

COURSE OF THE STATE.

Gen. John Buchanan, the Senator from Fairfield, and one of the State-action nominees for the Convention, has given his views of the intent and spirit of the Legislature, in an interesting and ably written letter in the Register. We cannot occupy space better than by republishing the most important portion, which we recommend to attention:

One purpose of the Legislature is clear, that it intended to encourage and sustain the Southern States in united action, by providing for a Southern Congress. Another object is equally manifest. That it intended our State to wait on these States a reasonable time, in order to obtain their assistance and co-operation. It is not probable that a Southern Congress will assemble before the first months of 1852. Our delegates are elected in October next, the Mississippi Convention sits in November following, and that Convention must provide for the representation of Mississippi in the Southern Congress, if she join in that measure, which is probable, inasmuch as she was represented in both meetings of the Nashville Convention, was the origin and prime mover of that Convention, and would incline to sustain its recommendations. The delegates from Mississippi, cannot be elected in time to meet before January, 1852, and the time is therefore given the other States interested to prepare and join in this Congress. Our act expressed a desire, that the 2d Monday of January, 1852, should be the day of meeting, but leaves it to our Governor, jointly with the Governors of other States, moving, to fix the day; and a later month than January may be selected, should the position and wants of any State make that course expedient. The Southern Congress, if it does assemble, will meet early in 1852, but, if ascertained that farther time is required to bring together such a Congress, that time is given through the exercise of a wise and sound discretion; running into the year 1852, and until it is well known whether co-operation can be obtained, or ought not to be expected.

The Legislature viewed it as necessary to redeem pledges already given, and as dictated by prudence and wisdom, to call a Southern Congress; but that the Legislature expected our Convention to take ulterior and definite action, before it was finally dissolved, whether a Southern Congress had met and acted or not, I have never doubted. The fifth section of the Act is in these words: "Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that a Convention of the State of South Carolina is hereby ordained to be assembled in the town of Columbia, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose in the first place, of taking into consideration the proceeding and recommendations of a Congress of the slaveholding States, if the same shall meet and be held; and for the further purpose of taking into consideration the general welfare of this State in view of her relations to the laws and Government of the United States, and thereupon to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment."

Two objects are distinctly stated: One is for the Convention to consider, and act on the proceedings of a Southern Congress if one had met; the other and most important purpose is to consider the general welfare of this State, as influenced by the laws and government of the United States, and on that matter to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment. The Southern Congress might meet or not, and still the Convention was to see that South Carolina was placed on a foundation of security against harm present or prospective. No remedy had been discussed in South Carolina, as we all well know, or was believed adequate to redress her wrongs, but secession. This must, therefore, have been the only remedy present to the mind of the Legislature when it defined the purposes intended by the call of the Convention. The Legislature did not expect that the Convention would or could force the General Government to retract its steps—to rescind all its proscriptive and punitive legislation towards the slaveholding States, and restore them to their lost right and Constitutional guaranties, with indemnity for the past, and security for the future. No one hopes or expects that the General Government would under any circumstances reduce California from a State to a Territory, with any part thereof open to slavery, and would run the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, guaranteeing the security of slaves as property; South of that line, and further, that slavery hereafter should form no objection to the admission of any State; would recall the ten million bibe given to the State of Texas, and restore to her that exclusive slave Territory, now surrendered to the use of the Northern free soiler, would repeal that insidious and fatal Act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or would enforce effectually the fugitive slave law, now useless or worse than useless to the South, which she is under solemn obligations as a Government to enforce, being based on one of the guaranties for the Constitution especially designed for the benefit of the South, and paid for at the time, by an equivalent benefit conceded to the North, or would by an amendment of the Federal Constitution raise slavery above the power of any subsequent amendment, and thereby establish its permanency. This amendment is growing yearly more essential to the existence of slavery at the South, from the rapidly increasing number of the Free States, which in ten or fifteen years will give them power to abolish slavery throughout the Union, under an alteration of the present Constitution, and which it will give them joy and gladness to carry into practice so soon as they can seize the power. This increasing storm is now fearfully impending over the South; charged with the elements of her sure destruction. From its desolating ravages there is no escape, unless we take refuge in the conservative and peaceful remedy of State action.

