

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. ... **Gentlemen:** Having been for five years resident in this city, and as a consequence of the political ...

You have doubtless noticed the attempt of Mr. Julian of Ia. to get a petition referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. The motion to suspend the rules for this purpose, on Monday, resulted, ayes 68; noes, 119—some forty being absent or refusing to vote.

This action of the House I suppose will be trumpeted as a triumphant proof of the determination of that body to sustain the rights of the South in this particular. Nothing could be less true than such an inference. The opposition to slavery is as bitter as ever, but it is politic just now to veil it in Congress. There are two motives for this course: 1st, the submissionists of the South, Foote, Cobb, Toombs, &c. insist upon their position being respected, and that if the slavery question is agitated at this session, they will be overwhelmed at home, and be compelled to join the resistance party of the South.

Having plundered the South of all the territories; having abolished the slave trade in the District, and virtually annulled the Fugitive Act in the free States, they feel that they have done enough for one year in that direction. They are now intent on plundering the slave-holders of their revenue, by an increased protective tariff. This project of spoliation is too precious to be jeopardized by a formal repeal of the Fugitive act. Their Southern allies, such as Mr. Badger, in the Senate, and Mr. Toombs, in the House, might refuse to aid them in the robbery. Hence a politic mask of forbearance is to be worn during this session.

Besides these reasons for keeping quiet, there is still another, which, though I have heard it spoken of with affected levity, has a strong secret influence. They are afraid of South Carolina. Your calling a Convention to be elected in February, is a serious fact. They do not fear Mississippi, because Foote assures them that if they will only remain quiet this session, Mississippi will submit. But South Carolina,—who will give them pledges that South Carolina will succumb? And if she succumbs next winter, while Congress is in session, what will Congress do? They must determine the matter. They must vote the supplies to carry on war against her, or they must suffer her to go peaceably out of the Union.

They say, that in that state of things there is but one course they can pursue,—let her go quietly. For, to press a vote for supplies to coerce her, would empty Congress of the Southern Delegation, and precipitate immediately a Southern Confederacy. "Let her go, then," you hear them say, "she will soon beg to come back again into the Union." This, I assure you, is the general talk. That they have to let you go out of the Union, if you determine to go, I have little doubt. That you will desire to come back again, does not strike me as at all certain. With the power of regulating your commercial relations with all the world, on the most liberal principles, it seems much more probable that the North, rather than South Carolina, will entertain the restoration of the Union; and you will be able to dictate the terms of your renewed association with them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1851.

The Tariff freebooters have some trouble in settling their schemes of plunder. Pennsylvania wishes to stop at Coal and Iron. But N. England insists on high duties on Woollens, Prints, Cutlery, &c. Every day, I learn, the list is enlarged for the purpose of widening the circle of support. The Va. Whigs and I suppose the Southern Whigs generally, will support the measure. Mr. Dawson, it is said, pledged himself at the time of his election to oppose any increase of duties, but the protectionists expect a large accession of strength from the Western Democrats. The West is to be allowed to plunder the treasury by a huge river and harbor improvement bill, and to receive large donations of public lands, and in return, they are to aid the protectionists.

Thus you of the South are to be plundered of your income by protective duties,—plundered of the public lands,—plundered in the disbursements of the Government by erroneous appropriations for internal improvements in the North and West. This is your entertainment as an interlude to the slavery agitation. Truly you ought to be very happy, and to rejoice greatly in the privilege. (As a Georgia Representative lately said of his own State,) of being a member of this glorious Union!

The grand Constitutional Union party, I believe, is quite dead. Cobb and Co. found themselves in an awkward predicament,—as bad as Webster's, when he asked the famous question—"Where am I to go?" They were dead with the Southern Rights men; and not trusted with the Whigs. In this dilemma they called for another shuffle of the cards, hoping luck would befriend them. But here was the difficulty,—who should have the honors? and who should get the spoils? Now, if either of the old parties could succeed in the next Presidential election, there was fine feed for all those who had served the North. Suppose they sustain themselves in their own States,—then they are heroes and head victors, and entitled to the best pillage as a matter of course. Suppose

they are overwhelmed,—then they are martyrs. So it was judged best to try the old parties again. And besides, said they, while we are forming our grand Union party, that cursed impracticable State of South Carolina may blow up the whole concern. There she is, like one of her own hard-headed rattlesnakes, steadily and coolly coiling herself up, ready to strike,—let us wait awhile, at all events.

