HERN SENTIMENT. expectation whatever that justice will ever be done to the South, or that she will be permitted to remain in the Union, except apon the condition that in the end she will give up her rights upon the subject of slavery. The spirit of hostility to our institutions is as rife at the North as it has ever been It is true numerous professions regard for our rights have followed the late series of Congressional measures, as they have done in all other compromises submitted to by the South, in which we have lost a large measure of our just rights. The object, and indeed the effect of these professions, is to quiet the South, and to lull her into a fatal security. And the North with an eye attentive to the manifestations of public sentiment in the South, as soon as it discovers the South will bear another dose, get up another difficulty upon the slavery question, and another compromise or adjustment is made, in which, through Northern fanaticism and Southern treachery we are again cheated out another large portion of our rights. This game has been so successful, that now while our vast territorial domain is open to Northern men, we are in effect excluded from every foot of it.

The policy of the North now is (a late number of the New York Tribune indicates it) to wait awhile, to keep their hand on the pulse of the patient-if we may so speak-and administer more physic until they are satisfied the Southern patient will bear it. Besides the expenditures and disbursements of the General Government are of immense importance to the business community at the North. The manufacturers of the North are also clamorous for more bounties in the shape of high duties to be levied upon the returns of the industrial exports of the South. Hence, as we have already remarked, the Tribune, the most open and can did of the anti-slavery papers of the North, indicates as the true policy for the North, to cease the agitation of the slavery question, at least until another division of spoils, in the shape of Congressional appropriation bills, shall be made. The policy is, to let the victim have rest until the contents of the treasury be squandered. One thing at a time, is the game,-After this division, the war of aggression and agitation can and will be resumed, and continued so long as he will bear it, only to be sus pended at those annual periods at which the tribute exacted from the South, by high and unjust taxation, is to be divided out among those who live in that favored region whose hypocritical boast is, that "their skirts are free m the sin of slavery."

The Tribune gives us distinctly to underortions of California, New Mexico or Utah ill ever be open to the people of the slave tates. In this sentiment the Tribune express. the universal sentiment of the whole North of all parties. And we have to make up our to submit to this degrading inequality, nd in the end to give up our property, or like en determined, at once and without further elay, to assert and maintain those rights and at independence which are so justly ours.

But the Tribune not only hat is the policy of the Nortk, but distinctly ntimates that the Government will make the fort to coerce the obedience to its measures. we deulted before, such articles from the g papers of the North, distinctly exhibit that they regard the condition and destiny of the South!

For ourselves we have no hope for a better state of things at the North. We have never known the spirit of aggression and fanaticism to be satisfied and appeased by concession and submission. That good faith and brotherly love at the North of which we now hear so much, exists only in the throats of the demawith however much reluctance, we shall as soon be driven to the conclusion that not being able rve our equality in the Union, it is the mn and imperitive duty of the South to seek and maintain her indepence out of it .-- Mont. Ad.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING COM-PETITION.

The New York Herald, which has done the South much good service in a variety of ways, thus speaks of our capacities in manufactures: The down east newspapers, particularly the Boston daily Advertiser, are much engaged on the subject of Southern cotton mills and manufactures. The object appears to be, in some cases, to show that the south cannot competete with the north in this business, notwith standing some important advantages which the former possesses over the latter. They acknowledge that cotton cost the manufacturer of the south one cent per pound less than the manufacturer of New England has to pay for it. Taking even this statement to be correct, Massachusetts Company, at Lowell, consume six million eight hundred thousand pounds per namm. One cent per pound saved, on that quantity, would amount 18 sixty-eight thousand dollars; and as these mills contain 45,700 spindles, the annual saving to a mill of 11,000 would be about \$17,000, no mean item to deduct from the bill of cost for one year. The capital stock of the above company is set down at \$1,800,000; and the above assumed difference is equal to about three and three quarters per centum per annum on that enormous capital. But one cent per pound is not the real difference. The entire addition to cotton, in transitu from the cotton field to Lowell, will average two cents per pound; and its cost at Lowell will average two cents per pound; and its cost at Lowell is one and a half cents higher at the southern shipping port. This difference will amount to \$102,000 on the quantity consumed per annum by the above mills, or about five and a half per centum on the entire capital. This is the real advantage which the