The General Government never will redress or redress one grievance inflicted on the South. Her march is forward until she has effected the overthrow of slavery throughout the bounds of this wide spread Confederacy. She will continue to add aggression to aggression, and in suit to spoliation, of such magnitude and frequency as she finds the jaded and sinking spirit of the South will bear. If the Legislature intended the Convention to take action on the

wrongs inflicted on South Carolina, whether the Southern Congress had acted or not, as the Act itself clearly shows it did; then it must have looked beyond the General Government for the remedy. It looked to separate State action. There was no other remedy.

I trust we have now answered the question proposed. It is not required of us, nor is it proper at this time to discuss fully the question whether the State ought to take separate action if the Southern Congress shall fail. A division in public opinion in South Carolina on this vital question is greatly to be deplored. On its proper decision I sincerely believe, hangs our own safety and happiness and also the salvation of the South. I believe that South Carolina may be compelled to act alone, or sink down into a disgraceful submission, leading to our inevitable ruin. And I believe further, that unless we on this emergency, separate, and within one or two years, that the South never will act. That her doom is sealed; with slavery abolished, and her condition made as poor, wretched and degraded as the abolitionist or her greatest enemy would desire. Rest assured if the South is unable to unite in resistance now, she never can hereafter resist in any form. Her cup of present suffering is large enough and more than she ought to bear. Every day she is growing weaker and her enemy growing stronger. But what is worse than all this, her once noble spirit is gradually sinking down and becoming abased under the regular and constant conflict of her oppressor.

Separate State action is neither to be avoided nor dreaded. The proceeding is Constitutional and peaceful. And no wars, no bloodshed, and no perplexing difficulties with the General Government will result, or the best reflection that I have been able to give the subject is greatly at fault. Out of sound policy the General Government would be forced to acquiesce. Would the other Southern States unite with South Carolina in a Southern Confederacy after she had successfully put in motion the great work of Southern redemption? Now that all danger was over, every motive of deep interest and feeling would influence them to leave a ruinous, and form a safer and more advantageous connection. I am in favor of waiting in good faith on our sister slave States, and of giving them reasonable time to unite with us in our great remedy; yet I doubt whether the separate action of any Southern State would not bring about a Southern Confederacy in a shorter time, and with more certainty and as little danger. We would not expect of S. Carolina long to remain a separate Government. Eighteen months, and it need not be more than twelve or six, would not elapse before some Southern State would join her in the movement. Either Mississippi or Alabama or both, or some others would first unite, and the rest, as I confidently believe, would soon follow the example. Nor is the size and resources of South Carolina and her capacities for a self-sustaining and flourishing Government to be ridiculed or despised. Her territory embraces 33,000 square miles. The whole of the five New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island together, have only 31,280 square miles. The great States of New York, and Pennsylvania have, the first, but 47,000, and the latter only 46,000 square miles. The territory of South Carolina is larger than a majority of the old and established governments of Europe. Denmark has 21,615 square miles, Holland 11,470, Belgium 12,569, Switzerland 17,208, Bavaria, 28,435, Saxony, 5,705, Hanover 14,000, and Portugal, once a powerful nation, has only 34,500 square miles.

