more tained in many of our Northern periodicals, as well as streets of Charlotte, N. C., with gas.

our foreign ones, by those called upon to 'puff' them. the time would not be far distant, when Southern patonage would be turned into a different channel, and Southern publications would assume their merited position. Let the press look well to this matter. It becomes us to do so in self-defence, and we may rest assured, that if we discharge our duty, these incendiary journals will soon be consigned to their merited ob-

To which, Brother Cazette, we may also add the Black River Watchman," who, as a faithful and fearless sentinel, sounds the note of alarm. We join you in wishing that we might have the pleasure of reading the British Periodicals, but we do not desire to indulge this gratification at the expense of our principles, and at the sacrifice of right and justice. It is our duty and the duty of every one connected with the press of the South, to expose every innovation upon our rights, whether they be insinuated under the guise of polite and refined British Periodical Literature, or the gross fictions and inflamatory publications of Northern libellers, who assert falsehoods without fear or shame.

### Blackwood's Magazine.

We have the February Number, and from the Table of Contents, we see nothing to which we can object. We do not have it in our power to read very carefully all our exchanges, as our increased Editorial duties render it almost impossible, in addition to the details of office business, to give particular attention to all the books, papers, &c., which we are daily and constantly receiving. We wish we had the power to pay strict and entire attention to all the departments belonging to our papers; but we cannot do this, for it requires a separate and distinct Editor for each part, if it were done well, so that we are obliged to console ourselves with the reflection-

"Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more."

#### Something New.

A bill in relation to free persons of color has been passed by both branches of the Illinois Legislature. It prohibits the entrance of free colored persons into the State, under the penalty of being sold into slavery, and authorizes the admission of slaves if brought in or sent by their masters.

The New York Courier says that schism has already began to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated itself from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Candlestick, and the authority descends from one to the other, so that it can never cease while one is left.

A SMALL CROWD .- It is said there were last week, seven hundred people at the National Hotel at Washington, and other establishments of the kind were equally crowded. Upwards of three thousand office seekers were in the city.

THE VICE PRESIDENT .- A bill was last week passed by the Senate authorizing the American Consul at Haana, or any judge of the United States Courts, or magistrates, to administer the oath of office to him as Vice President of the United States.

#### Inauguration of President Pierce.

We see, by the interesting telegraphic intelligence, reported for the associated city press of Charleston, that FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated on Friday last, at Washington City, as President of the United States. The number present, it is stated, exceeded that of any former similar event.

Gen. Pience goes into office under peculiar and pleasing circumstances-there is no case on record, of late, where a man has been elevated to the highest office in the world, with such singular unanimity. We hope and believe, that President Pierce will fulfil his obligations, and make himself worthy of the high vocation whereunto he has been called.

the Inaugural Address, which is all that we had rea- vice of four years. The loss on the passage

The policy of the administration, he said will not be controlled by timid forebodings of evil from the expansion of our territory. It is not to be disguised that the acquisition of certain possessions not within the jurisdiction of the United States are important, if not essential, for the preservation of our commercial rights, and the peace of the world. Should they, however, be obtained, it will be in no grasping spirit, but in a manner consistent with the strictest national faith.

ust and pacific views, and he re-affirms the after the house was consumed. doctrine in the strongest terms.

Relative to official appointments, he says, that the Administration cannot be expected to retain any persons in their official positions who are laboring under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice to it, when it should expect cordial co-operation, having no engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, he, will be governed in his selections by no metive that does not contemplate operations. the efficient discharge of his duties to be performed, and the best interests of the country pacity, to prevent peculation. He considers the preservation of the Union

as the grand point, dear to every American heart. Blot out one star and the whole will be dimmed. He believes that involuntary servitude, as it

exists, is recognized by the Constitution; that in 49 minutes. The river at the time was it stands like any other admitted right, and that States where it exists, are entitled to effi- shallow bar. The natives we understand, cient remedies to enforce all Constitutional pro- were utterly astonished, many thinking the last

He approves the Compromise measures, and says that they are strictly Constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. He themselves of the politeness of Capt. White to hopes, however, that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious, or fanatical excitement, may again threaten the durability of our institutions.

VICE PRESIDENT KING .- The Washington Union announces on the authority of George H. Jones, Esq., the gentleman commissioned to notify Col. King of his election as Vice President of the United States, and who parted with him on Monday evening last, that Mr. King has gained rapidly in strength, that he walks twice during the day to the place where the process of boiling the cane is carried on, for the purpose of inhaling the vapor. He manifests a hopeful spirit, which itself is an

auspicious indication of improving health. Mr. Jones also states the fact that the Havana mails intended for the Empire City and Crescent City, were intercepted by the police, opened, and examined, on a suspicion of inpatches to the government from the American

Arrangements are being made to light up the

For the Camden Journal. Female Benevolent Society.

"Ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good," seems not to have been fully recognized among us, either as a matter of fact; or as the teach ings of floly Truth. It is truly a matter of astonishment, that in Camden, one of the oldest Towns in the State, and in which many Be nevolent Associations have flourished for a number of years, that no general organized effort among the benevolent and religious has ever been made to relieve the sick poor. "They are with us always." Indeed Camden has a full share of the needy—the destitute and the suffering.

Who knows the number of cases in the back treets of sickness? Who can tell when they are prostrated upon beds of affliction? What organization, in which all can participate, have the humane adopted to search out and relieve the suffering sick? True-the Masons, the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance all exist among us, but yet very many, a large majority of the sick poor cannot have any connexion with either of them. These associations have done, and are doing immense good, that the uninitiated know not of, yet their spheres of action are special, limited, "noted down in the book." There may be, and doubtless are many cases of orphaned children, widowed females and invalid men, whose cases are never met by these associations, and whose sufferings never reach the public ear; and unless they fall within the knowledge of some humane neighbor, who may have the will and means to assist. (some of whom, in this way have been severely taxed,) they end their sufferings in a death of starvation, penury and want. It is a painful truth, and one not calculated to reflect much credit on the activity and benevolence of the religious part of the community, that more than one case in the last five years has occur red among us of a death hastened on by actual want and neglect.

It is unnecessary to particularize. It is to be hoped such scenes will never occur again in Camden. The hearts of all, who feel a throb of sympathy for the distressed poor will delight to learn that there is a movement in contemplation intended to supply, what was before so much needed among us-a Female Benevolent Society to be formed for the purpose of adopting some systematic plan to relieve the wants of the sick poor

On Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church let all the Ladies of Camden meet and take counsel together in this interesting and necessary enterprise. A Constitution and By-Laws of a similar Institution in a neighboring Town will be before the meeting. Probably no Town of the size of Camden in the United States is without some organization of this kind-ce-tainly no one can need it more. If we "have the poor among us always," let "our charity begin at home."

The great event in Washington, (says the New York Herald of the 28th ult.,) seems to have been the marriage of the rich and accomplished widow of Gen. Ashley, of Missouri, to Attorney General Crittenden. The nuptial ceremonies were attended by the President elect. President Fillmore, many members of the present as well as prospective cabinets, and a great number of other distinguished person-

Coolies in Cuba .- Br. ship Panama, from Singapore and Jamaica, arrived at Havana on the 7th, after a passage of 131 days, with 261 Asiatic coolies on poard, to be introduced to The following is said to embrace the substance of the labor of the island-purchased for a serwas a considerable per centage, thrown overboard. The British ship Blenheim had also arrived at Havanna with 412 coolies, having lost 38 on the passage.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. - We learn that on Tuesday night last, the house of a Mr. Stogner, living in Richmond county, N. C., was consumed by fire, together with Mr. Stogner, his wife and their children. The house was a long cabin, with two doors, and when discovered was falling in. The remains Foreign affairs, he stated, will be marked by of the unfortunate family were found together

Cheraw Gazette,

CHERAW, March 2, 1853. - OUR RIVER .- In our last, we stated, that our river had then risen about twenty feet and was still rising .-It rose up to within three and a half feet of the August freshet of last year. It has since gone down to good boating order. We have heard of no damage by the freshet, and presume little was done further than to retard planting

STEAM BOAT EXCURSION. - The steamer Robert Martin, Capt. White made an excursion on Friday night last to Sneedsborough, Anson county, North Carolina, a feat which has never been performed by any steamer before. She left here about 8 o'clock, a. m., and was three hours going up a distance of about 15 miles, and after loading a lighter with tan bark, returned, making the run down quite high, there being 18 feet water on the day had come. Many prayers, it is said, were uttered by lips which had never prayed aloud before. A number of our citizens availed make the excursion, and were much pleased with the trip .- Gazette.

Another rencontre took place in Washington on Wednesday, between Col. Creecy, a clerk in the Solicitor's office, and a Mr. Thompson, a lawyer. Blood was spilled, but no lives were

The Duc de Montpensier, son of Louis Phillippe, by virtue of his marriage with the sister of Queen Isabella, is the head of the Spanish nobility. According to the Spanish law, daughters of nobles inherit their titles, and transmit them to their husbands when married. Thus, if the Emperor Napoleon accepts the title of nobility from his wife, he must, under the law, make a declaration of his acceptance to the Duc de Montpensier.

NORTH CAROLINA .- The North Carolina Standard says internal improvements and common schools "have become the settle policy of the State." It also says "many of those who opposed internal improvements have already perceived their advantages and realized their ben-