at D the second place, the cost of water power at be all, for 45,000 spindles, is \$228,600, at 55 per sindle, the present rate. The interest on this is \$13,716 per aunum. Besides these items, to emills, according to their official published statistic consumed fuel, which contexted water \$17,000 per \$1

southern manufacturer possesses in the cost of

cotton; and which for a mill of 11,000 spindles,

would be about \$25,000 per annum.

annum. Put all these items together, and we have the aggregate of \$132,000 difference in cost of cotton, interest on the cost of water power, and the cost of fuel—or seven and third per centum on the entire capital of \$1,800,000. Let us now turn to the other side.

Manufacturing sites are abundant at the south, in the midst of, and at short distances from the cotton fields. At all of them are large quantities of fuel, at extremely low prices, and many of them are directly at and in close proximity to immense deposits of the best mineral coal can be had at the mills, at the low cost of 60 cents per ton, and at other places the best of wood can be procured at rates equally low. Allowing then, 20 tons of coal per dy-a very large allowance - to drive the 45,000 spindles in the mills alluded to, and for other purposes, and we have 6,000 tons per annum, the cost of which, at 60 cents per ton, is \$600, the interest on which sum would be \$3,600. Engineers, fire-men and oil, would cost to dollars per day, or three thousand dollars per annum. These several items of cost of steam power, warming the mill, and the like, make up the gross a mount of \$10,850 per annum, o drive the 45, 000 spindles. Deduct this amount from \$132. 000, the aggregate of the cost olwater power er, fuel, and difference in the cost of colton, and you will have the aggregate of the cost water power, fuel, and difference in the ost of cotton, and you leave \$120,850 per unnum, as the actual advantage which the mils of the Massachusetts Company would posses, if sit-uated near the southern cotton field empared with their present location. No one an of course doubt, all other things being equal that gives to the South a tremendous advatage over the North. The down east writers lowever, undertake to point out the disadvantages to offsett this, and more too. The first of number is a supposed deficiency of capital.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce truly interprets the present calm aspect of affairs, in the following extract. All who dare to think for themselves will agree with him that it is not peace, but a hollow truce, the insincerity of which is further proved by the attempt of the so called Northern "Unionists," and "friends of the Constitution," to take advantage of the interval to fasten another scheme of plunder upon the South, as abhorrent to the principles of the Constitu-tion, as their late robbery of the common Territories:

"The calmness now prevailing in the country was the other day noticed by Mr. Clay as favorable to the consideration of the tariff subject. Mr. Clay did not assert that the calm was real and would continue, but he expressed a

hope that it may.
"A truce has been confirmed between the administration and the Seward Whigs; and Mr. Seward is often seen at the White House. The Seward men keep their offices in New England and New York, and are quietly making their arrangements to control the Whigs in New York and in the country generally. The

tion show a good deal of vitality, but most of their strength, such as it is, comes from the Seward faction. "I do not know whether in putting Scott for-

ward as a candidate they are sincere or not. Perhaps he is only put up as a decoy. The same is to be the same for the Presidency as or the governorship of New York.

"The Sewardmen will nominate a man upon Seward anti-national principles, and the regular Whigs will pretend to secede, only for the purpose of falling in with the better grace. They will be in time for a first rate thrashing. The Hunt game will never succeed again.

"The determination of the Whigs, in the North, to adhere to their old party organization, is now manifest, and it means nothing more nor less than an identification of Whiggism with Abolitionism. Mr. Clay did well, therefore, to qualify with an if, his remarks upon the continuance of the present calm."

