

General News.

The Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States.

To the People of the South: Thursday, the 1st day of December, has been fixed for the meeting of this Association, at Columbia, South Carolina.

"The Executive Council of the Association have made arrangements with gentlemen of high distinction in the various departments of Agricultural science and practice to address the Association during its assemblage.

"Addresses have been promised by, and may be expected from, the following gentlemen: South Carolina.—John Bachman, D. D., LL. D., Hon. J. B. O'Neal, Hon. W. H. Gist, Prof. F. S. Holmes, Hon. R. F. W. Allston, H. W. Ravenel, esq., Prof. R. T. Brumby, Mississippi.—Dr. A. H. Swasey, Thos. Afleck, esq.

Georgia.—Dr. W. C. Daniel, J. Van Buren, esq., R. J. Hardwick, Esq. Alabama.—Col. I. Croom, Absalom Jackson, esq., Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, Col. Wm. DeForest Holly.

District of Columbia.—J. D. DeBow, esq. "In addition to the gentlemen above named several have partially promised to address the meeting or send an essay. There are also some gentlemen that have been addressed yet to hear from."

The meeting will continue for a session of several days, and due arrangements will be made for the accommodation of a large audience. On behalf of the Executive Council of the Association. A. G. SUMMER.

From the Charleston Standard. Sumter Agricultural Fair.

We copy from the 'Black River Watchman' the following account of the Agricultural Fair at Sumterville, on the 9th inst. The business of this meeting seems to have been transacted with great regularity and order, and from the reports of committees we learn the following facts:

To J. C. Blackwell was awarded the highest prize for the best two year old Colt. To Col. Wm. Harris, the highest prize for the best year old Colt. To Dr. J. E. Dennis for the best Suckling. And to J. J. Chandler for the best two year old Mule.

To Henry Spann was awarded the premium for the best Calf. To E. D. Pringle for the best year old Heifer.

To J. B. White, for the best pair of Lambs. To J. M. Pitts for the best Ram, two years old. To J. M. Pitts, for the best Ewe, one year old.

To J. S. McFadden for the best year old Boar. And to J. B. White for the best Sow. The Committee on Poultry report as follows: 1st Half breed Shanghais, improved.—L. B. Cain.

2d. One pair Half breed Shanghais, improved.—S. D. Blanding. 3d. One pair Bantams.—Dr. J. E. Dennis. 4th. One pair Dawkins, J. B. Moore. 5th. One pair Poland.—Dr. M. S. Moore. 6th. One pair Game.—J. D. Jones. 7th. One pair Turkeys.—R. B. Cain. 8th. One pair English Ducks.—R. B. Cain. 9th. One pair Muscovy Ducks.—J. F. Bradford.

And recommended the half breed Shanghais as the best improved stock. To Dr. J. M. Pitts was awarded the premium for the best specimen of Domestic Cloth, and the best specimen of Wheat.

To Rev. G. L. Gregg, for the best Quilt. To Mr. W. S. Hudson for the most improved Cotton Plow.

To Hon. R. S. Chandler, for the largest quantity of Cotton per acre, and in reference to this award the Committee make the following statement: Product of Gen. Chandler's two acres as follows: One acre yielded 2123 lbs.—423 And the other 2423 lbs.—723 Production of Capt. Harris' acre 1700

Kind and quantity of manure used by Gen. Chandler to the acre yielding 2123, 18 wagon loads of stable manure and 42 bushels of cotton seed. To the other acre, 18 wagon loads of stable manure and 200 lbs. Guano.

Kind and quantity of manure used by Capt. Harris, 100 lbs. Guano. With due deference to Capt. Harris, the Committee recommend that the premium for the largest yield of Cotton be awarded to Gen. Chandler.

COMMITTEE ON YIELD OF GRAIN.

The Committee appointed on the yield of Grain per acre, award to Capt. Wm. Harris the greatest yield of Corn on old pine land, yielding 39 bushels per acre. To Capt. Wm. G. Coper, the greatest yield of Rice on 24 low lands, the yield being forty-four and a half bushels to the acre. To A. G. Witherpoon on swamp land reclaimed by ditching, forty-six bushels of Corn per acre. To J. F. Bradford on pine land, Rice, thirty-three bushels and six quarts.

