THE CAUSE IN GEORGIA.

We receive, from all quarters, the most gratifying intelligence of the stability and increase of the Southern Rights party of the State .-The defeat, which it experienced in the canvass for the convention, has not had the slightest effect in damping the spirits or crushing the energies of its members. The reaction, which followed its defeat, has added much to its power and influence. The dangers which threaten the institutions of the South, the fears which are felt for the permanency of our property, the total disregard manifested by the freesoil majority in Congress in relation to Southern interests, the nullification of laws intended for the better security of Southern property in slaves, the insults and injuries which are continually heaped upon us, are all so many causes tending daily to swell its numbers and advance the glorious cause which advocates.

We can assure the friends of Southern Rights in other States, that the cause in Georgia is gaining ground. We hear of no faltering any where. The same spirit of resistance to Northe:n aggression animates the bosoms of its members, and is spreading in spite of the hollow cries of disunion and ultraism resort d to by its opponents. The "masked battery from behind which the party has been long and violently assailed, is rapidly becoming an object of ridicale rather than of apprehension. It cannot longer answer the purposes or accomplish the aims of those esconsed behind it. A people, who feel nothing but oppression in the measures of the Government and are kept in continual agitation from the efforts of blind fanaticism to cripple and destroy their institutions, are not to be frightened from considering the means of security, by any empty and delusive cries of "the Union." The Union was formed for the protection and security of the citizen--it is not to be turned into an engine of foul oppression and injury, without some effort being made to ward off the consequences.

The causes which led to the formation of the Southern Rights party still exist. The dangers which threaten our institutions are still as feartul and pressing as before. The object which the party propose to secure are the same ... the principles the same.--the cause the same. Its ends are patriotic, its principles pure, its cause invincible. The party is wholly Southern in feeling and in action. It must triumph, sooner or later.

We have confident faith and hope that the Southern Rights party, which has so long sutained the vilest imputations and assaults upon its character, its principles and its purposes, will not flag or grow weary in the accomplishment of its great and glorious ends. Bearing aloft the brave old banner of State Rights..em-blazoned with those true and undentable declarations, that submission to wrong but invites to further aggressions, and that uncompromising resistance to Northern aggression is the only hope of the South; wisely and deliberately do we wish to see it move forward, "unawed by: power and unseduced by place?" We firmly believe that the salvation of the South, the security of her property, and the perpetuity of her institutions are in the bands of the party now in the majority. But if it stands true to its principles, the inevitable course of events, will, unaided and alone, work out its triumph. Already is it sufficiently powerful in numbers to to control the popular elections in many of the Southern States.

We believe, with the Camden Journal, that it the members of this party will keep themselves distinct and separate from all other par-ties, and support no man for office, who is not in favor of stern and uncompromising resistance to the aggressions of the North, they will soon force both the old parties to take common State. Upon refusing to do so, he was dipped round with them, in defence of the rights and institutions of the South. If they will adopt this cardinal principle, and carry it faithfully into practice; if they will refuse all alliance with any, and every party, which counsels a tame submision to our wrongs, the day is not far distant when the union of the Southern States will be effected, and the triumph of her cause celebrated throughout our land.

We believe, with the Columbus Times, in the wisdom of the policy of keeping the Southern Rights party erect on the basis of great principles, and aloof from the Presidential malestroom in which Southern Rights have always been wrecked. If either or any of the new organizations will come to us with a platform in which justice to the South, indemnity for the past, and security for the future, are cardinal principles, there is no reason why we should not join standards and march with them to political battle. Otherwise, it is the policy and duty of the Southern Right- party to preserve an armed neutrality, and be ready to strike where the most efficient service can be rendered to the great cause of preserving the South from the ruin which is to follow the destruction of her institutions .-- Augusta Republic.

GEN. QUITMAN.

