

SOUTH CAROLINA.

It has been the practice of small slaw-whang-ers and demagogues to belch out their foul streams of abuse on South Carolina. When their narrow intellects and anti-southern feelings and prejudices are without a topic, that glib-tongued State furnishes a theme on which they suppose they can successfully arouse the prejudices of the people. But that theme is getting threadbare—that demagogic clamor is fast losing its force. That State has at all times had more talent in it in proportion to its population than any other State. It has at all times been distinguished for its freedom from pauperism and crime; for the noble and exalted hospitality of its inhabitants, and for the bravery of her sons on the field of battle. We believe we speak the truth when we say, that more of her sons voluntarily declined exalted official stations in the State and Federal Government than in any State in the Union; and we ask with triumphant defiance the calculators of South Carolina to show one single instance in the whole financial history of the country in which the State has invested five hundred thousand dollars in a public enterprise in another and distant State in which she loses every particle of benefit arising from the local expenditure of the money! Ponder on this, ye calculators of Charleston and South Carolina!

But, oh! South Carolina nullification! exclaims the wild demagogue in his appeals, who wishes to use old prejudices for the destruction of slavery. South Carolina nullification! exclaims the consolidation federalist who wishes to obliterate State laws and have one grand, corrupt, central, consolidated government!—And what of that! Is there any one now who has the impudence and audacity to say that the monstrous tariff of 1828, out of which South Carolina nullification arose, was not a gross, an abominable outrage on the rights of the South? Where can there be found a defender of that unequal law now? And no doubt South Carolina, having but few manufactories—fewer, perhaps, at that time than any State in the Union—her great staples being rice and cotton—South Carolina, having almost every thing to buy from abroad, and selling nothing but her staples, was worse oppressed than any State in the Union. The people of the United States have passed a final condemnation on the exploded theory of protection. The State of Pennsylvania, in the Presidential election, organized a public clamor about an iron tax, but the thing is dead. It has been overthrown in England, and will soon be regarded as one of the exploded fallacies of a by-gone age; and the course of South Carolina no doubt had its share in the destruction of that system. If South Carolina acted hastily then—if she committed excesses, none will now be so false and audacious as to deny that she was provoked and enraged by the action of the general government, by the passage of the act of 1828. She acted under a goading sense of wrongs and injuries.

But South Carolina advocates the immediate withdrawal of the Southern States from the Northern States! Some of her citizens do and some do not. What the action of the constituted authorities of the State will be, lies in the future, and depends upon the united action of the Southern States, and upon the prospect of continued aggression by the Northern States, leading direct and plainly to the emancipation of four millions of slaves in these Southern States. South Carolina has more slaves than whites within her borders. She has a deeper pecuniary interest in the question of slavery than any of her sister Southern States. Her soil is most highly fitted for slave labor, and the destruction of slavery would desolate that State forever, even if they could be removed. South Carolina is exposed in a higher degree to the danger of insurrections from these harassing agitators than any other State. Gen. Jackson in his message in 1832 told these abolitionists that their agitations might lead to insurrections and that they must end them.—This idea so far from quieting them seems to stimulate their activity and increase their zeal. Is the exposed and dangerous condition of South Carolina, the prospect of unparalleled desolation staring them, as they believe, in the face, sufficient to furnish no apology for the various opinions and action of South Carolina, from her sister States who have a deep interest in the same question?—South Carolina is acting on the defensive. She is not the aggressing party, and it is a base and unblushing calumny to charge that she is the aggressing party. If Senator Seward were in Nashville as the conductor of a public press, seeking the destruction of slavery, he would fire his popgun once a week at Vermont and his seventy-four daily at South Carolina. Is there any man in the State who believes that if South Carolina felt secure in those rights which the Constitution guarantees to her, she would not be tranquil and sustain the Union of these States? No, not one but knows she would.

We deeply apprehend from the dreadful storm which now rages in the North, that the South is to be degraded from her equal condition in this confederacy, and that the worst anticipations of South Carolina are about to be realized.—Nashville American.

A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The use of National Hall, at Washington, has been tendered to Mr. Whitney, by its proprietors, for Saturday (tomorrow) evening, for the purpose of explaining his great project for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean to those who may desire to hear him. The Republican says: "He will exhibit maps, and explain the position as well as the condition of the population on the principal parts of the globe; from which he proposes to prove that the American continent is the geographical, commercial, and political centre of all, and all can be made tributary and subject to it."