The Committee on specimens of Seed report: That they award to W. D. Richardson a premium for the best specimen of Yellow Corn. To J. B. White a premium for the best specimen of White Corn. To Dr. J. M. Pitts a premium for the best specimen of Rye. To J. F. Bradford a premium for the best specimen of Rice. To Dr. J. M. Pitts a premium for the best specimen of Wheat. To Wm. E. Mills a premium for the best specimen of Vegetable. To Wm. Nettles a premium for the best Fruit.

Among the published proceedings is the following letter in reference to the culture of Hay, which, in our present condition of dependence upon the Northern States, it may be of service to publish again:

GENTLEMEN:—At your request, I hand you the following statement. In the year 1848 I cleared 1 1/2 acres wet, springy, branch land, and planted it in rice. The next year, 1849, I concluded to make a meadow of it, or in other words, to appropriate it to the growing of grass. That year, '49, I cut down all the large timber, and dug up all the small trees and shrubbery. I procured a grass scythe, and about the 20th of May, I cut over the patch and got very little good hay, the patch having grown up in briars and other shrubbery. I cut again about the 1st of July, and got, as well as I remember, about four wagon loads (the wagon would hold from 7 to 800 lbs.) of hay. About the 1st of September I cut again and got about four loads more. In the year 1850, '51 and '52, I cut three times, and got each year (I think from 8 to 10,000 lbs. of hay. I remember that in the year 1851, I made 13 wagon loads of good hay. I was informed by a friend from North Carolina, that I would impoverish the land if I continued to cut the grass three times in a year. The present year I cut the small patch (for it is in two patches) three times and the large patch twice.

The small patch I cut the first time about the 20th of May, the second time about the 1st of July, and the third time about 1st of September. The large patch I cut about the 20th of May, and again about the 1st of September, notwithstanding I lost by the patch being inundated, the first days cutting, I think I made as much good Hay the present year as I made any year previous. I hauled both in an ox cart and wagon, and therefore I cannot say how many wagon loads I made. The grass which has taken possession of the patch is said to resemble the Herds Grass. My stock is very fond of the Hay. I never let any stock graze on the land either in summer or winter. I have never hoed, plowed, or manured the land since I have been raising grass on it, and I cannot perceive that the land is failing in the least. I am of opinion that there are thousands of acres of land in our district, and when appropriated to the growing of grass is the most valuable land that we own. I have sold in Sumterville this season seven square bales, 1736 lbs. (which is about one-half of the third cutting of the small patch and one-half the second cutting of the large patch) at one dollar per cwt. Very respectfully, M. M. ELLIS.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.—Isaiah Shelly, the slave of Mr. Edward Padelford, of this City, concerning whom and his complaint before the Court of Quarter Sessions; much has been said of late in the public journals, returned with his master in the Keystone State on Friday last.

The case is simply this: Mr. Padelford purchased Shelly some time since, at his own earnest entreaty, to prevent his being taken out of the State by his quondam master, who was about removing from Georgia. Soon after his change of masters, the negro fell sick, when Mr. Padelford took him to Philadelphia with him for his health. It was then the slave left him of his own free will, and his master saw nothing of him for some days. In the meantime, instigated, doubtless, by evil counsel, he brought a suit against Mr. Padelford, before the Court of Quarter Sessions of that City, for restraining him of his liberty. A habeas corpus was issued to which Mr. Padelford made answer, by stating the above facts, and also declaring that, as Shelly had left him of his own accord, he had nothing to do with him, and would have nothing to do with him, if he returned.—The answer was, of course, considered sufficient, and the case was dismissed. Mr. Padelford subsequently took pity on Shelly's destitute condition, and yielded to his entreaties to return, which he did, with much improved health, and we hope, with an improved sense of duty.—Savannah Courier.

New York and the South.