The present population of South Carolina in round numbers is about 600,000 inhabitants, white and black. With a fraction over sixty persons to the square mile, her population would be two millions. Massachusetts has now 98, Rhode Island 88, and Connecticut 65 persons to the square mile. Maryland, a slaveholding State, has 50 inhabitants to the square mile, and South Carolina, with all the arts and pursuits of life in an improved condition could well bear a population of two millions, and might be a greater. The resources of South Carolina have been greatly underrated. Her imports must equal her exports, with the profits of trade (from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent) to be added. The imports must then amount to twenty-two millions, five hundred thousand dollars, (\$22,500,000), a tariff of duties at twenty per cent, would bring a revenue of four million, five hundred thousand dollars. The present amount and mode of taxation would support the common operations of our Government as it now does; leaving (if all required) the import duties to support and defray the expenses of our Foreign Relations. And after we reflect, that for many years following our revolution; the whole revenue of the Federal Government, did not much exceed four and a half millions, and that the increase of trade and commerce from increasing population, would soon raise our income to seven or eight millions; our resources would be ample to rear ourselves a government respectable and able to support her independence and protect our liberty.

We deceive ourselves, if we suppose a large territory and extensive resources essential to good or permanent Government. The Republic of Switzerland with a small territory about half as large as South Carolina, and a population of two million, two hundred thousand inhabitants only, and surrounded by two powerful Governments, Austria and France, and living in the midst of wars and revolutions of Government, has preserved her independence for five hundred years, and ever from the day of her liberator William Tell.

South Carolina would be strong enough, for all purposes of good Government. But as we before stated, we believe that separate State action if we have to resort to that measure will result in a happy Confederacy of the slaveholding States, and I would again repeat, that I fully believe that if the South at this time fail to resist and consent to submit to the wrongs already inflicted, she will never resist; let the time of resistance be postponed so long as she pleases to postpone it, she will never be stronger or more united. If she will not resist now when she numbers fifteen slave States against sixteen non-slaveholding States, will she resist after the North has abolished slavery in the South then numbering not above thirteen States

and the North forty. The question to be decided is one of awful importance, and may we hope that our conduct in this crisis will have discharged the solemn duty we owe to ourselves, and performed the sacred obligations we owe to our posterity.

JOHN BUCHANAN.  
From the Evening State-Rights Republican.  
To His Excellency, Gov. Means:  
The destinies of South Carolina are entrusted to your hands, at a most critical period of our history. The action of our Legislature at its last sitting, was either very foolish, or indicative of a determination on our part, to carry out our past resolves "at all hazards and to the last extremity," and much of the efficiency of that action must depend on your discretion and firmness. No one who knows you can doubt your patriotism or devotion to the interest and honor of the State, and knowing you thus, I take the privilege, as an humble citizen, of addressing you, in no spirit of presumption, or dictation, but from an earnest desire to add my mite to the great cause in which all true Carolinians are engaged.  
The policy and tendency of the action of our State may be summed up in one phrase, "Military preparation," and this is especially the province and duty of the Executive. The unusual amount appropriated for military purposes—the establishment of a Board and Bureau of Ordnance—the re-establishment of Encampments, and every measure adopted by our Legislature, must prove futile, if not carried out by the executive authority now entrusted to your hands. For many years past, our Governors have borne, respectively, the title of Commander-in-chief, as empty honors, and their military duties have been discharged in putting on uniforms and making holiday addresses. The time for action, however, has now arrived, and South Carolina looks to you as her official leader, and to you is entrusted the dictatorial power, which you are charged to exercise "ne quid detrimenti res-publica caperet."  
As one mode of discharging thoroughly the duties devolving upon you, and acquitting yourself in your highest trust, as your friends and fellow-citizens reasonably expect, it becomes you to do all in your power to put the State in an attitude of defence and preparation.  
Your own experience, and the advices you are enabled to summon to your aid, will suggest to you the mode in which this end can be attained, and I will only touch at present on one point: No military preparation is complete without instruction, and no amount of the material of munitions of war can avail, without an educated and thoroughly drilled soldiery.—Let your attention, therefore, be directed to the proper training and drilling of our citizens, and let us all aim to attain that degree of preparation, which will render citizen and soldier convertible terms—a necessary condition of a self-existing republic. Let our citizens, our young men especially, and youth over sixteen, be fully equipped and thoroughly taught, and for peace, or war, we will be prepared. A preparation for war is the surest guaranty for peace—preparation on our part now is the best step for co-operation, if co-operation be at all possible—and preparation now is necessary for separate State action, to which we must look.—Let a competent military instructor therefore, be provided and commissioned, that our citizens generally may imitate the noble example of the Richard Light Dragoons, who have gone to work voluntarily, in endeavoring to procure for themselves that knowledge which the times demand.  
In the language of Milton, "a good education is that which fits the citizen to discharge every duty of peace or war," and on you is now devolved the highest responsibility of furnishing in part, that education to your countrymen.  
J. F. G. MITTAG.  
COLUMBIA, March 1, 1851.