This gollant and distinguished gentleman will return, in a few days, to the generous and devoted constituency from whom, but a few weeks ago, he was so ruthlessly and unnecessarily torn, and dragged to this city, merely to gratify the prejudice and hostility of political foes. The charge upon which the Federal Government insisted that the sovereign State of Mississippi should surrender up her Chief Executive into the hands of the Government, of which that sovereign State is one of the creators, has been abundoned by the representatives of the federal authority. But even tais voluntary retreat of the Government has been adopted, in order to cover a still more complete defeat, in the certain, the inevitable acquittal of that gentleman, if the matter had ever been brought to a trial. And now, what is the position in which this result places the federal Government? There were about a dozen persons indicted for being engaged in this Cuba expedition, all of whom were ready for a trial.

The case of General Henderson has already consumed two months; there is no reason to suppose that the other cases would not have taken as long a time, and thus the better part of two years would have been consumed in the trial of the other parties besides General Quitman. Suppose, however, that these eases took up the rest of the term-and of that there could be no doubt- it is certain that by placing Gen- in her affections."

eral Quitman last, his term of office as Governor of Mississippi would have expired before his trial. Now, all that the Governor asked was that the process against him should be waived, and when the Government was ready to proneed with his case, he gave his pledge of honor that he would be on the spot to meet the charge. His reason for making this request was, that did not believe it compatible with the sovereignty of the State which he represented, to he detained as a prisoner of another authority. Right or wrong, these were honest convictions; they are the convictions, too, of a large class of our people, and of some of the most distinguished constitutional fawyers in the country. Such opinions were entitled to some respect.

It was evident, in this view of his duty, Governor Quitman had but two alternatives. The one was to resist the process of the Federal court - the other to resign his post as Governor of Mississippi. Due notice was given of the attitude assumed by him. The question then arises-did the nature of the charge against General Quitman, or of the proofs in the possession of the officers of the Federal Government, justify the government in forcing him to one or the other of these alternatives? The result of the trials gives a satisfactory negative to this query. But further, if the charge and proofs were more serious than they are, was not the well ascertained fact, that the other cases could not be got through with in time to reach Gov. Quitman's, before the expiration of his term of office, an ample and satisfactory reason for the acceptance of the Governor's

There can be no hesitation, in any properly organized mind, in answering this question Had the Government been influenced by any respect for the rights of the States of this confederacy- -by any of that comity which exist: even between foreign and independent untions ...it would have said: "We will not, even to accommodate our dear friends of Spain, unnecessarily force the Governor of Mississippi into open war with us, or into a resignation of his office. We will not embarrass the affairs of of those, who, like ourselves, are troubled with one of the confederacy so unnecessarily. We will wait until we are ready to proceed with the Governor's trial." Such would have been the dictate of magnanimity -- of respect for State sovereignty. Such a course, too, would have saved the State of Mississippi from great inconvenience, and the federal officers in this city; from the reproaches which are now thickly heaped upon them, for the lame and impotent conclusion to which their labors have come. The government has been ignominously foiled and defented. Gen. Quitman has not been forced into a position of resistance to the Federal authority, so as to afford grounds for an indictment for high treason, as was expected. And as to the triumph in his resignation, it is but a barren one. The gallant people of Mississippl will regard it their sacred duty to restore him to the executive post from which he was so indecorously, unjustly, and improperly dragged, to dance attendance on proceedings got up, it is now avowed, wholly to satisfy the pride of a foreign despotism N. O. Delta.

Lynching an Abolitionist in Kentucky .- Rev. Edward Matthews, travelling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of N. York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Casius M. Clay, of Kentucky, stopped at dium to merchants in those two places. Richmond, Kentucky, and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave the town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards, whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him nine times in a horse-pond, ordered him to leave the twice more; whereupon he promised to leave immediately, and took up the line of march on foot for Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia Ledger.

Onto FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT .- The Ohio Legislature, on the 22d of February, passed alaw which comes quite up to the Vermont act. It makes it the duty of the Attorney-General of the State, and the prosecuting attorneys of the counties .--

To protect and defend all persons arrested as fugitive slaves, and to make immediate applieation to specified courts and judges for the writ of habeas corpus; such courts or judges to grant the writ, and upon its return, to grant a trial by jury on all questions of fact at issue between the parties, provided either party make application for such trial. If the verdict of the jury thus called shall be in favor of the person shall again claim ownership in the slave within the State, he shall be deemed guilty of felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than five, nor less than two years.