The Chronotype, an influential Free-soil paper of Boston, comes out for the abolition of slavery by Congress in all the Southern States. It argues, from the consolidation views of the Constitution, that Congress has the power, and maintains that it is full time to exercise it. Everybody knows that the Constitution will be no barrier to the consummation of that policy; and everybody here knows, too, that its consummation is inevitable if the Southern States do not take their destinies into their own hands, and that soon. The new Senators from Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, will add sufficiently to the Abolition force in the Senate to make it a formidable power there, and a power that is constantly assimilating to itself all other parties from the North.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The census of Maryland, South Carolina, Kentucky, and one or two other Southern States, has been returned to the bureau here. Maryland has gained about 12,000 inhabitants, since 1840. There is an increase of only one thousand in the slave population. The whole population is 591,000. Estimates have been made here of the population of every State, derived from the returns, so far as they have come in. The aggregate population is supposed to be twenty-three and a half millions. The number of Representatives in Congress is fixed at 233. So, the ratio will be about ninety-five thousand. The Southern States will, according to this estimate, have eighty-six members, under the new apportionment.

Mr. Whitney explained, the other night, to a large audience, his Rail Road project, which is now before Congress, and has been recommended by the State Legislatures of twenty-one States. His proposed route is from Lake Michigan, Prairie du Chien, and thence to South Pass. Thence, he follows the streams which furnish the waters of the Columbia river. The terminus of the road will be at Puget Sound. The whole distance is 2300. No road can be made to California. Mountains and deserts render it impossible. The route from Memphis to San Diego, which has been talked of, is utterly impracticable. The first 800 miles of Whitney's route is through a prairie country, and one of the most fertile in the world. The lands on this portion of the route are to supply means for completing 1600 miles of the road, one half of the distance the route lying through a poor country. But after reaching the head waters of the rivers which empty into the Pacific, the country again becomes fertile. Mr. Whitney asks from the Government, a belt of land sixty miles wide on the route of the road, from the sales of which he proposes to build it. Upon the completion of the road, he is to give it to the Government, and pay, besides, ten cents an acre for the land.

Mr. Benton's proposed route is the same as Mr. Whitney's. Mr. Benton's bill provides for appropriating lands on the route, to the construction of the road, and to pay any deficiency out of the Treasury. The public lands it is agreed, furnish the only means by which the Government will ever construct the road, and they will, after a few years, be squandered. Their proceeds will never go into the Treasury; and, if the route is desirable, they might as well be appropriated to that. I doubt whether Congress will pass any bill on the subject at this session, but, after a year or two, the lands now relied upon as the means of constructing the road, have been given to the new States or Territories, or to actual settlers.—There is said to be a route for a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Northern possessions of Great Britain, that the British Government will take up the enterprise.

THREATENED DISCLOSURES.—A writer in the New York Express, who claims to have enjoyed peculiar facilities for ascertaining the secret movements and designs of the abolitionists in this country and in Europe proposes to make some unpleasant disclosures showing the connection of "British Gold" with abolitionism in this country. In a letter to the editor he says,—

My opportunities and business for a few years past has been such, as to open to me the whole secret of the operations of the abolitionists in running off slaves from the South to Canada. I live on the line of one of their western "underground railroads."—The year unemboldened by their success before the passage of the late slave reclaiming law that they made little or no secret of their operations. With very little effort I was enabled to learn the whole system of their "underground management."

I am prepared, to make statements, authentic and undisputed, in regard to the abduction of slaves, and the interference and the designs of the foreign abolitionists, and the distribution of British gold, which ought to be known by the whole people, and which, if made public, would astonish even yourself, and surprise the nation. I am willing to prepare a statement for publication in your paper, but I do not at present wish to come out with my name. I will, however, satisfy any candid mind, of the truth of the statements, of their unquestioned authenticity. If you wish to publish such a revelation you may insert this brief letter in your paper and send me a copy as directed below, which will be a sufficient indication of your will for me to commence the work.

The letter being published we presume we may look for the disclosure.

QUEER POISON.—A small boy was poisoned to death in Munson last week, by eating a part of a worm in an apple; he dropped it, and complained it did not taste good. In a short time his mouth began to swell, and in two hours he was dead.

A lover writing to his sweetheart, says: "Delectable Dear; You are so sweet that honey would blush in your presence, and molasses stand appalled!"

# THE JOURNAL

## CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1851.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

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.

### Nomination.

We are authorized to announce W. H. R. WORKMAN, Esq., as a Candidate for Captain of Boat Company, No. 2.

