

From Mexico.

On the 17th August, Gen. James Gadsden, of South Carolina, presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Mexico.

It is with high satisfaction that I present my credentials as Envoy and Minister from the United States of North America to the Republic of Mexico. Familiar as is your Excellency with the history and composition of the Government which I have the honor to represent...

In a mutual respect for each other's nationality—in a just observance in their spirit and letter of compacts and treaties—in the reciprocations of a free and progressive commerce...

To which his Excellency President Santa Anna made the following response:

With satisfaction I receive the communication of the most excellent the President of the United States of America, accrediting your Excellency her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

This declaration, together with the sound principles avowed by your Excellency, as well as the great propriety preserved throughout the conduct of recent intercourse...

Mexico, then, through me, corresponds with pleasure to the salutations which the United States of America offers by your Excellency in the same spirit of amity, justice, and peace.

Abolition Lecture.

It is scarcely two weeks ago since we noticed a work from the press of G. P. Putnam & Co.—'The Liberties of America'—which was foully tainted with anti-slavery doctrines...

On the heels of the above comes from the same publishers, who appear to take pleasure in issuing in an attractive form this description of literature, a new novel called 'The Exiles' by Talvi, author of 'Heloise,' &c.

life he betrays ignorance, or a wilful misrepresentation.

This book is moderately anti-slavery; it describes the planter's daughters as both opposed to the institution; and the arguments against it are put into the mouths of the characters we like best.

We chanced the other day to pick up a small volume that had for months been in the hands of one of our children, entitled a "Manual of morals for common schools, adapted also to the use of families," and published by John P. Jewett, Boston, and Wm. H. Wardwell, Andover.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On Friday evening last, a man calling himself Geo. Howard, came to the American Hotel in this place and represented that he was the agent of some Circus Company, and soon made arrangements with the Landlord, Mr. Joel Curry, for the accommodation of his company...

Hamburg Republican.

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.—The fall business is fairly open and promises better than it has ever done at any other period of our history.

The causes of this are various. There are many from the States of Alabama and Mississippi, who have been in the habit of receiving a portion of their fall supply from New-Orleans...

Southern Standard.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—This work, which promises to be one of the most remarkable in Bridge architecture, is now nearly completed, and is thus described in the Lockport Journal:

"Imagine a span 800 feet wide in length, forming a strait hollow beam 20 feet wide, and about 18 feet deep, with top, bottom, and sides. There will be an upper floor to support the railroad and cars 20 feet wide wire cables, assisted by stays."

"The lower floor, 19 feet wide and 15 feet high in the clear, is connected to the upper floor by vertical trusses. The cohesion of good iron wire, when properly united into cables or ropes, is found to be from 90,000 to 130,000 pounds per square inch, according to quality."

As using 2,000 tons as the greatest tension to which the cables can be subjected, it is considered safe to allow five times the regular strength, and providing for a weight of 10,000 tons. For this 13,000 miles of wire are required. The numbers of wires in one cable is 3,000. The diameter is of cable about 9-14 inches.

SALE DAY ABROAD.—The Editor of the Edgefield Advertiser in his "sale day items" says: "On the evening of sale day, we stood by the Court House with one of the most sincere and consistent Temperance men. Gentlemen were getting up here and leaving for their homes and all were departing decently and in order."

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, September 20, 1853.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

To Printers.

A good Composer will find a permanent situation at this office.

New Post Offices.

The following new Post Offices have been established on the route from Camden to Monroe, N. C.:

ELM GROVE, Kershaw District, Col. James C. Haile, P. M., PALMETTO, Kershaw District, C. C. Haile, Esq., P. M., and BUTLER, Lancaster District, Capt. T. L. Clyburn, P. M.

Rail Road Meeting.

On Wednesday, the citizens of the Town and District are invited to meet in the Court House for the purpose of consulting together on the best and surest plan of building a Railroad to Lancaster.