The National Intelligencer of Monday discusses with a good deal of solemnity the results of the New York Election, and attaches to it a degree of importance which, under present circumstances, we are not a little surprised at. The pith of the Intelligencer's deductions is contained in the following extract: "The identification of the Cabinet with the Barnburner or Fossil party of New York must work disastrously on the party in every Southern State, so soon as the case is fully understood there; for it is hardly possible for the South to abandon such men as Dickinson and his party, who, in the hour of trial, so nobly and so fearlessly stood up for the rights of the South, and hazarded everything in the course they pursued. The result of the election, however, cannot but be gratifying to the great body of Southern Democrats as well as Whigs; for it can be viewed there in no other light than as the triumph of the friends of the South against their enemies."

Now, in the first place, with all its seeming fairness of terms, the Intelligencer is very far from stating the case fairly. The Administration is not identified with the Barnburners, as such. It knows them only as a part of the Democratic party, who aided in electing the President, on the platform adopted by the nominating Convention, and who, in the recent struggle, repeated, in the plainest and most emphatic form, their adhesion to that platform. What right or what power has the Administration to refuse to acknowledge their support?

Again, why are Messrs. Dickinson and Co. entitled to the gratitude of the South? The whole claim rests upon their support of the "Compromise measures"—that settlement of the slavery question which was accepted as final by the Baltimore Convention, in language which constituted the formal agreement of the party in the Presidential election. In short, it was the "platform" itself. If Mr. Dickinson had any agency in making this agreement the ground of harmony in the party, and is therefore to be revered for it, is not the Administration equally to be respected for confirming and seeking to strengthen and preserve this bond of union? It has made the Baltimore agreement the test of good fellowship, and precisely because it has done so, it has run afoul of Mr. Dickinson and his friends. The latter have brought forward another test, and have thus disavowed and dishonored the one adopted by the whole party. What excuse could the Administration find for forsaking the latter and adopting the former?

But we do not see the bad consequences which the Intelligencer is benevolent enough to warn the Administration of. The loss of New York is the loss of a State eager and dictatorial in the assertion of its importance, and unstable in the maintenance of principle. The Democratic party was far too large for safety. It threatened to become a mere congregation of jarring factions. That it should be brought to its senses by a reasonable check, is anything but a misfortune. The loss of New York will teach it a lesson of prudence, union, and the strict maintenance of principle. At least it should do so. The influence of New York has thus far been injurious. Divided as the Democratic party were, into factions secretly at war, the whole influence of that State could not but be exerted to secure the advantages of patronage to one or other of these factions, because this patronage was the means of acquiring predominance at home. Their support of the Administration assumed a character of mere bargaining, and their policies were nothing but questions of office holding. The whole quarrel with the Administration was about the distribution of offices; and this was likely to be the history of the New York Democracy for the next four years, if Providence had not put it into the hearts of the leaders to quarrel outright, and so sent the whole medley of them to the hospital. The friends of the Administration have no cause to grieve over the result.

But the Intelligencer seems to suppose that the actual returns of the election will be startling news to the country, and work out serious changes. We believe, on the contrary that the whole force of it was expended beforehand. Who could have looked for a different result? If the Whigs preserved a tolerable union, it was inevitable that they should sweep the State. The mere question as to which of the Democratic factions could poll the most votes might be a matter of controversy among gamblers and of curiosity to the world, but as an element of politics, it is altogether insignificant. That the hostile factions have contrived to thresh each other soundly, and to place the Whigs in power, is the only aspect of the New York election having any general or permanent interest. And this result being, as we said, the natural and indeed necessary one, there is no reason to suppose it will have any different effect in future than it has had heretofore. Does the Intelligencer find in the result of the latest elections at the South, any support for its surmise that the dissensions in New York have weakened the Southern confidence in the Administration? It seems to us that Louisiana and Mississippi enforce a conclusion directly the reverse. The South was never more united in the support of any Administration.