### Nomination.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. THOMAS HARRIS, as a Candidate for Captain of Boat No. 2.

Yesterday, between fifty and sixty negroes belonging the residuary estate of Mr. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, deceased, were sold in this place at rather extraordinary high prices. Eight prime negro fellows were sold for \$3,855 00, an average of \$1,106 87. We merely mention this circumstance, to show that our people do not appear very anxious to get rid of this class of property; as this sale, although rather an exception to ordinary prices, indicate at least, our confidence in the institution of Slavery.

### Carolina Female College.

In another column may be seen the Prospectus of this Institution. We take pleasure in recommending it to any who would give to their daughters, that richest of all inheritances: a sound, practical, and polished education. It is located in a healthy and beautiful region of country—easy of access—and thrown like an Academician jewel in the midst of fine society. The Faculty is of the first order; and the course of instruction, as may be seen, thorough; but best of all, it is "severe and right." A Southern College. No Yankeeism attached to it. We hope it may receive a liberal and substantial support.

### The Great Union Failure.

The Union Meeting of all the States, and of all parties, which were to take place in Washington, on Washington's birth-day, has proved a sickly failure. Those patriotic Union men who had made such headway with their respective parties, that they hoped to be put in some high nomination, find that this union of all parties, for the sake of the Union, might disunite them from the chance of office; and in an instant their patriotism vanished, and they cling to their old parties, for the sake of their old hopes, and leave the Union in danger. Alas! for a Union that owes its perpetuity to such renegades.

### "Take the Papers."

Our motto is, that every one ought to "take the Papers." It is a mistake for any one to suppose that he, she, or they cannot "take the Papers." We enter our demurrer to all such illegal and unwise decisions. There is no man who is disposed to act right, but may "take the Papers;" his pecuniary condition be as it may, if he is blessed as the rhymers sometimes say, "in basket and store," he of course is able, and ought by all means to "take the Papers." If he is in reality too poor to "take the Papers, and pay for them," there is no reason why he may not get them. "Time is money"—so says somebody. Poor Richard, we believe! he, in his poorest days, could take, and did "take the Papers," and the Papers made him a rich man. If any of that class to which we have just referred, think that they are too poor to "take the Papers," let them give us a call, and we will promise to put them "in the way of taking the Papers," on very reasonable and honorable terms; for we hold, that there is scarcely one of the pressing Fraternity, who would refuse an application of this character, even if it was known, that when the paper was furnished to an honest man, it would be free gratis for nothing. It is therefore, a sort of editorial creed of ours, that every man ought to be a subscriber for a Newspaper. If we make application to an individual to subscribe to our Paper, and he says, I am already a subscriber to one or more Papers, and cannot, consequently, take yours; then, we are at a loss for a word to answer him. We are in part, satisfied, so "he takes the Papers;" but when we meet an individual after this wise, Mr. —, "why don't you take the Papers?" and he answering, says, "I cannot take the Papers!" and wherefore, "because I am not able!" Here is our point: Not able! That is not the word: We don't find that term in our vocabulary—cannot implies total inability, and we hold, the word was never created for such use. Now recollect, that Mr. —, is an old bachelor; (and this class of beings, in "single-coursedness" are to be pitied) he is very well off or to do in the world; and he won't "take the Papers," because he is afraid if he does, he will not have as much when he dies, to leave to some ungrateful heir, who wants him out of the way, long before his time comes. No man ever lost any thing yet, by being a subscriber for a newspaper; the fact is, now-a-days a man is behind the age, ho don't "take the Papers!" and it is rarely the case that an intelligent man is to be found in our land, who don't "take the Papers." It occasionally happens, however, and it is a humiliating fact, that now and then we meet a man who don't "take the Papers;" he invariably looks like some body sent for who couldn't go. We pity such, and advise them in all honesty and sincerity, to go immediately and "take the Papers." "Able is not the word." Ar,

you willing? that's the sum total of all this matter. We ask you, Mr. —, hoarding up your dimes and denying yourself the comforts and enjoyments of life in order, perhaps, to enrich those, who will wonder why you didn't have more: who will spend your money, and scatter your precious dust as chaff upon the wind. 'Tis true, there may be a secret selfish pleasure in viewing your treasures; but like

"Some lone miser visiting his store,  
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er,  
Hoards after hoards, his rising raptures fill;  
But yet he sighs, for hoards are wanting still."