South-Carolina Shoe Manufactory.—We had the pleasure, but a short time since, of recording the determination of Messrs. Carew & Hopkins to enter upon the experiment of manufacturing Shoes for Plantation use, and their intention to erect, at once, suitable buildings for the purpose. Their factory has since been located at the corner of King and John streets, near the Rail Road Depot, where they have commenced operations.  
The Proprietors have been fortunate in securing the superintendence of Mr. F. M. Bartlett, whose long connection with both the sale of the article in this city, and familiarity with the details of manufacturing as carried on in the largest establishments in the Union, renders the selection a very judicious one. The buildings on King street are to be greatly improved and enlarged, with suitable offices and work rooms attached. On John street, a large and commodious building of 3 1/2 stories is in course of erection, 80 by 25 in dimensions, containing two extensive apartments on each floor, to be used for Cutting Rooms. A large number of hands, among them some sixty or seventy boys and girls, are engaged in this operation; and arrangements are in progress for increasing the force employed in the Establishment, on a scale commensurate with the extended accommodations for work-rooms, now nearly completed.  
Our planters should bear in mind that this undertaking is a practical response to the spirit recently manifested, in various sections of our State, to give the preference to articles for plantation use, manufactured at home, to the exclusion of those imported from the North, and that they have now the opportunity of rigorously carrying out in practice the resolutions of non-intercourse adopted with so much unanimity from time to time, at various meetings of this influential class of our people. They have very appropriately taken the lead, in measures of reform of this character, and it now rests chiefly with them to determine whether the movements they have recommended, and the labor and capital which has thus been stimulated into active exercise, shall prove, in the end, to be attended with promising and profitable results, to all concerned.—Chas. Courier.

Industry and economy will get rich while sagacity and intrigue are laying their plans.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1851.

Mr. Richards Lecture.  
On last night was truly brilliant. Although the day was so exceedingly forbidding, a large and intelligent audience was in attendance. His general introduction to the Course of Lectures was beautifully eloquent—and fraught with the inspiration, which the poetry of his subject produces. His experiments were entirely successful and full of interest.  
Science ruled the hour—  
Which else had been the plaything of an idle mind.  
This evening, the second Lecture of the Course will be delivered, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock, an exposition of the different points of last evening's Lecture. We are sure all our citizens would be pleased far better than they anticipate, if they would attend—and none of them should fail to avail themselves of an occasion like this, to blend valuable instruction, with amusement—the *Utile cum Dulci*.  
Subscribers not yet supplied, will find their Tickets at the Book Store of J. A. Young—where also, others may still obtain them for the night and afternoon entertainments.

Camden Debating Club.  
We are pleased to state that this excellent Society has been lately reorganized, or one formed of a similar character, for the discussion of political, literary and miscellaneous questions. The object of such Associations are good, and the improvement of the mind is certainly desirable, for there are none so wise, but may be improved by means of these instrumentalities. The Society which formerly existed under this name a few years since—had numbered up to the time of its dissolution upwards of twenty-one Anniversaries—having attained the full age and maturity of manhood. The Meetings of the new Society are to be held every alternate Wednesday evening, at the Library Hall of the Camden Orphan Society.  
On Wednesday evening last the following gentlemen were elected Officers, for the present term:  
JOHN C. WEST, President.  
DA. J. A. YOUNG, Vice President.  
S. B. LEVY, Secretary.  
THEO. J. WARREN, Treasurer.