Eloquent,-John Cotton Smith a leading democrat of Connecticut, who presided over a state convention of democratic delegates last week, delivered the following to his assembled brethren:

"The fact is, gentlemen, the democracy of this country hate England, and only wait for the signal to beat open the doors of Buckingham Palace with the butt ends of their rifles, and arouse the slumbers of Victoria with the shricks of the American Engle."

"ONLY ME."-We copy the following pret Book, where it serves as an introduction to cause us to be "afraid of even so much as to

some stanzas: "A lady had two children -- both girls. The elder was a fair child, the younger a beauty, and the mother's pet. Her whole love centered in it. The elder was neglected, while Sweet,' (the pet name of the younger) received every attention that affection could bestow. One day, after a severe illness the mother was sitting in the parlor, when she heard a childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were instantly with the favorite.

Is that you, Sweet ! she inquired. 'No' mamma,' was the sad, touching reply

it ies't Sweet; its only me.

The mother's heart smote her; and, from that hour 'Only me' was restored to an equal place

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors PRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1851,

Our Market. Cotton is worth from 7 to 10 cents; a strictly prime article would bring 101.

Southern Rights Association.

A meeting of the Southern Rights Association for Kershaw District, will be held on Monday next at 12 o'clock, in the Court House. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN CANTEY, President.

If We call attention to "The Blue House" by Velvet Slippers"-and hope he will slip a good many such manuscripts on our table.

Fatal Rencounter.

It becomes our painful duty to state that on Tuesday last, a personal rencounter took place in this town, between Robert J. Lester, and Samuel J. Love, in the progress of which, the former received a deadly wound from a pistol, which has since, terminated fatally. As all the facts and circumstances connected with this melancholy affair will be judicially investigated, we forbear to say anything of them; yet, we in common with all good citizens, exceedingly regret the occurrence, as it is most unfortunate for all concerned.

Advance Payments.

Our Subscribers will bear in mind, that if they desire the Paper at the Advance price, they must pay within the time prescribed; otherwise, we shall insist upon the Terms, made known in the commencement of the present Volume. We don't intend to make application to any of our subscribers for advance payment; they have it in their power to pay us-and the matter rests entirely with themselves, for the accommodation

short memories. We append our terms: Semi-Weekly Journal in advance, - \$3 5 weekly Journal in advance, - 2.01 after 6 months, 2 50 " 12 "

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance

We ask attention to the card of the Agent of this Company, Mr. Sam'l. J. Young, found in to-day's paper. It is unnecessary that we add anything to what is said by him, enough is said to show the propriety of encouraging an Institution truly Southern in its organization.

Cheraw Gazette.

This excellent paper comes to us this week in new dress. It is a staunch defender of Southern Rights, and does good service on the right

Hornet's Nest and True Southron.

The politics of this paper are strictly Southern. As its circulation is large in the upper country, which trades with Cam len and Columbia, it offers superior inducements as an advertising me-Address Box 4, Charlotte N. C.

We have had within the past few days ery high winds, and the weather has been coldsuch however as we might expect.

When surly Winter passes off, Far to the North, and calls his ruffian blasts; His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill, The shatter'd forests, and the ravag'd vale. But soon will softer gales succeed, at whose kind Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost; [touch, The mountains lift their green heads to the sky."

Plank Road.

The Wetumpka State Guard states that the toli taken on the General Plank Roads, at one of the gates, were \$195 the first forty days. This only includes the travel for about four miles, and the Guard concludes from this fact that the stock will prove the most profitable of any in the country.

Hibernian Benevolent Society.

A Society has been formed of this character in Columbia. We observe among the officers elected, the names of several gentlemen, former citizens of this place, to-wit: Dr. Wm. Reynolds, claimed as a fugitive slave, he shall forthwith President. Messrs. W. B. Johnston, W. B. Carbe restored to his liberty; and if the claimant lisle, Wm. Cavan, and W. L. Reynolds. The object of this Association is sufficiently expressed by the distinctive name and title which it bears, and readily commen is itself to the better feelings of our nature.