We have already said enough—words have been expended in superabundance. There is no value in words, unless the action is in keeping with them. Action is now the word, and the word should be action.

Come up, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, and show your faith by your works. We don't want talkers—commonly they do but little work—we want workers. Come up to the mark, and subscribe your money, and help to build up your ancient and beloved town.

In all candour and sincerity, we ask our friends to come to the meeting, and let us do something for the Lancaster Railroad. Come yourselves, and send your neighbors word to come also.

The Commissioners to open books have gone to work in good earnest. Will our fellow citizens come up to their help? We earnestly hope they will.

Things in Charleston.

Whilst on a recent visit to Charleston, we had an opportunity of noticing a few things there. The City looks lively and prosperous—indeed, the very great healthiness which Charleston has enjoyed this season, has served to put an entirely new face on every thing.

The Merchants are busily engaged receiving very heavy stocks, and will soon be prepared to suit their customers in quantity, quality, and (of course) in price.

Great improvements are being made in the appearance of the streets. We noticed on East Bay particularly, where large blocks of handsome buildings are taking the places of small indifferent stores, which rather served to inspire disgust, in place of exciting admiration. The City Council, with commendable good taste, are widening and straightening the streets wherever they can. We have always thought that it was a great pity the beauty of Charleston was so much marred by the irregular and narrow streets which are so often to be found. With very few exceptions, such is the case. We trust in time, to a certain extent at least, will be improved.

The new Custom House will be a very grand affair, whoever lives to see it completed. The workmen are taking their time, and we presume, to do what they have to do, well. Slow and sure is a very good motto—particularly when one gets paid for his observance. The foundations of this edifice will be, when completed, on a scale hitherto unprecedented; one must see to believe. The estimated cost of construction is about thirty thousand dollars per month—something over a thousand dollars per diem, counting only working days. There are at present some two hundred hands engaged. This House will cost some money by the time it is finished. But Uncle Sam is rich, who cares?

We saw an *irova* palmetto tree in Charleston, which the ingenuity of one of her adopted citizens, Mr. C. WENZER, a German gentleman, had excavated at his extensive Iron Foundry at the corner of State and Cumberland streets.

This tree is a representation of nature as truly, it seems to us, as nature can be represented. It looks for all the world like a simple pure Palmetto. The limbs and leaves all are exactly like a handsome tree ought to look. Indeed, we are not sure but that it is something of an improvement on our old warrior palmettos. The whole structure, says the Courier, reaches the height of thirty feet, and weighs about 27,000 pounds, all being of iron except the leaves, which are of copper. The Evening News is our authority for the following:

"The tree stands on a base five feet square. From the base to the pedestal the distance is ten feet, the height from the top of the tree to the base is thirty feet. There are sixteen branches composed of copper, forming principal leaves, and twenty broken branches. The diameter of the trunk is fourteen inches, and of the pedestal there is an eagle holding wreaths of laurel in its beaks. The four squares of the pedestal are embossed with a palmetto. A door opens at its east side, showing in what manner the work inside is constructed."

On the top of the tree will be placed an eagle, (of iron) measuring from wing to wing seven feet, in close combat with a rattlesnake, issuing from the branches of the palmetto, also made of iron."

Another evidence of improvement in Charleston, will be found in the very extensive steam printing and general publication establishment of Messrs. Walker & James, No. 3 Broad street. We were shown all over the building by one of the proprietors, Mr. Joseph Walker, who is also agent for the Wholesale Paper Commission Warehouse, No. 82 East Bay. It is to us a source of pride that we have at home such an establishment as this of Messrs. Walker & James. They are the *Harpers* of the South, and are prepared to do all kinds of work from the smallest book to the largest volume, executed in a style unsurpassed by any other for durability and finish.

New Banking Houses seem to be going up with considerable speed. The State Bank, archiving a new building erected on the corner of East Bay and Broad-streets. The Farmer's Loan Exchange Bank is in course of erection one door North of the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank—which is also being improved and modernized.