"Millions for Defence, not a cent for Tribute."  
We copy to-day, a communication from the Daily Evening State Rights Republican, calling on the Governor to attend to the military preparation of the State. We heartily concur with the suggestions of Mr. Mittag. Let us have a citizen soldiery—let us have a Spartan training for our youths—let each arm know as well to wield the sword, as the heart is ready to resist oppression. Let our enemy see we are prepared for war, and he will be less apt to make the attack. We hope the Governor will attend to the call. High and noble destinies are placed in his hands. Let him as our Commander-in-chief, bear forward the Banner of Secession, and beneath and around it will gather heroes.  
"That never bent to die as slaves—  
While Heaven has light, or Earth has graves."  
The following tribute from Alabama, has all the living fire of Patriotism about it. Will our State by a back-out, ever make you blush at our name, instead of writing it in capitals!—never! never!  
From the Advertiser & Gazette.  
HINTS AND HITS.  
AR SOVI, Feb. 10, 1850.  
Messrs. Editors: If one lesson has been more emphatically taught than all others, by the history of parties, it is the simplicity of policy-mongers. Men who dig pits are generally apt to fall into them. There is a tie in indirection. It has its just moral consequence in confusion. Every principle implies a moral-law whose infraction never fails to make itself felt, by the ultimate defeat and dishonor of those who foolishly labor to outmaneuver and overreach the fixed purpose—the eternal laws and attributes of the Almighty.  
A murrain on all simulation say I!—  
The political tricker has no faith in God—  
"Truth—in Just co. He is too blind to see the lights of Omniscience—too deaf to hear the warning of experience—too stupid insensible to fear the thunderbolt that is hot in the hand of Omnipotence.  
These are principles—political axioms—and these are the days to remember them. Illustrations of them might be "brought from afar"—they throng from the distant climes of classic Greece and Rome—they are "at our door." Monosyllables supply from the living age this lesson of the Historic Muse. Single names illustrate and emphasize it. If I write "False"—"Braggart"—"Traitor"—millions of the American freeman know the individuals intended to be denounced. It is unnecessary to couple with these epithets, *Benton—Foote—Ritchie*. If I write "Truth"—"Dignity"—"Patriotism," it is there a man in America that would give me the credit of common sense and common intelligence, and believe me if I were to assert that I meant to associate these words with the names of any of the demagogues of this profligate political school! No! these are words—"Truth"—"Dignity"—"Patriotism"—that lead the imagination spell-bound to the grave of Calhoun, to the Hermitage, to Monucello, to Mount Vernon. Thank God! there are yet living illustrations of these words—"Truth"—"Dignity"—"Patriotism." Amidst the hollow scolds of hypocrites and the malignant jeers of unprincipled spoilsmen I will write their names—Cheves, Mason, Butler, Rhett, Colquitt, Towns, Forsyth, Yaucey, Buford, Lamar, Quitman, Davis, Soule,—nay, how should I write a book of names? I will generalize—Republican, friends of the Constitution and of a Constitutional Union! True sons of the old Dominion! Enemies of lying professions, of dishonest, plundering legislation, and of dishonorable compromise! Disciples of Troup! I will write in capitals—"SOUTH CAROLINA!" Immortality shall claim the record for her own. Truth shall emblazon it. History shall preserve it—"South Carolina, the Spartan State!"