" Receiving by yesterday's mail the Camden (S, C.) Journal of March 4, we were surprised, but not at all disagreeably, to find its Edi torial column appropriated to an article addressed "to the National Intelligencer" ... The fact of any article being so addressed proves that the worthy Editors of that journal are not, like most of their contemporaries, afraid even so much as to name this paper in their columns.

We certainly feel much obliged to the "National Intelligencer," for his elegant attempt at a demolition of our article; nor do we suppose that there is anything so contaminating in the name ty scrap from the last number of the Lady's of this venerable and excellent paper, that should name it" in our columns. We regret that the National Intelligencer should ever have devoted a single column, to persuade South Carolina to a degraded submission, and, to correct any impressions, which its Editor might have had, of the probability of the success of his efforts, and to assure him that he misunderstood the purport of the article he quoted from the "Journal" in a previous number, were the reasons which induced us to the fearless course, we pursued, in naming his paper in our columns.

"We will return the compliment by noticing the most distinguishable points of the article thus addressed. We quote from it some pas-

sages; and, first, the following:
"In mouldering ruins be [the National Intel-

ligencer] has painted our noble State in suckcloth standing at the door of the Union, and knocking for a re-admittance."

"We have done no such thing, whatever we may have thought of it, and might have said, if we had not carefully abstained from saying any thing that would wound the pride of the State. Since, however, our conden them's have themselves placed their Since, in that position, we will only say, that it would be a far easier and

wiser task to remain in whilst she there."

But we are surprised that he she at deny the truth of the following: "In monthering ruins, he has painted our noble State, in sackeloth, stand-ing at the door of the Union, and knocking for a readmittance." Now we assert that the National ntelligencer did contain this identical idea, in the article to which we both have reference, and that the only difference is, that he took two columns and a half, or thereabout, to express the substance of the above four lines-and he whose very name is so potent, that Editors tremble to insert it in their columns, should, we think, scorn to deny the authorship of any paragraph, the only incorrectness of which, was writing tweedle dum, instead of tweedle dee, when both meant precisely the same. Nor did we put our State in the condition of a "mouldering ruin"-in case of secession; but on the other hand, the Bannered Republic of Liberty-The Sparta, for Western Persia.

"He has wasted a world of argument to show that South Carolina has received a full share of the Federal honors."

" Not a word of argument; but facts, the force of which even the Camden Journal staggers under. That paper seems to understand us, further, as supposing the honors conferred on South Carolina to have been undeserved, and as therefore objecting to them. We said no such thing. We have no doubt the honors conferred upon her citizens were well-carned and well-deserved."

Nor were we sensible of any staggering sensations beneath the weight of facts, adduced by the National Intelligencer. We only asked if those honors were deserved, and conferred where they were best deserved, why should the fact have been noticed as an inducement to remain in the Union?

" But, then, we are to be coerced. The Notional Intelligencer says that 'there can be no doubt but what the General Government will enforce its authority by arms.' So, Carolininians, tremble for your doom ... and, like frightened hares, fly beneath the flag of Uncle Sam for shelter. Why, is it possible that the National Intelligencer supposes the General Government can frighten South Carolina into submission ?"

"If the Camden Journal can find no more respectable way of meeting our arguments, such as they are, than by putting into the mouth of the National Intelligencer words which it has never used, and threats it has never uttered, it had better try tts hand at something else.

And is it possible that the National Intelligencer, denies threatening coercion; all we have to do then, is to ask you to re-read your article, and you cannot deny it then, without blushing.

"You ask, 'what would we gain by secession ?' We answer, every thing. There is no single point from which you can view our position but what we will have gained. You hold out the bugbear of having an army and navy to support. All the army we would need would be such a one as we have now --- a skeleton army. Why, every citizen is a citizen soldier, and at the tap of the drum would be ready to march. And about the time your Federal army comes to coeree us, an Independent Power, you will find where our army is. You hold out the weighty expense of our Government. We are prepared to prove that, at the highest mark, our expenses would not overgo five millions: and also that, without any further oppression by taxation, our income would be upward of seven millions, and constantly increasing."