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States, at the beginning of the present year, was 8,797, which cost to build them \$285,455,078. In New York the number of miles in railroad in operation is 1,405, at a cost of \$55,202,060. Pennsylvania 917 miles, at a cost of \$35,401,093. New Jersey 259 miles costing \$8,225,000. In all the New England States there were 2,644 miles, costing \$69,940,410.

MEANNESS.

Under this appropriate head the Charleston Sun makes some comments upon the following article from a Georgia Submission paper, in which an ill-disguised pleasure is betrayed at the possible chances of difficulties and losses overtaking a sister State and city. We do not doubt that these outward croakings and inward chucklings at the prospect of profiting at the expense of South Carolina will be hauled and checked. This sweet dream of ruin to Charleston commerce and prosperity, conjured up by perverted feelings and a detestable selfishness, could not be realized, should South Carolina, at any time, choose to withdraw from a Confederacy of Sovereigns into which she entered as a Sovereign of her own free will. The just pride of the South, and her own security, the honored principles of State Rights, would rise up and forbid coercion by the Federal Government. The moral sense of the world would revolt at it, and South Carolina would find friends stepping forth to protect her throughout the Union. Foreign countries interested in her commerce, would vindicate, by treaties of alliance with her, the principles of political and commercial freedom involved. Should her soil be polluted by the footsteps of an invading army sent by a Government she helped to create, and which grown insolent in power, should attempt to conquer her proud spirited foemen, tens of thousands of Southern men—aye, of Georgians, would rally to her standard.

Akin to the croakings we have spoken of, are the petty and disgraceful efforts of Georgia Submission papers to discredit the Bank paper of South Carolina at this time, by predicting for her, in case of secession, a suspension of her Banks and a great depreciation of her paper currency, and loss of State credit.

Those predictions we consider as ill founded as they are malignant and dishonoring to the source whence they emanate, and the efforts to effect present injury to Carolina Banks, will be as impotent as they are disgraceful.

We like to see fair and honest competition among Banks—each one laying claim to credit on its intrinsic merits and resources. In point of ability and readiness to meet their engagements, the State of South Carolina and Carolina Banks, will compare most favorably even with the history of Georgia legislation, and Georgia Banking institutions. No judicious, we will not say generous, friend of the Georgia Banks would advise a warfare of this contemptible sort.

The financial honor of the State of South Carolina has never been tarnished. She has never repudiated honest debts, or scale them down, and at this moment her State securities are probably higher than those of any other Southern State. May that gallant State forever enjoy her high and deserved fiscal credit. This applies to nations the sinews of war, and is not less valuable than courage and military energy. Should circumstances ever unhappily force her to test their efficiency in defence of her rights and her liberty upon her own soil, they will prove adequate to the emergency. The hand of Sumter and Marion and Moultrie can never be a conquered country.

Augusta Constitutionalist.

Imports of Newbern.—We copy from a late number of the Newbernian, the following statements of the imports of Newbern, embracing the year ending October, 1850:

- 6,000 barrels of Flour,
3,000 barrels of Lime,
3,100 barrels of Pork,
2,000 barrels of Whiskey,
37,000 pounds of Butter,
35,000 pounds of Cheese,
100,000 pounds of Hay,
40,000 pounds of Tobacco,
40,000 pounds of Lard,
37,500 pounds of Cotton Yarn,
4,000 bushels of Potatoes,
500 barrels of Apples,
1,235 Kegs of Nails,
\$25,000 worth Domestic Goods,
78 Tons of Iron,
27,000 pounds Hollow Ware.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Probable War: Commercial Crisis; Gen. Taylor's Death.—By an arrival at New York we have advices from Montevideo to the 23d of October.

The threatened rupture between Brazil and it is probable our next advices will bring intelligence of the beginning of open hostilities.

A revolution has taken place in the commercial circles of Buenos Ayres, and some of the heaviest merchants have gone by the board.

A French commission merchant had failed for \$2,400,000, and another for \$1,312,000. An English house had also failed.

The highest honors were paid to the memory of General Taylor at Montevideo. The flags of the shipping were placed half-mast, minute guns fired, and other marks of respect manifested.

An American ship bound to California, with a cargo valued at \$100,000, is reported to have been lost 100 miles south of Cape St. Antonio. Crew and passengers saved.