Every thing is looking up, and Charleston is rapidly improving. The merchants, traders, and all are wide awake; and one must keep his shop-windows open all the time if he would succeed, for the motto of every business man is—Push ahead, keep moving.

The New Female College.

The *Carolina Spartan*, after copying our notice, in regard to the location of the New Female College being resisted at the next Conference, says in answer:

All the reply required, we humbly and deferentially submit, would be found in the following Resolution of the South Carolina Annual Conference, passed at the session of December last: See Minutes page 19.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to receive any offers that may be made on the subject of establishing a Female College in some central or suitable position in this State; and if they shall deem it necessary to act in the recess of the Conference, they are hereby clothed with power to do so as Commissioners of the So. Ca. Conference."

Under this Resolution the following gentlemen were appointed to act as said Committee, viz: Rev. Wm. M. Wightman, D. D. Rev. H. H. Durant, Rev. Charles Betts, Rev. Watco,

A. Gamewell, and Rev. Hugh A. C. Walker. These are good men and true, faithful servants of the Church; most of whom have grown grey as laborers in the harvest fields of Methodism. These men are the trusted and beloved co-laborers of the clerical body with which they stand connected. These men are not likely to act rashly, or foolishly; or unjustly, when charged with official functions for the Church, and having the great interests involved and the fear of God before their eyes.

They were clothed with plenary power to act for the Conference, and they have acted. The Committee were not instructed to select a "central and suitable place." Now we presume the Editor of the *Temperance Advocate* speaks by some Clerical authority. Now we should be pleased if that Reverend personage would propound to himself the following interrogatories, and answer them to his own conscience, before he utterly nullifies the action of a Conference, for such is, no more nor less, the action of the Committee, viz:

1st. Am I capable in the absence of all the facts, circumstances and reasons, governing the committee, of acting more wisely; judging more correctly, and deciding more judiciously, in so grave a matter, than the Committee have done?

2nd. Am I prepared to charge that Committee with either a want of intelligence, or a want of good faith?

3rd. Can I serve the cause of Christ; promote harmony, or aid in ultimately sustaining a cherished Institution, by conjuring up storms of opposition, and putting different sections of the country and the church in a bitter and beligerent attitude toward each other?

4th. Is not Spartanburg a safe latitude for the residence of young ladies from all portions of the South, having reference to health?

5th. Would Camden be as safe for up-country students, at all seasons as Spartanburg?

6th. Is it wise to pronounce judgment and condemn in advance before you have heard the case?

7th. Is it wise to become wise above what is written?

Who is he that makes the request, Brother of the Quill; let us see him. He is, we doubt not, "a marvelous proper man!"

We answer the *Spartan* in the order in which the questions are put—premising, however, that we do not speak "by some Clerical authority" or "Reverend personage." We speak for ourselves, and we speak what we believe to be the true sentiment of a good many "Reverend personages," who will speak for themselves at the proper time and place.

With the Committee above named we have no quarrel to make; we presume they acted for the best in the absence "of all the facts, circumstances and reasons," which should have been presented before deciding "in so grave a matter." That Camden was made a tool of to spur up Spartanburg can hardly be doubted—whether such was the intention or not, such at least was the case.

To the first interrogatory we answer, that the Committee did not have "all the facts, circumstances and reasons" necessary, before their election of Spartanburg as a "central and suitable location in the State." The Conference will have all those facts before them, and will be prepared to "act more wisely, judge more correctly, and decide more judiciously, in so grave a matter, than the Committee have done."

To the second we answer: The Committee have not been charged "with either a want of intelligence, or a want of good faith." It is not generous to affirm that such was the case, nor by asking the question to imply as much. We make no such charge.

To the third we reply, that it is unjust, ungenerous and unkind, to intimate that we are trying to "conjure up storms of opposition, and putting different sections of the country and the church in a bitter and beligerent attitude toward each other." We are trying to do no such thing. We have the right to appeal to a higher tribunal than either that of the Committee or the *Spartan*, and we intend to do it.