" After reading this long passage, the reader would perceive, that, whatever the intention of the writer, he has in fact admitted the force of the strongest points of our hypothesis of the condition of South Carolina, seceded.

He admits that the State will have to be saddled with the expense of an Army of some sort and a Navy; and he admits the necessity of a revenue to support the army and Navy and its Civil List, the annual amount of which he himself rates as high as five millions of dollars a year, whilst he calculates upon an income of seven milliens of dollars! An income how to be raised! By a thirty per cent, duty upon exports, and by taxes on lands which grow the produce exported, and on the slaves by whose labor those lands are made productive.

How long do the Editors of the Camden Journal suppose that the planters of South Carolina would or could stand such a crushing pressure as this.

Do you really perceive it reader? Well we thought you could not, and we expect our venerable friend must have had on a pair of compromise spectacles, or he could never have perceived it. We distinctly state, that we will need no further army, than we have now-and has South Carolina any army now !- and then he construes us to have admitted, that we will have to be saddled with the expense of an army-when we admitted no such thing. The skeleton, to which we gave the name of army-was the body of our citizens, each and every man of whom, would leave his plow, or merchandize, and do far better service than a Yankee Regular. The amount of our taxes all lumped, under the General Government now, amounts to about thirty per cent-and this is nearly all paid in, to support a Government to oppress us,-a twenty per cent. tax would give us the amount named, and that would fill our own coffers, and aid us in repelling aggression, instead of strengthening it. Your last question we can easily answer. They would stand, even a thirty per cent tax-when the money was spent for them alone, far longer than they would stand a one per cent tax-when the money was used as an instrument to degrade them. "Such a crushing pressure" is strange language to use, relative to a thirty percent tax, as the price of treedomby one who is persuading us to be slaves, and pay thirty per cent for the privilege.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IN PATION The unpurcialist and a suishing flee of Dr. W tar's Balaun of Wild tharry in all the decrease for which it is recommended, curing many cursus after the skill of the physicians was marvailing, has effected a large an increasing demand for it. This tast has cursed sever unprincipled counterfeiters and interaction of spin one mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the cutterest of the only counting. The rest needs initiate the is the only counting. The rest needs initiate the original, while they possess hone of its virtues.

the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TOF THE MARKS

The gennine Balsam is put in in quart boates to the he words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I k lad."

blown in the glass; each bottle k aring a label of the front with the storagement.

right secured, 1814; on which will always appear the written signature of "1. BUTTS,"

The Genuine and Original Dr. Wistre's Balanca of Wild

The Gentine and Original Dr. Witter's Balleton of wone Cherry, on account of its great to calivrity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the sporters initiation thrown into the market and extensively circuisted.

Examine closely before purches inc.

None genuine unless signed J. BUTPS on the wrapper, for sale in Camlen at Mel AINS' errog Store. Windowski by P. M. COHEN & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by through gists generally throughout the Sinte.

27 Professor H. Cox, of Checimat, writes as follows respecting a remarkable core effected by the use of Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar:

Roger's Liverwort and Tar:

M. A. L. Scord!:

Si:— Fow ver relic ant I may have been to relich my name to certificate recommending patent medicines, northums, etc., I not only think it my duty to my introduction to the community, and all afficted with diseased lungs, to state that I have used it. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in several case wight the hapiest effectfund in one case particularly, that of Miss Belt, who appeared to be labering under the last stage of scolutors care imprison as pernounced by several physicians, who were in after latter previous to my taking charge of his case. By its rise she has been entirely restored, and is now enjoying that best of health.