We advise you to "take the Papers;" it will assist you in accumulating wealth, and will serve to a double purpose; afford amusement, interest and information, to yourself, and confer upon the Printer, a more tangible and useful compliment, than words and well wishes can possibly convey. We have our mind's eye on a few of this class.

### The Southern Congress.

There has already been a nomination for members to the southern Congress, but we feel induced from a sense of justice to all parties, to differ somewhat from a "Disunionist per se," who made that nomination. Understand us—not in principle do we differ—by no means. We shake hands with him upon no other field, than that upon which we sever ourselves from oppression and disgrace. But Fairfield has a member of Congress and Governor, and she is magnanimous enough to ask for nothing more. Richland has one of general state Representatives elected by the Legislature, and with that her share; Sumter the same, and as a matter of course, it is the due of of Lancaster and Kershaw to have the two members. This we most strenuously insist upon, and as an advocate of District rights we argue.

### Loss of the Ship Toronto.

By the Charleston Courier of Friday last, we see that the brig Vandalia, Capt. Pendleton, from New-Orleans, arrived there yesterday, brought in the officers, crew and passengers of the ship Toronto, Capt. Parker, from New-Orleans bound to New-York, which vessel ran ashore on Manhattan Reef on the 2d inst. When taken from the wreck, they had been exposed for forty hours to the severity of the weather. At the time the ship went on the reef the weather was thick and the wind blowing heavy from the S. W.

### For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: I am informed that it is said by many, that I have this fall refused several applications for admission into my school. This is a gratuitous assertion—there is no truth in it. I have had but one "offer," which I was compelled to "reject" because, the child's elementary preparation was altogether inadequate to his entrance, upon a course of classical studies. I am told that some have circulated the "nescio quid" that I have quite enough pupils and want no more. That term "enough" is of doubtful meaning—perhaps they who have used it in this matter, understand how far, as the logicians say, 'it is distributed.' There is, I will only hint, room and quite "enough," for five or six more scholars, if they can satisfy me by a fair examination upon their elementary English studies, that they are qualified to take up the grammars of the Greek, and Roman languages; or if they are prepared to join any of the classes which are now formed in my school. I may here take the opportunity of saying, that I will not require of any applicant to tell me "seriatim" the number and names of all the beautiful islands which are scattered like flowers over the surface of the Pacific, or which gem the bosom of the bright Aegean; and then to plunge beneath their waters and give names to those which may yet be floating about within their abysses; nor would it distress me were he unable, going on in A. B. C. order, to roll Ossa upon Olympus, and pile Pelion upon Ossa. Such laborious efforts, we must leave to the patient and plegmatic German, satisfied that so restive an animal as the Southern boy could not carry the load. If parents and guardians will take the advice of one who claims to have some experience in teaching, they will be very reluctant to hurry their children into studies which can yield them no fruit, unless they shall have been properly trained in the ordinary subjects, which form the basis of an English education.

In conclusion, I would earnestly commend to those who may have so severely tasked their inventive genius in this "small matter," a prudent husbandry of their gift of loquacity, that so, they may draw from it, some comfort, when garulous old age shall have come upon them. L. McCANDLESS.

Messrs. Editors: You have in courtesy to others, published the names of a few gentlemen recommended as proper persons to represent Kershaw in the Convention to be called agreeably to the act of the Legislature of the last session, and presuming on your willingness to extend the same kindness to others, we take the liberty to request you to announce the following as recommended by many, viz: C. J. Shannon, Esq., Col. T. L. Dixon, L. L. Whitaker, Esq., L. W. R. Blair, Esq. and Jesse Kilgore, Esq.

They are from different sections of this District, well known to their neighbors and friends as men to be relied on for their intelligence and firmness, and possess their entire confidence and respect, and are now recommended by

MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 7, 1851.

### For the Camden Journal.

The Convention having formed a plan for secession from the Federal government, and having framed a Constitution by which, the people of South Carolina are to be governed and these having been adopted by the people, should the Federal government blockade our ports an appeal is made to the other Southern States to defend the right of secession, and they are then required to protest against the blockade, or abandon State Sovereignty and behold their men and their money used to destroy it; will they fail to do the former and be guilty of the latter? Who can believe it! Now so far, I do say to those who dread war, there is yet no occasion for shedding a single drop of blood

—should the other Southern States, however, fail to protest against the blockade and manifest no disposition to sustain us, the question of war, then it will be time to settle this question. Should the States proceed no farther, she will have at least tested a question and made the most solemn appeal to the "Old Dominion" to stand up for her theory of the Government and should she and the balance of the Southern States back out and by this acknowledge the Federal Government to be a consolidated one and, moreover, recognize a despotism of a heartless majority unchecked of right, to rule us, upon them will fall the infamy and to South Carolina alone shall belong the glory of being the only State faithful to Republican doctrines and the cause of human Liberty!