"Yankee Influence.—You have no idea of the dependence of New Orleans on New York.—The dependence of Vicksburg on New Orleans is not so great. New York gets the profits of the business of this city. It owns nearly all the banks here, and elects its own directors. It owns all the newspapers but two, the Delta and Courier, and there are not three more Northern Free Soil papers in the Union, than the Crescent, Bulletin and Picayune.

"Sam Peters and that clique own the Crescent and Bulletin, and they have caused all the excitement about Downs and Soule, and produced bitterness here greatly to be deplored.—The Northern influence has greatly the majority in New Orleans in all departments of trade, and power of all kind, and they use it for the benefit of the North."—New Orleans correspondent of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

Slave Property.—Free Negroes.—The value of the slave property in the United States is computed to be a thousand million of dollars. In all the slave States the blacks increase more rapidly than the whites, in proportion to the numbers. The number of free blacks in the Southern States is about fifty thousand greater than the Northern.

South Carolina Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.—The entire amount of private subscriptions to this company, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, was taken up yesterday forenoon, in a very short time after the books were opened. By the Act of incorporation, a like amount of 125,000 will be loaned to the company by the State, and they have authority to extend their capital to one million of dollars. It is estimated that the subscription, made yesterday, will build the first ship, and that she may be put afloat by the first of July next. One subscription only went to the highest amount limited by the law (\$12,000) the rest was for smaller sums, many being for a single share, \$1000.—Char. Courier.

A bottle was picked up by the master of a fishing smack, on Sunday last, off Cape Roman, which contained the following:

"Whoever picks this up, will please report the Robert Y. Ray, a brig 250 tons, hailing from Newport, Rhode Island, capsized in the Gulf, and all hands lost."

Capt. HENRY ARLINGTON. July 18, 1850.

We give place to the above, without, however, placing any reliance upon it.—16.

ACCIDENT OF THE RAILROAD.—It becomes our unpleasant duty to record another accident on our Railroad. The passenger train in coming down from Hamburg on Saturday last, and when in the act of turning the long curve in sight of Blackville, the iron rails suddenly opened to the right and left and the Engine dropped between. The Tender and Baggage Car were thrown from the track down an embankment of some ten or fifteen feet, smashing the Tender to pieces, and very nearly dragging the passenger car after them. It appears the trains was just leaving the old rails, and getting on to the new, when the accident occurred. Had it not been for the slow pace at which the Engine was travelling, the consequences would have been disastrous—we are gratified to say, however, that we have heard of no one being injured.—About 8 o'clock p. m. the shrill whistle announced the arrival of the long expected mail train.

Still Another.—The Cars in coming from Hamburg yesterday met with another mishap. They had plain sailing until they arrived at Melton's, 110 miles from this City, when both of the passenger Cars attached to the train were thrown from the track, from some cause or other. The passengers had to make the best of a bad bargain, and ride in the Baggage Car, with the expectation of better comfort being provided for them at Branchville. In this, they were disappointed, however, as in the Columbia Cars there was no room for them, and they had no other alternative but to take "deck passage" all the way down, arriving at a seasonable hour (between 1 and 2) in consequence of the lightness of the train.—Char. Sun.

Loss of the Schr. Enterprise, of Harrington, N.C.—The schr. Enterprise, Mitchell, master, 5 days from the Delaware Breakwater, went ashore yesterday, about half past 12, p. m., on the South Braker of North Channel. The officers and crew remained by the vessel until near night, trying every means to get her off, but without success. They were taken from the wreck by the steamer G. W. Coffee, Capt. Paire, who went from Sullivan's Island to offer assistance. The Enterprise was from Philadelphia bound to this city, and had on board about 200 tons of Coal, for Messrs. Gibbs & Williams.—Char. Courier.

Destruction of the Marlborough cotton Factory by Fire.—We regret to learn that the Marlborough Cotton Factory, owned by M. Townsend, Esq., and located near Bennettsville in this State, was consumed by fire on the 31st ultimo. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that a part of the hands had to jump from the second story windows. By great exertion the store house, dwelling and cotton house were saved. In the latter were stored 300 bales of cotton.—The Factory and machinery were valued at \$20,000; yarn, loose cotton, &c., 2,000; total loss, 22,000. Insurance in Howard Co., New York, 5,000; Protection, Hartford, 2,500.—16.