TRICKERY AND THE TARIFF.

A few weeks since the cotton lords at Fall River, Massachusetts, combined together to turn the screw a little tighter, by reducing the wages of the operatives. Many of the workmen and women opposed this reduction of their wages and refused to work. By the last accounts we preceive that capital has conquered labor, and that those who turned out have been compelled to resume their work at the reduced prices, and he owners are chuckling that "their factories are in operation again."

This is one of the mean devices resorted to, to swindle the workingman. The manufacturers rase a concerted cry about low duties, and foreign competition, blame the Government for not protecting them, and then suddenly stop, browing their operatives out of employment. Chese poor people never receive more than e nough to keep soul and body together; they work virtually for board and lodging; they seldem or never accumulate; they are, in fact, in a state of quasi-slavery, and, when out of employment, of bsolute suffering. When the manufacturer assreduced them to the starving point, he says: I sympathise with you, we will put our looms in operation again, but I cannot afford to pay

the former wages, the rate must be reduced. What can the operatives say! They have no roof over their heads but the cottages attached o the mill, where they have no right to remain ongo: they have no money to remove elsewher; there are no public lands to settle upon rent-free; they can get no employment at anoth. er mill without credentials from their present employer; they see their wives dejected; their children suffering for bread, and are forced to accept the reduced wages proposed to them. And then the mill drives on again-nerrily sing the spindles-fast flies the snowy lintbale after bale of "Lowels" is shipped awaythe manufacturer grows rich and richer every day upon the tears and wretchedness wearing labor of his whitefellow citizen, a free man like honelt, cast as fine a mould, with a noble heart, but crused with poverty and thus com

An ingenious contrivance called a "amoke

THE JOURNAL

CAMDEN. S. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1851.

Our Terms for 1851. As we have just entered upon the duties of another year, we earnestly hope and confidently expect that our patrons will come up to our help in the right way. The Weekly Journal enlarged and improved will be published at Two Dollars CASH IN ADVANCE. We cannot afford to publish the paper at this low rate unless the terms are strictly complied with; if payment be delayed three months the price will be Two Dollars and Fifty cents; if not poid until six months have expired, Three Dollars will in every instance be required. The Semi-Weekly Journal will be published at Three Dollars and Fifty cents in advance, after three months from the time of subscribing shall have elapsed, Four Dollars will be required. We are obliged to make these discriminationsthe Gash to newspaper publishers is a very important consideration, and we prefer it in every case where it is possible. We don't intend to make personal applications to our subscribers for advance payments, these are our TERMS, and they have it at their option to do as they like best. Our accounts for Advertising and Job Work will be presented quarterly for payment.

We shall discontinue advertising by the year, but when an account amounts to more than 30 dollars, a discount of 50 per cent will be made on all amounts above that sum. All yearly contracts which have not yet expired, will be comple-

"And snows eternal crown their lofty heads." It is snowing here in the "sunny South," where the flowers are scarcely gone from the fragrant vales, it is snowing. It is not a frequent visitornd the streets are full of men as well as boys nowballing. It is strange what a magic effect it s-every one seems to feel its influence. It may dwery well for an hour or too, but for a month or vo, deliver us. How much more we like the gen spring,

Mere flowers, fragrant like the Angel's breath, Sill light and beauty o'er the joyous world.

Southern Schools.

We ca attention to the Schools advertised in our colume. They are Southern—and by that we mean, we no Northern Teachers—a School with a Nortyn Teacher is not a Southern School no matter are located. The able Teachers, the healthy ations, their cheapness, &c. we hope will secur them an ample patronage. We hope the Teache will admit no Northern book to be used by the pupils, such as the Child's Book of History, Pley's Tales, Mandeville's Series, Paley's works Wayland's &c. They are all poisonous springs m which Southern pupils should never drink.