Very respectfully, etc., MIRAM COX. M. D. We learn from the H m. Judge Norse, of Cincinn that Dr. Cox is a physician of the highest standing. For sale at McKain's Drug Store, Camden S. C. See Advartisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT

Bugging.	per yil. 14	To 48	Lant.	16-16-1
Bale Rope	ib		Legit, sel	1 1b 6
Bacon,			Molagare.	
Butter,	lb 18		Muckarel	
Brandy.	gnli 28	10 35	Sails,	well the deal
Beeswax.	lb 18	10 22	Oats.	borkel
ecef.	lb 4	te 5	Peus.	bushel
Cheese,	alb.	2 45	l'otatoes.	wweet, bu
Cotton,	lh 8	to 11	State (Chillie	Irish bu
Corn.	toushel \$1	te 166	Rye.	hushel 95
Flour,	bbl G	10 7	Rice.	burisel 3 t
Fodder.	CWL		Sugar.	lb 7 1
Hides, dry	15 8		Salt.	work the !
ron.	1h 5	to 65		bag will w
Lime,	bbl 2	to 21	Tobacco.	lb 10 t
Leather, so	le. 1b 17		Wheat,	bush at

A LL persons are forewarned against training for a Note of Hand, given by me to Mr. T. omas Backin, for the amount of Three handred and finy dollars (\$350.) dated 2d March, as I do not intend paying it.

W. R. YOUNG. 23

At Public Sale.

ON the first Monday in April next, before the Court House, will be offered, two valuable Men, one a first rate Tailor, and the other, a House Servan, and has attended to horses if not sold at private sale.

Apply at this Onice.

March 21, 1850.

Kirkwood Lots for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in Conden, Ten Less in South Krkwood, bequestived to Pine Tree Church, by Benjamin Perkins deceased. Said loss will be divided to suit purchasers for building, and sold on a credit, with hond and personal recurity, and mortgage if required the interest paid annually. Purchasers to pay for executing papers. The lots will be pointed out to any person by B Perkinst C. PERKINS, Extend B PERKINS,

Agency of North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAMDEN. March 17, 1851.

E.itors of the Camden Journal GENTLEMEN: In order to call attention to this Institution, which is entirely a Southern Enterprise, and entitled to Southern patronage, I deem t not improper to state that some time since Mr. Mary J. Davis of this town, effected a p Insurance on the life of her negro slave Abram in the office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for five years for \$450,00the premium amounting to \$5,56, but two annual payments having been mide. Some thirty days since the slave died, and the Company on pr his death, paid over the amount insured \$450,00. This Company is in successful operation, liaving issued since its commoncement, over 11,00 Poli-

cies, within a less time than two years. This Company is based entirely upon the Mutaal system, all life insurers are qually entitled to the profits, in proportion to the amount of premium respectively paid. The Company received it one day from Hamburg, S.C. 106 applications, which is almost unprecedented in the history of each institutions. All losses sustained by the Company ave been promptly paid.

SAM'I. J. YOUNG, Agenta Camden. March 18, 22

PRIME lot N. C. Bacon, Northern Flour Cheese, Maccironi, Currants, Raisins, AFmonds, &c -also, a superior article of Sherry and Claret Wine, just received and for sale by E. W. BONNEY 22 March 18,

4-4 and 5-4 India Matting-also, a large as-E. W. BONNEY. ust opened by 22

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Fancy Sofa and Work Tables, Toilet and Plain Bureaus wood and marble tops, Walnut Book Shelves, de, all of late modern style, and at unusually low prices. C. L. CHATTEN....
March 18 22 2m

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND CAR FACTORY, CHARLESTON, 8. C. S. HACKER & CO. Manufactures, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Ratifrond

Cars, Iron and Brass Castings, Black smith's work in General, Screw Belts, Wrought Iron Nuts and Washers, of every size and description, Carriage, Rail-rond Car, and Bridge Bolts, at Northen.

Fellows prepared for Wheelwrighte, and constant supply of various sizes for sale.

The above Factory is situated on the line of South Carolina Railroad, near the Depot. Allor. ders for the country will be sent by the first train.
Orders left at the Counting House of James.
Gad:den & Co. will be attended to,
GEO. S. HACKER & CO.

March 18 22

Roussel's and Hauel's EAU LUSTRAL.

FOR promoting the growth and beauty of the fluman Hair, Just received at March 11. 20 to the fit of the fluman Hair, Just received at the fluman Hair received