To the fourth we answer, yes; and are not disposed to rob Spartanburg of that which justly belongs to her, nor do we wish to try to make it sickly.

To the fifth, we answer emphatically, that the location intended for the College in the "beautiful village" of Kirkwood, would be "as safe for up-country students at all seasons as Spartanburg," or any other "burg."

To the sixth, we answer no, men, no. He is unwise who would, unjust who could.

To the seventh, we answer in the negative. To crown the whole, we answer our *Spartan* friends that upwards of several names of "marvellous proper" men, even not a few "Reverend personages," occupying considerable positions as "good men and true: faithful servants of the church," will be given at the proper time and at the proper place.

The above answers we intend for the *Spartan*—editorial, *Spooks* and all. Gentlemen, have you anything further?

Opinions of the Press.

We copy below the opinions of the Press of different sections in the State, in order to show that we are not alone in our opposition to the location of the Female College at Spartanburg. The article from the *Laurensville Herald* embodies our views on the subject, and we invite the attention of our readers to the same:

We are not at all surprised to find that the action of the committee who located this College at Spartanburg is most strenuously objected to, particularly by the people of the low country. We have never felt inclined to oppose the interests of our neighboring villages, but we have earnestly called upon our citizens to unite and join in a just competition with any or all of them, wherever and whenever such competition was invited, and the prize to be obtained gave promise of important general good to them. Nor will we now array ourselves in opposition to our neighbors, but feel constrained to give our views of the resolution adopted by the Conference, for the guidance of the committee, and our opinion of what the Conference expected of the committee. The resolution read thus:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to receive any offers that may be made on the subject of establishing a Female College in some central or suitable position in this State; and if they shall deem it necessary to act in the recess of the Conference, they are hereby clothed with power to do so as Commissioners of the So. Ca. Conference."

was not given them, unless "they (the Committee) shall deem it necessary to act in the recess of the Conference." Now, since the location is, evidently, objectionable to a large number of the laity, and also the members of the Conference, the question arises, what was the necessity for locating the College at that particular time? Could the work be commenced before the Conference met? If the committee had the power to locate the College without regard to any future action of the Conference in the matter, with the same propriety, under the same resolution, they could have adopted plans for the building, and contracted for its erection. We think a decent respect for the body who appointed them should have induced the committee to have submitted such an important matter to Conference for sanction, particularly where there was no actual necessity for its being located at that particular time; and unless the committee can fully satisfy the Conference that it was necessary for them to act at the time, it cannot be denied they acted beyond the power vested in them by Conference.

That Spartanburg will not yield the great prize which she confidently supposed herself to be in possession of, without a struggle, we cannot expect—her duty to herself requires it—but should she lose it, she has only herself and the committee to blame for the delusive position in which she is now placed. We have heard (whether true or not we will not say) that the committee would have deferred final action in the matter but for the eloquence and wisdom of some persons interested, who so construed the resolution as to make it seem to the committee that they were bound to locate it on that day. If such was the case, we again say, that Spartanburg must blame the committee for holding out the golden apple, and the committee must blame Spartanburg for being too eager to grasp it.

But the objections against its location at Spartanburg are too great to allow Conference to pass them by unnoticed. The College will involve an outlay of a large amount of money before it can be put in operation, and if, from any cause, it should encounter the prejudice of any great number of its expected supporters, it must be a failure, and the money invested cannot then be made available elsewhere; consequently, it is not chimerical to suppose it will be a drain on the finances of the Conference.

Its location, therefore, should have been maturely considered on and discussed by those under whose control and patronage it is to be instituted and perpetuated, and not risked in the hands of five men, who, however upright, faithful and conscientious they might be, are like all the rest of mankind, liable to be deceived by influences thrown around them by the crafty and sinister mind.