We do not intend, atth secession, ir we consider it too near an exiom. But our curse, at least for a while, is marked out. In lyvember next is to meet the Southern Congress and South Carolina is pledged to wait her fin action until after the adjournment of that Congress. That time should be spent in preparation Athe event, be it what it may. Our Convention mas in the February following, either to repudiate to adopt the action of that Congress, and resolvene final action of the State. If immediate or ea, co-operation is sure, let us wait for it—but if it hope deferred," let not our hearts grow sick. Separate the point. When this interrogatory is answered State action is then our course. It is a quion in in the affirmative and a corresponding action to the minds of all, and a very grave one to what will be the result? And some, in the vians of hope. We verily believe if it were not that some their fancy have seen our seaboard lined winostile vessels, our towns depopulated—a merciry warfare waging-our fertile fields laid waste, ur houses burned, our families murdered, and the selves dangling from some forest tree. Admit the your furioso vision is contact, and to what does it reduce you? To this, that "I will be a slave because I am afraid to fight for freedom. 'Tis of no The Senior tried to pun upon our name last use to mince the words that is the correct phrase What if it were the case, should South Carolinians tamely yield? Is it half so probable as when the Persians ordered Greece to submit? They did not submit-but won their freedom, and a Marathon beside. Another class suppose (and we think much more correctly) that the action of the General Government would be to blockade our seaports and collect a revenue. This might be attempted, but would prove a failure. In the first place, they would have no right to do it. We would be a free and independent people, having resumed that sovereignty which we delegated, with a resuming reservation to the general government, and with as much justice might they blockade Havre as Charleston. But it would not be allowed by foreign powers, for various reasons. The commerce of S. Ca. with her rice and cotton is considerable. And England would not be disposed to do without it. She would send her trade ships to the port of Charleston, and pay her duties to the State authorities, and if any interference took place on the part of the blockading ships, it would then be an act of aggression against England, and no one can doubt how it would be resented. She has never yet shunned a war for fear of crippling her commerce. Wars seem to be its Alme Matres-and she would delight lin nothing more than crippling those who are striving to be her rivals-and aiding those who give her produce. And as for our posttion as to the other States, it would aid us-they would act as bulworks all around-and proudly point to us as their example, it their rights were further infring-

ed upon. Thousands of true hearted southern-

ers would flock to Palmetto-and we would stand

out before the world a miniature Republic in which

beat not a single traitor heart, or breathed a cow-

ard soul. A very little rise of taxation would sup-

port the whole paraphernalis of government.-We would be the orb around which would con-

centrate the light of Human Rights-uncontaminumbi by yeards industries and strigged of the

revenue yearly to feed our oppressors, and brought from her, and her body baked to a cinder. The directly into communication with Europe, we would be able to preserve and perpetuate the principles of Republicanism. An Athens without her luxury, and her history should be ours, all except the chapter that tells her decline.

Public Enterprise.

We are not aware of any good and sufficient eason why the ancient and monumental town of Camden should be so far behind its cotemporaries of later origin in improvements of every grade and character. Aurely it is not for want of age and experience on our part, or for lack of local position, the means to act with, or intelligence and morality of our people; for in all these particulars Camden is certainly not behind the age-but in Enterprise Camden is below zero, and not much hope of rising, from present indications, above mperate.

The spirit of interprise is in too large a degree confined to those who would it they could. But not having the means are obliged to substitute the will for the deed, and this is even more than some are willing to contribute to public enterprise. We are sorry that our duty obliges us to find so much tault with our people for their characteristic indifference upon questions of local enterprise. We take the initiative steps in all these praiseworthy undertakings, and then rally back upon the reserve? Onward should now be our word. Let South Carolina imitate Georgia in one particular at least-her enterprise and public spirit. Let her eschew her tame and sickly submissionism, but Georgia will one day awake and with the whole South, we hope, see her ruinous condition,

"The South is dead, The tyrant said, Exulting in triumph of powers. O no, she but sleeps
While her genius keeps
A watch for her waking hours. Silent and fair She slumbers there, But teverish dreams disturb her, She needs but wake For her chains to break, Not all the North can curb her."