The Cholera at Kingston.—The cholera had abated at Kingston, Jamaica, having decimated the city, but was raging with increased violence in the country. On one plantation nine out of ten were taken off. Over 4,000 deaths occurred in Kingston alone.

Warning to Dyspeptics.—A man who had been in the habit of taking two ounces of bicarbonate of soda every day for two years, for dyspepsia, suddenly fell dead. The constant use of alkalis obstructs the function of the liver.

Go it Boots.—A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume that a pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right; but there is no mistake that Boots is left.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices have been established in this State: "Willow Creek," Marion District, Thomas W. Lane Postmaster. "Friendfield," Marion District, Moses W. Brown Postmaster. "Zeno," York District, A. A. McKenzie Postmaster. "Clay Hill," York District, John Watson Postmaster. "Natural Grove," Williamsburg District, W. H. Cockfield Postmaster.

KENTUCKY.—A bill has just passed the legislature which prohibits the transporting of negroes across the Ohio river by owners of keepers of ferries, except in company or their owners, or by their written authority in the form of a power of attorney duly acknowledged, certified and recorded, and imposes for every such offence a forfeiture of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and makes the owners or keepers of the ferry liable in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

The strength of the British army is 123,768 men of all arms, besides 55,000 odd of pensioners, yeomanry, &c. Ireland engrosses an army of 25,100 men.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 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 paid 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 discriminations—the Cash 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 completed.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar per square.

The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in, must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be inserted semi-weekly until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

We call attention—attention—to the communication of J. F. G. Mittag, Esq. Would that every man in Carolina would read it. Let names or families, or influences, other than patriotic direct a vote on that day and so far we become contemptible. Let not a man be seen to that convention, but such as you would swear would never tauter. It is not a time when we should pander to mere feelings of respect or take this method of conferring a favor. In that convention must be men of decided principles—firm resolves—unswerving patriotism and Southern Rights to the Death.

Action of the Convention.

It is said by many abroad that South Carolina will show the white feather when the day of trial comes—and after the Southern Congress is passed, and no co-operation of Southern States, that we will find many there of the "watch and wait" policy. It will be too late for that policy then—but the election comes off before the meeting of that Congress. We therefore would suggest the propriety of each candidate for that convention, pledging himself to action, in case of the failure of co-operation by that Congress, pledge himself to vote for immediate State action. We may send men there unpledged, elect them now when there is no real issue before them, and then when the day of final action shall come, they may fly off at a tangent and say they never were in favor of separate State action—advise watching and waiting—and throw the State in the very purgation of disgrace.

God, the refuge of his people.

Is the beautiful title of a Discourse delivered before the General Assembly of S. Carolina, in December last, by Whiteford Smith, D.D. It is like all his sermons, of the first order—pointing the People to God as their refuge, persuading them from reliance on an arm of flesh, to rely upon the Eternal God. The Legislature ordered the printing of 25,000 copies for distribution, and we think did right.

Southern Education.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens the absolute necessity of sustaining this branch of Southern enterprise and independence. To all southerners we would say, educate your children at home—we mean at the South—at institutions where no Northern influence is at work to undermine and destroy the southern feelings and principles of the rising generation. We are satisfied that the South has sustained immense injury by the fictitious belief that Northern goods were better, that Northern educations were more polished and finished than Southern. These are all notions which it is necessary we should get rid of, if we ever expect to maintain an independent position towards that portion of the Union which seems determined to oppress and destroy us—not regarding us as equals, but inferiors. If we were inferiors, then indeed would our condition be hopeless, then might we with propriety go to the North for our models and every thing else—but we know that in no point of view whatever, are we inferior to the North. Why is it that our people act so very inconsistent with their interests by educating their children abroad, when they can be better educated at home? We have no reason to believe that those persons educated abroad are more intelligent, refined, more highly cultivated, or better suited to the callings and professions of life than those who have graduated at Colleges of our own. Perhaps those men who are eminent in their professions, and have risen to the proudest eminence, and occupy exalted and honorable positions in our midst, who were educated or graduated at Northern Colleges, would have risen still higher, and attained the very acme of fame, if they had been educated entirely at home. There is no certain rule by which we may determine this, but the inference is just, that they might enjoy as many advantages in the one case, as in the other. It is idle talk now to say that a Northern education is preferable to a Southern. If peopl.

must send abroad, why let them send to Europe. That would be something worth talking about.