It is urged that its location so near the Male College is dangerous. We have always been of that opinion. Nothing can be a surer introduction for the whole male College than the fact that one student has a sister in the Female College. It is useless to think of preventing communication between the two institutions. No regulations or restrictions short of prison-like confinement on both sides will avert it six months; and the old adage, "the greater the opposition the more sure the alliance," is too often verified to be sneered at. We believe it would become perfect match-making and eloping institutions—and in nine cases out of ten, ruinous to the happiness of the young persons themselves, and destroying the peace of whole families. We have other quite as important objections to urge, but find we have already detained our readers too long, and will therefore close for the present.—*Laurensville Herald*.

It appears, from a notice in the *Temperance Advocate* that a dissatisfaction exists as to the location of the female College at Spartanburg. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of establishing this Institution in the same village as Wofford College, and the writer predicts, from their proximity, if so established, the early fall of one or both; and gives notice, by request of parties interested that there will be a strong opposition at the next sitting of Conference, which convenes at Newberry.

The reasoning is good, and the propriety of a change of location must present itself to every member composing the Conference, who will allow himself a moment of disinterested reflection.—*Lexington Telegraph*.

The Camden Journal is authorized and requested to state that the action of the Committee in locating the female College at Spartanburg will be resisted at the next Conference at Newberry."

The Journal states that the main ground for the opposition is, that it is located too near the Male College, and that the committee have not selected a central and suitable place." It seems the opposition is pretty general, and that a large influence will be exerted against the location in the Conference.—*Anderson Gazette*.

Our friends of Spartanburg have reckoned, without their host, in calculating on the location of the College at that place as a "fixed fact." We see from the last number of the Camden Journal, that the action of the Committee will be resisted at the ensuing meeting of the annual Conference at Newberry. One of the grounds of objection urged is, that the location of it so very near Wofford College will be almost certainly ruinous to one or both.

In case the decision is reversed, where will friend Trimmer send his "gal baby" to get her education? He may have to "board her out" either at Camden or Union yet, in order that she may enjoy the advantages of the New Female College that was to be at Spartanburg. This particular circumstance seems to be the only serious difficulty in the way, just at this time, and that might be obviated without the intervention of a Southern Congress.—*Yorkville Remedy*.

For the Camden Journal.

Prediction has now become Fact.

The results predicted some years ago when the construction of a Plank Road to Concord was advocated, have been attained. An expenditure of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars would then have accomplished the work—fully one half of which would have been subscribed elsewhere;—but the opportunity was omitted and the failure has dampened the energies of the friends of the measure. An opportunity (and perhaps a last opportunity, certainly the last but one.) is now presented of doing something to arrest the ruin impending over the commerce of Camden. Does any one doubt that ruin is impending? Let him go forth among the wise and experienced and ask the question. There is not one who will hesitate to assure him that the hand-writing is on the wall. Let the doubter then ask of the

young and enterprising business men, as to their probable course for the future, and he will be answered that they all have seriously considered the question of emigration, and must seek another home unless arrested by a change in the resources of Camden.

Then it is time to consider whether we will throw away the opportunity again presented of arresting the ruin and re-establishing the commercial importance of Camden. The Lancaster Rail Road presents this opportunity. The Books of subscription are now open and will remain so for a short period, and only a short period. The subscriptions of our citizens have heretofore been conditional upon the extension of the Road to Concord, N. C., with some other conditions considered favorable to Camden. If the road is extended to Concord, we are at once on the highway of Nations, connecting with important Rail Road enterprises in North Carolina, which penetrate nearly every section of that State, and bring us into communication with the rich valleys of N. Eastern Tennessee, and in all probability open a Rival equal in importance to the great Rabun Gap Road.— With very little expenditure in addition to the cost of the projected road to Concord, a connection might be made with Charleston, materially diminishing the distance, and making the nearest possible Rail Road connection with the upper portion of East Tennessee. In connection with this communication, an extract is published from the letter of a practical, experienced, and well informed Engineer now in North Carolina, showing the importance of some of the views here presented. Let every man consider how much he will lose by the gradual decay of Camden—how much he will sacrifice, socially and otherwise, to abandon the home of his choice, for another and strange land. Let him consider the claims of his family and children. Let the working men, the mechanics, the merchants, the lawyers, the clerks, the Railroad employes, consider what their condition will be when the anti-climax of ruin shall have been reached.