But to indulge no longer in the rhapsodical, let us leave Georgia to her fate and by telegraph imagine ourselves again in Camden. If the genius of enterprise is suffered to sleep forever with usthen surely will we be unworthy of our high behests. The soil upon which we daily tread is classic-every inch of ground about us is enriched by the best and purest blood of the Revolution. There is no spot here that is not intimately associated with some interesting reminiscence of the glorious past. On the plains of Camden lie entombed the spirits of the brave and generous who have fallen martyrs in the cause-our cause of freedom: and in later days, has the soil of old Camden received into its earmy of the gallant brave who fell on Mexican battle fields. There with numerous other reasons entitle us to a conspicuous place in the picture of public enterprise, among the things which have been and which now are. The fear of man (says a wise one) bringeth a snare. We fear that too many of our people fear to lean a few of their rusty dollars towards the advancement of public interest in our midst. This will always operate against Camden. "Are we able" to build a Plank Road is not the question to be asked and answered, as lately demonstrated by our esteemed correspondent "Blanding." Are you willing? that's the word is manifested, then we may begin to have of the good old spirit is still left in Camden sufficient to keep its dignity above a cross road reputation, that the fate of Goldsmith's "sweet Auburn Village" might be our history in after ages.

"One only master grasps the whole domain, And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain."

mber. but he has decidently got himself into bus by it-as it seems that he affords a WARREN for to burrow in.

For the Journal.

sume a Virtue, if you have it not." I wavery much amused in reading the ar-I wery much amused in reading the article in last Journal, by the senior Editor, under the end of "the closing year." It illusted so be ifully the little scrap which forms the caption of the little scrap which forms the caption of the little scrap which forms independent ess, and an independent Editor, is certainly well in any community, and our senior, if he of the real simon pure, certainly affects the real simon pure, certainly affects of the real simon pure, certainly affects appendence, in the article alled to suppose the style. One would be luded to, in more perbetyle. One would be stern and unp as made of the most But the artifice is a shall stuff imaginable. body but himself, a shallow to deceive any torious throughout the shallow to deceive any torious throughout the shallow the shallow the shallow to the shallow the torious throughout twhole community, that there is no man in it, o so thoroughly illustrates another familia age, that "every man has his price," and, age, that "every body knows what his Price less too, every body fact in any paper you may see a Price ask fact in any paper editor's name. Let us he with the senior

HORRIBLE ... On Wednesd marning, about three o'clock, a woman name are Rillings, was found burneg to death be here at the corner of Broad and Wintergreet The evening before, the city marsh had The called there, and found the decerd, withen sons John and Edward, all more less intox cated, and the mother burning chirs to from freizing. John was taken to he

house.

Edward, who slept in the where his mother was, and who arons the neighbors, told them that the last he of his mother alive, she sat by the stoy missed her, and on When he awoke again near the door, searching, found her fived she lay as she fell when the corons closics hurned entirely near the door; wi

sight was borrible. In the same room lay ber son, a young man, in a state of such beastly intoxication that he could not be aroused.

The family are americans, and came from South Kingston. The woman was 62 yearsold ... Providence Mirror.

Frem the Telegraph.