To the over cautious and timid, let it be said, that so far as the result of a war between the Federal government and this state is concerned, we have nothing to fear—albeit the other Southern States, as states, might fail to stand up for us in the first place, after the banner of war should be unfurled, a majority at least of the brave of those States (and the balance would have enough to do at home), would fly to our aid and victory must be ours.

I would say to those of the poor, who are opposed to war, or to a revolution, that this is just the game for men of true merit. The rotten old aristocracy, who have too much influence now in the State are already alarmed lest their present comfortable arrangements, that secure them so many honors may be disturbed. We already see this class bashful, altho' so windy in the beginning of this warfare for Southern equality in the Federal government, fearful lest a war should give the poor man of merit Equality at home.

Poor people! Lead in this contest and be certain to demand, by your vote, a representation in the State Convention and demand, in that body, should they frame a new Constitution, a voice in the election of your chief Magistrate in the further government of South Carolina—and moreover, in the choice of delegates to the Convention, let your votes be cast for men of brains, not men of dollars, land and negroes—wisdom is what you chiefly need in that body, not speechless, brainless property.

Allow me further to say that, in my humble opinion old men are not the men for the crisis; they are generally too timid; over caution and timidity belongs to this age. Young men and men of middle age, are the men more especially for the times. But few of those who declared American Independence were much over thirty—Old men would not have written it; I do not mean by this, that we should altogether exclude old men, for some there are of this class who are bold enough—I rather mean that this should not be a criterion of qualification.

People of Carolina! Your Legislature has appropriated 350 thousand dollars for Military preparation and taxed you up to the eye brows, will you now send submission men to the Convention! You would, in doing so, present a fine picture for ridicule, it would truly be marvellous "up the hill and down again." And those who voted for this appropriation and now oppose separate state action, would seem at least, inconsistent, as it is almost certain that there will be no Southern Congress, or that it will do nothing effective—moreover, before we vote for men for this Convention, they should declare, on the stump, unequivocal views, for or against secession—for or against separate State action; and they should not be "all things to all men," that we may know for what we vote. J. F. G. MITTAG.

THE COMPROMISE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Hon. John D. Freeman, one of the ablest supporters of the compromise in Mississippi, recommends the following course of action towards the North:

"We can withdraw our patronage from the Northern cities and factories, and refuse to export and import Northern ships—we can establish direct communication with the foreign markets of the world—export our own crops in our own ships and import our own goods and money in return—establish Southern manufactures, encourage Southern mechanics, and Southern interests of every description, and make use of the army and navy of the Union to protect Southern enterprise. Make this proclamation to the North, and execute it with the energy and determination worthy of so great a cause, and we shall revolutionize the Government and conquer our Northern enemies without shedding a drop of fraternal blood."

We fear Mr. Freeman will not be considered very orthodox in this city, if he preaches such doctrines as these. There was nothing like this said, or even squinted at, in the famous resolutions at the St. Charles Theatre, and we question very much if Mr. Freeman would not have been hissed, hooted, and hustled out, if he had been there and broached such opinions.

Mr. Freeman, however, says: "A Declaration of Independence and secession by Mississippi, will not repeal the Constitution and laws of the United States. The President, having no opinion, will be compelled to enforce them both; and unless we make forcible and successful resistance we shall be in the Union, but not of it. Having abandoned our position as a State, and withdraw our representation from Congress, we shall be reduced to a territory, and governed as such."

These sentiments would have atoned for the foregoing, and Mr. Freeman would, doubtless, have been invited back into the Theatre by the repentant audience, and been received with three cheers.

We should like however, to know the modus operandi of getting at Mississippi, if ever circumstances force her, in defence of her institutions, her firesides, and her sovereignty, to withdraw from this Union. We can imagine how the Federal Government might, possibly annoy a seceding State, but how would it proceed against Mississippi. She is an interior State. Of the necessities of life she produces more than she consumes, and her exports are indispensable to the existence of this city of Boston, New York, and Liverpool. Her great staple is the lever that regulates the trade and peace of the world. She could not therefore, be blockaded. She requires not one dollar from the National treasury. She is surrounded by slaveholding States, of kindred sympathies and interests. No response on those