GENERAL BANKRUPT.—Transfer of Officers and Troops.—The Norfolk Argus of the 11th instant furnishes the subjoined intelligence: "The veteran General Bankhead, with his family, left Fortress Monroe Wednesday evening for his command in Florida. Nearly every officer stationed at this fortification has been ordered to some other post, and their places supplied by other officers of the army. The steamship Pennsylvania, running as a regular packet between this port and Philadelphia, has been chartered by the United States Government, and was engaged yesterday at Old Point in receiving troops and munitions of war on board, to be transported to Tampa, Florida. She was to touch at Charleston for the purpose of taking several companies from Fort Moultrie for the same destination."

In 1634, two rich women desired to marry the Earl of Huntington, for the sake of the title. One of them offered to lay down £20,000 on the day of her marriage. The other offered £500 a year, during his life, and £6,000 in cash, he to go with her to the church, and marry her; immediately after the ceremony, they were to take leave at the church door, and never to see each other again.

The San Francisco Herald states that the Chinese are buying up American vessels, and employing American steamers for the war.—They will sail under the Chinese flag, and, this will, says that paper, enable them to visit Japan, and is disposed to think that such is the purpose of their owners. It is said they are desirous of reaching Jeddo about the time Commodore Perry's squadron has brought the islanders to terra.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, November 22, 1853. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

To Advertisers. The Report of the Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Poor for Kershaw District, with several other advertisements are crowded out this week. They shall appear in our next.

Southern Methodist Book Store. We invite the attention of our friends and readers to the advertisement in our paper to-day, from the Book Store of the Methodist E. Church South, in Charleston. Rev. JAS. MANONEY, an intelligent and agreeable gentleman, will be happy to wait upon all who favor him with a visit, and we are sure all orders in that line will meet with prompt and careful attention.

Nomination for Governor. Hon. D. WALLACE has been nominated in the Anderson Southern Rights Advocate for the office of Governor of South Carolina. Gen. WALLACE would make a good Chief Magistrate, and if the people, or their representatives, think so, and he is elected, we shall be pleased. There is time enough, however, for all that, and we doubt not but that the wire-pullers will have it all cut and dry at the proper time.

South Carolina R. R. Stock. The Charleston Standard of Saturday says one hundred and thirty shares of stock in the South Carolina Railroad were sold yesterday at \$125.00. In the present stringency of the money market, this exhibits a high confidence of the community in the management of the Road, and its energetic President.

Cotton Market in Charleston. For the last week the cotton market has been decidedly active, the sales being larger than previously announced, with an advance of fully 4 in prices. On Friday sales reached fully 2,200 bales ranging from 8 to 101.

South Carolina Press Association. We find the annexed Card from the President of this Association in the last Carolinian: The first anniversary meeting of this Association will be held at Columbia, on Wednesday, 7th December next.

Mr. Carroll's School. In Charleston, gave an exhibition at Hibernia Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at which a large number of his pupils appeared on the stage as single speakers, or in dialogues. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and it was next to an impossibility to get a seat. We were necessarily compelled either to stand all the while, or retire from the crowd—we chose the latter. Those we heard speak did very well, and Mr. CARROLL is entitled to great praise for his energy and ability as a teacher of the young.

The Florida Mania. For several weeks past the travel to Florida has been quite considerable. The steamers which leave Charleston every Friday and Saturday afternoons are generally pretty well crowded with passengers from the interior of this State, who are either on their way to look at lands or settle there. The travel is rapidly opening up between Charleston and Florida, and in time will be quite an important feature in the commercial interests of Charleston. We are glad to see this trade coming to Charleston, but are sorry to lose so many citizens of our own State. But so it is; progress is the order of the day, and we must keep along with the tide of enterprise; and Florida, so long behind her sister States, is destined to rival any of her competitors in political and commercial importance.

Col. Butler's Remains. We learn from the South-Carolinian that the remains of Col. P. M. BUTLER were disinterred last week and conveyed on the Greenville Railroad to DOZEMAN'S TURNOUT, near Judge BUTLER'S place, from which they were to be taken to the family burying ground for sepulture.