I have said nothing of my native State, Georgia. When Buford said in his speech, "we are not Georgians, that we should eat our words," I felt it like the cold pointed steel at my heart; I felt it in the justice of its application to the Cobbs and Wellborns, the Towns and Stephens; the mongrel Milledgeville Convention of "the Constitutional Union party" memory; I felt it in its injustice to thousands of her noble sons—her McDonalds, her Townses, her Colquitts her Howards, her Forsyths. The fountain of grief extinguished the sense of injury. I remember her Troups and her Lamars with increased satisfaction, and turned mournfully away from the contemplation of her present false position to enquire into the state of things in Alabama my adopted home.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

I cannot forbear expressing my delight with Mr. Richards's First Lecture on the Atmosphere last night, and especially with the happy manner in which he made his theme intelligible to the humblest mind. Every principle was explained and illustrated, so that any one quite ignorant of the subject, was able to appreciate and understand it. His experiments were striking and to me wonderful: I earnestly call upon my fellow citizens, who desire to gain valuable knowledge in a most delightful way, to attend Mr. R.'s Lectures, and to go this afternoon that they may begin at the beginning of his interesting subject. They will be the wiser for it or I am greatly mistaken.  
IMPROVEMENT.

MR. RICHARDS'S LECTURE.

Last evening we were highly entertained by Mr. Richards's first lecture of the Atmosphere, a subject interesting in itself and invested with additional interest, by the very felicitous and successful manner, in which it was handled.—The lecture was in the best style of composition, its language at once chaste, elegant and appropriate—its delivery, free, easy, and graceful—the illustrative experiments, numerous, well selected, beautiful, and most successfully performed, by means of fine apparatus, constructed after the most approved method of modern art and scientific ingenuity. We confidently assure the community, and the lovers and students of nature, that they have offered in these lectures a rich treat at a very inconsiderable price. Ladies should by all means attend to them they will be of great value, and delightful interest, for they will find new beauties developed in every thing, and a favorite study, perhaps long laid aside, will thus be very easily and agreeably revived. No one however should deny himself such pure refreshing, and improving gratifications, or withdraw himself from their hallowed influence. Parents ought by all means to send children far enough advanced in the study of natural science, to grasp and appreciate the truths, principles and experimen's developed, explained and exhibited upon such, it would have a most decidedly beneficial effect, transforming a study, considered dull by many into a most delightful pursuit. An attendance upon these lectures would doubtless exert a most salutary influence upon their future progress. Experiments, such as Mr. Richards performs are not within the reach of every seminary in our country, and hence the importance of an attendance upon his course. Again, there undoubtedly rests an obligation, upon each and every one of us, to aid and encourage such efforts as are made for our good, and may result in our improvement. Let us do so, and give most cordial countenance and support to the truly praiseworthy (and are they not so) who seek to afford interesting and important instructions and to impart refined and refining pleasure. For ourselves, we confess that we feel anxious to have these lectures attended by a large, respectable, attentive and generously appreciating audience; they deserve it, and we are desirous that opportunities such as these be repeatedly offered.—Who can say we will not be extensively benefited by their frequent recurrence? There are few pleasures more pure, dignified and exalting than those science yields. We ask therefore that these lectures be liberally patronized in order that we may hereafter have more of the same sort.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

FUGITIVE SLAVE ARRESTED.—The Editor of the Democrat of Saturday gives the following account of the arrest of a fugitive slave in that place on Monday last, and his recovery by his master:—  
He was making his way North, along the rail road, in company with a white lad, about 18 or 20 years of age. He was taken up on suspicion, and represented himself to be free, but having no papers he was committed, after an examination before a magistrate, which elicited nothing positive against him. To effect his release from prison, he wrote to his master, in Annapolis, assuming the name of a free servant who formerly lived with him, representing that he had been engaged in sailing a vessel, and had been wrecked, by which accident he lost his certificate of freedom, and requested his master, Commander Strabbling, of the Naval School, to supply him with another. Commander Strabbling having lost a servant in October last, suspected that this was the fugitive, he accordingly dispatched his son to this place, who found that his suspicions were correct, and on Thursday last, he conveyed him back to Annapolis. When arrested he gave his name as Robert James, his true name being Augustus Phillips.