How long will Camden retain her Railroad connection with Charleston, if new combinations of trade are not effected? It would be just as probable that a bank would pay a premium to those who borrowed their money, as that a Railroad would be continued for the public accommodation after it had become a burden to the proprietors. The Camden Branch is worthless now as an investment, but it will very soon reach the point when it will be a dead loss from here to Manchester. How then will merchants get their goods to and from market, and PLANTERS their produce? By the River and Canal? Gentlemen, an examination of the files of your Charleston papers will show you that the Canal company will apply to the Legislature at its next session for permission to abrogate their charter and close the canal.

But it has been suggested that a plank road will be built to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, which will obviate the necessity of a resort to the three or four weeks voyage to Charleston, via Bull's Bay. A plank road in another direction, when Camden was better able to build it, would have saved the Railroad, but the people fancied themselves too poor then. It is apprehended that the Planters alone will have to build the Manchester Plank Road, if ever it will be built. Yes, and the Planters alone will have to build up and sustain the churches and schools, court houses, jails and poor-houses, support the paupers, (who will not be diminished in number,) and pay for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors. If time permitted, it might be shown that the Planters have nearly as much interest in this question as any other class. But I have already trespassed too long on the patience of the reader. A NATIVE.

Extract of a letter dated Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 9th, 1853.

The citizens of Camden ought to take great interest in the construction of the Rail Road to Lancaster, C. H. Could the progress of events have been foreseen at the time of constructing the Camden Branch, a route for that road might perhaps have been chosen that would have been better for Camden. It is now too late, however, to mourn over what has been done, but perhaps not to try to remedy the mistake. It is very evident that if something is not done, and that quickly, the commercial prosperity of Camden must go down. It will no doubt continue to be resorted to by the Planters of the neighborhood as a summer retreat, but the trade which formerly centred in Camden is cut off by the greater facilities offered by surrounding Railroads; and the only thing that can be done for Camden, is to increase the facilities of approach by constructing good roads, &c. Had you constructed a plank road through Lancaster when it was talked of, perhaps it would have been of more service to the place than a Railroad; but it is too late to talk of a plank road when a Railroad has been started.

If Camden has a road constructed through Lancaster to Concord in this State, it will give you a shorter route from here to Branchville than by Charlotte by from 25 to 30 miles; and as you would build a better and straighter route, it would most likely take the trade. This State is now carrying a line of survey across the mountains, and if a practicable route is found, there is no doubt that the State will construct a road. If this road is built, Concord being in the direct line between here and Camden, the Camden and Concord line would stand a fair chance of the western business of the North Carolina Rail Road.

Correspondence of the Camden Journal.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." The spirit exhibited by our present authorities in the late Costa outrage, seems greatly to surprise and enrage the crowned heads of Europe. It is truly high time that we learned then the lesson of our independence, if we pretend to be a free people. Every nation of Europe has signed treaties, granting our citizens the privilege of travelling over their dominions without molestation. But many of them act as if with us was binding no farther than dictated by interest. Justice has a meaning unknown to these old feudal tyrannies, farther than explained at the cannon's mouth. The spark of democratic equality, lighted by our institutions, has already struck off the head of one feudal Tyrant, and made the seats of many others sit uneasy. It is the policy then, of the absolute Rulers of the Kingdoms of Europe, to exclude us from that contact with their subjects, which might teach them that man was created for higher, nobler purposes, than to live the mere tools of Kings. They are jealous and watchful—wise Le Republicque would be the death knell of Le Roi. How is this contact to be prevented?—not by open edicts; this would savor too much of Japanese barbarism—but