Hon. Jefferson Davis. The Washington correspondent of the Herald says fears are entertained that we may lose the services of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, as Secretary of War, after the assembling of Congress, on account of the incipient affair of honor which has been raised between him and the Hon. R. TOMBS, Senator elect from Georgia. It is, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger would say, "a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands," and, according to Southern usage, it can only be settled by an interchange of compliments at Bladensburg, or some other bloody locality.

Peterson's Magazine. The December number is on our table. It is one of the best of the many Magazines for the ladies in the country for its price, and the commencement of the year is a good time to subscribe.

"In 1854 'Peterson' will be greatly improved, as it is to have whiter paper, new type, and more reading matter. This is now the only original periodical of its class, and the stories of Mrs. Stephens, its editor, and author of 'Mary Devereux,' are alone worth the subscription price. It is the best guide for the fashion also, the plates being superb steel ones colored; in New York and Philadelphia it is the text book.—The leading embellishments are magnificent mezzotints. It is emphatically a magazine of pure morals; is national in character; and really the cheapest in the world, as the terms will show: viz 1 copy, \$2, 3 copies \$5, 8 copies \$10, with a premium worth from two to three dollars for every person sending 3 subscribers or more. Address the publisher, Ohas J. Peterson, 102, Chestnut-st. Philadelphia."

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.—The returns from a large portion of Mississippi, show a democratic majority of from 600 to 800 on the general ticket. JOHN McRAE, is the Governor elect.

In the Legislature, the democratic anti-Foot majority on joint ballot will be twenty-five, which defeats that gentleman's chances for the United States Senatorship.

A letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary of the American Legation at Canton, received by the Baltic, states that the Emperor of China had fled to Tartary, and that the rebels were within six days march of Peking. The fifth brother of the Emperor was left in charge of the Empire.

CUBA.—The British Minister, Mr. Crampton, it is stated, denies the truth of the statements relative to the scheme of Africanizing Cuba; but the Administration is fully convinced that England has made a secret treaty in which the plan is embraced, or what is the same thing, connives at the scheme.

A letter from Gerrit Smith says, that he is suffering from a rash of blood to the head, which he fears will unfit him for taking his seat in Congress.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from Europe. BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

The R. M. Steamship Arabia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 6th of November. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull, and prices were in favor of buyers, though there was no actual decline. Sales of the week 38,000 bales. Prices were regular, but the quotations are—Fair Orleans, 6 3/4; Middling, 5 7/8; Fair Upland, 6 3/4, Middling do., 5 3/4. Stock 207,000 bales. Rice firmer.

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—Sales of the week 4,000 bales. Stock 54,000. The market is quiet. Breadstuffs were lower.

Bucharest has been placed in a state of siege. The Turkish fleet had advanced into the Black Sea. Austria had renewed her mediation.—The rumors are pacific. The Eastern advices continue to be contradictory. The Circassians are stated to have again defeated the Russians, and captured several forts. The passage of the Danube by the Turks is confirmed. It is rumored that the Rumanians had defeated them near Kalifat Paskewitch had set out to take the command of the Rumanian army in the Principalities. The Austrian Envoy had pressed the Sultan to accept the note which the Czar had approved conditionally on its acceptance by the Sultan. The allied fleets were collecting in the sea of Marmora.

Fighting is going on briskly in Wallachia. 4000 Turks had defeated a like number of Russians between Kalifat and Lathia. There has also been a bloody fight near Giergeas.

There has been a great inundation in the South of Ireland. Naples is alarmed for fear of a French invasion. Owen, the American Charge d'Affaires, has arrived at Naples. A naturalized American named Pauer had been confined at Ancona by the Austrian authorities for expressing liberal sentiments. He had been released on the interference of the consul. He was still kept under surveillance for refusal to sign a declaration not to visit Italy again.

The ship Victoria from Glasgow on her trip to New York took fire in the river and burnt to the water's edge.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Further returns of the recent election give the Democrats a majority of thirty on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The Congressional delegation consists of three Democrats and one Whig.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The sales of cotton to day at New York were 5000 bales, at firm rates.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—6000 bales of Cotton sold to-day at steady prices. Flour, 3,000 bbls, sold at \$6 58.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The Massachusetts Whig majority—Senate, 1; House 65. The coalition is utterly routed. In New York the Hards have ten thousand majority over the Softs.