We heard an individual once, not a thousand miles from here, say, that he couldn't be induced to attend the Lectures of the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston—and elsewhere because he preferred going to Philadelphia or New York where greater advantages might be derived, by his associating, we suppose he meant, with a greater number of eminent men in the medical profession. Our private opinion of this gentleman is, that it makes but little difference with him where he graduates, as he need never hope to excel our own Sam'l Henry Dickson in the practice of medicine, for in the first place the prerequisites are necessary, and in the second place, for a southern man with southern affinities to prefer a northern college now when just as good may be had at home, he don't deserve success in anything he undertakes. We have no patience with such individuals.

It is a matter of inexpressible delight to us, to see that in some measure the charm is not so great as it once was: the spell is evidently broken, and we hope the day is not far distant when a thorough and effectual system of non-intercourse in this particular at least, shall be measurably adopted by the southern States. Let the South take its cause into its own hands. Educate at home, and in this be dependent no longer upon those who by a long train of usurpations and abuses evince a settled determination to reduce us under absolute despotism. Let the commencement be at the beginning, lay the foundation for the prosperity and perpetuity of our institutions, in the education and training of the rising generation—then may we hope to see them worthy of their noble heritage. In every branch of education we are abundantly blessed at this day in the South. It is only necessary in order to render these institutions superior to those at the North, that they should be patronized. We hope the claims of all may be regarded—the primary schools for the preparation of students for College are abundant and worthy, the claims then of Southern Education we earnestly hope may not be disregarded.

The late Snow storm, which has visited us, is said to have been about the heaviest fall within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant"—in some places above this, we learn the snow was some nine or ten inches deep.

Congress.

The proceedings of Congress, since the commencement of the present session, have possessed so little interest, that we have thought it unnecessary to copy them. The holidays being over however, we suppose that body will go to work. We shall keep our readers duly advised of its proceedings.

We learn from the Courier, that His Excellency Governor Means left Charleston, on Saturday last, after a brief visit on official business. The British Consul, Mr. Mathew and lady entertained the Governor, the Marquis de Lafayette, and a small circle of friends, at a dinner given on New Year's day, at the Charleston Hotel.

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Macon, that H. B. Kimbrough, who had lately been a temporary clerk in the Post Office at Columbus, had been arrested on a charge of stealing \$6,000 which was mailed at Cheraw in November last.—Kimbrough confessed the crime, and delivered up \$5,320 of the money.

For the Journal.

Office S. C. R. R. Co. Camden, Jan 21, 1851.

Messrs Editors: From a statement in your paper of the 31st ult., I perceive you have been at a loss to find out who is chargeable for the mismanagement at the Depot, in regard to the breaking up of Buggies, Carriages, &c., caused some days ago by some person having thrown a bunch of crackers into the fire, which had been built on the street by negroes or some other persons, waiting the arrival of the cars. You have attempted to saddle the blame on the officers, or watchman of the company. I do not undertake to say, who is chargeable with the mischief, but refer the matter back to you for reconsideration. I would however remark, that the mischief was done on the public street, in front of the passenger Depot, and, that I do not consider the officers, or watchman, of the Company as having any control over persons on the streets of Camden. "Justice to whom justice is due." N. D. BAXLEY.

For the Journal.

The State of South Carolina has assumed a high responsibility. She has committed herself to lead in the redress of Southern wrongs and perhaps to dash single handed into the battle field. She has opened her Treasury for a military preparation to back the highest resolve of a Convention of her people. Whether this liberal offer, the means to untrammel her rights and restore her to her high estate, shall be applied to effect, or be uselessly and even ridiculously expended, depends upon the decree of the sovereign people acting in their highest Assembly, and what this assembly shall do, depends upon the mind, the intelligence and the will that the people themselves shall throw into that body by the election in February next.

The State has assumed a high responsibility, because she is required to execute, in works, that which requires greatness of mind and the greatest boldness of spirit combined with a superior degree of political intelligence. Before she shall cut loose from the Federal Government, the manner of doing which, we the highest skill, may be a subject for the exercise of much judgment and high discretion. government must be framed competent to manage her foreign affairs not only abroad, but with the neighboring States. She must be able to transact our business—not only at home, but with other nations—not a vessel can leave ports for a foreign country without a con-