Mr. Editor - The following nomination which appears in the Winnsboro Daily Register, of Monday last, I believe will meet with a cordial response from the people of Richland. No more eloquent, able and faithful delegates could be selected to represent our Congressional District in the Southern Congress. Both these gentlemen are well known to our citizens, and need no eulogy from me. I trust you will give the nomination a place in your paper, and that the gentlemen named will have the high honor of aiding in the organization of the

UNITED STATES OF THE SOUTH. "Cols J. S. Preston and Jumes Chesnui .-The time for final consultation with our sister States before we take the glorious step of disunion, having been fixed by the "Act" of one late Legislature for 2nd day of January, 1852, it becomes us to look around for snitable delegates to represent the third congressional district in that body. I know of none more eminently qualified by their telents, eloquence and have again and again asked, why don't you build sound political opinions, than the two gentlements a Plank Road? Where are all those Factories? men whose names stand at the head of this area. ticle. They are both distinguished members of the Legislature and disunionists of the right stamp-ready to peril every thing, life, fortune, in the good cause

"It is true that both voted against the Senate bill for the call of a Convention, under the firm belief that that measure alone would postpone rather than hasten the object we all have in view. In this, I think they were right, as the present bill to which both gave their hearty support, is decidedly, in my humble judgment, the very thing we needed. By this we show to our sisters, that we heartily desire their co-operation, while it the same time we give them au earnest of our determination to act for and save ourselves, if they refuse it. To have done less than this, would have been unwise-to have done more would have been folly.

A DISUNIONIST, per se."

SATAN IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS .-- The Philadelphia Enquirer relates, in its police reports the following singular case of Monomania. A hypocondrical old fellow, named Aaron Simms, who was lately engaged in the grocery husiness, somewhere in Fill ert Street, has lately conceived the strange idea that he is Old Scratch. About two weeks ago, he gave orders to a sign painter to prepare him a board with the inscription... "Sajan, Greer and Tea Dealer," in large gift letters. The rign was painted, according to direction, but the friends of the monoments interfered and serviced. of the monomaniac interfered and prevented from being put up. His customers not liking the idea of dealing with the devil, dropped off; except one roguish old negro, called David Cantle, who, by humoring the lanatic, contrived to swindle him out of goods to a considerable amount. A cousin of Mr. Simms who thought it expedient to keep watch over the conduct of the insane relative, was in the back part of the store on Thursday evening, while Simms dies Satan, stood behind the counter. At this time, the negro David Cantle happened to come in and not being perceived by him, he commenced a conversation with Simms to the following

"I say old boss devil, I want a few more things on that account, you know."
"It's all squared up, Dave," answered Simms

there it is posted in my ledger,-- "Dave Coutle, debtor, to six pounds of sugar, 48 cents; four pounds coffee 64 cents; two gallons mols 60 cents," and so on, about forty differ sum total just 25 dollars. And here on this side is credited Dave Cantle, by one soul, \$25 to be taken out in trade.

That account is closed old fellow: you can't get any more goods here, unless you've go another soul to trade away on the same terms

"Look a here, boss,' answered Dave to tone of expostulation, "I often bear dat de delebil had no conscience, and now I begin to be lieve it. You gwine to allow me only twenty-

"I have given you what we agreed for," replied Simms, "and I don't think any negre soul worth more. I can buy lots of white souls for half the money.

"But, Mr. debbil, you must consider dat I took it out in trade, dat makes de difference A nigger's soul is a cash article, boss; and jest want what's right, I does; so you just blege me with two gallons more lasses and 4 quarts black-eyed peas and I trow in de soul of

my wife, den you git a fust rate bargain,"
At this juncture, Mr. Simms' cousin thought proper to interfere; he sprang out and seized the black swindler, who was soon handed over to the agents of the law. The relatives of the monmaniae deemed it expedient to shut up the store, and they have taken legal measures for putting the imaginary Satan under prempt guardianship.

				ES CUR	
Bagging,					1b 8.
Bale Rope	i b	t.	to 12	Lead,	lb 6
Bacon,	16	71	to 8	Molastes	, bbl 6
Butter,	lb.	18	to 20	Mackare	, bbl 8 1
Brandy,	gali	28	to 35	I Naus.	Jb 6 t
Beeswax,	lb	18	to 32	Oats, she	af. owt
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A supply of J. Durand & Co's. CELEBRATED FRENCH BITTE ranted a certain cure for Dyspen