The reported election of a U. S. Senator in Vermont incorrect.

Sales at New York to day of 1,250 bales Cotton at a decline of half cent.

NILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Georgia Senate has voted to postpone the election of U. S. Senator for the remainder of the session. Five democrats voted to postpone. Great excitement in consequence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The Cotton market is active, the sales to-day being 7000, yesterday 9000 bales, at an advance of a quarter on better qualities; good Middling 9 1/2 a 10. Molasses has declined; prime 19. Flour has declined 37 cts.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—There were no sales of Cotton after the Arabia's advices.—Pork is unsettled, and there is a panic in the market; Mess has declined to 13 a 13 1/2.—Rio Coffee is active, the sales amounting to 7000 bags, mostly at 10 1/2 a 11.

THE COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—We understand the Board of Visitors were in attendance on Tuesday, to examine the members of the graduating class, and that the result was highly satisfactory to the Board and creditable to the Institution. Rev. J. B. Adger chairman of the committee, will make a full report to the Board of Trustees. The class this year is small in consequence of the secession of such a large number of students last year.

Since writing the above, we learn that the examination was concluded on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p. m.

The following members of the Board of Visitors, who were appointed to attend the examination, were present, viz: Hon. J. H. Adams, Hon. B. F. Perry, Hon. Mitchell King, Rev. J. B. Adger, Rev. P. J. Shand, Rev. J. P. Boyce, D. F. Jamison, R. J. Gage.

At a meeting of the Faculty held on yesterday, the following honors and appointments were assigned, viz: John Izard Middleton, jr.—Salutatory addresses. C. E. Leverett—Valedictory addresses. Appointments.—I. F. W. Pape. 2. Lucius Cuthbert. South Carolinian.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—Its Barbarities.—The advices from China give shocking accounts of the barbarities which are committed at the sacking of towns and on the field of battle. It is stated that in one engagement one thousand were killed besides a large number who were drowned by being pursued into a river; in another, seven thousand were killed; in another, seven hundred were burnt to death and killed, only ninety prisoners having been brought in by the victors; but they had the heads of one hundred and fifty others. Numerous engagements are mentioned where thousands perished. The Emperor appears to set the example of barbarous cruelty. When one of his officers is defeated he takes his head off. Every general is therefore fighting for his own head.

UNITED STATES TERRITORY.—The area of the United States and Territories is 2,981,153 square miles. That of all the States of Europe is 3,684,832 square miles. Mr. DeBow remarks upon this subject as follows: "The territorial extent of the republic is, therefore, nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark together; one and one-half times as large as the Russian empire in Europe; one sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty nine or sixty empires, States, and republics of France; of equal extent with the Roman empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles."

SOMETHING NEW.—A novel view of the Eastern question is presented in the London News of the 21st ultimo, by Mr. Urquart, the same whose writings upon the political condition of Turkey were read here with so much interest some years ago, and whose opinions are entitled to much weight. He asserts that Russia has neither the purpose nor the power to make war upon Turkey; that she has deceived Europe in this belief; and that her real object in the occupation of the principalities is to revolutionize Turkey, and all the European governments, where the material for convulsions is abundantly furnished. So he may well say to England and France, "beware of the spring of 1854!"

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The Union continues its firm tone in regard to Cuba. Unless England positively renounces all intention of meddling with the municipal regulations of the Island, there is trouble ahead. In no case will Gen. Pierce submit to Great Britain assuming the functions of guarda costa on our shores. If England and France would prevent the annexation of Cuba to the United States, they must let the Island alone."

THE U. S. ARMY.—General Scott has issued a General Order assigning the command of the Departments as newly organized. Gen. Wood takes the Eastern Department; Gen. Twiggs the Western; Gen. P. E. Smith the Texas; Gen. Garland the New Mexican; and Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, the Pacific Department.