

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 dampening the spirits or enervating the energies of its members.

We can assure the friends of Southern Rights in other States, that the cause in Georgia is gaining ground. We hear of no faltering anywhere. The same spirit of resistance to Northern aggression animates the bosoms of its members, and is spreading in spite of the hollow cries of disunion and ultraism resorted to by its opponents.

The causes which led to the formation of the Southern Rights party still exist. The dangers which threaten our institutions are still as fearful and pressing as before. The object which the party propose to secure are the same—the principles the same—the cause the same.

We have confident faith and hope that the Southern Rights party, which has so long sustained 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.

We believe, with the Camden Journal, that if the members of this party will keep themselves distinct and separate from all other parties, 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 ground with them, in defence of the rights and institutions of the South.

GEN. QUITMAN. This gallant 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.

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 proceed with his case, he gave his pledge of honor that he would be on the spot to meet the charge.

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?

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 exists even between foreign and independent nations—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."

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 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.

OHIO FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.—The Ohio Legislature, on the 22d of February, passed a law 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.

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 shrieks of the American Eagle."

GEN. QUITMAN. Only Me.—We copy the following pretty scrap from the last number of the Lady's Book, where it serves as an introduction to some stanzas: "A lady had two children—both girls. The elder was a fairchild, 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.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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

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

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

Fatal Encounter. It becomes our painful duty to state that on Tuesday last, a personal encounter 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.

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.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. 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 a new dress. It is a staunch defender of Southern Rights, and does good service on the right side.

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 Camden and Columbia, it offers superior inducements as an advertising medium to merchants in those two places.

Plank Road. The Wetumpka State Guard states that the toll 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, President. Messrs. W. B. Johnston, W. B. Carls, Wm. Cavan, and W. L. Reynolds.

Receiving by yesterday's mail the Camden (S. C.) Journal of March 4, we were surprised, but not at all disagreeably, to find its Editorial column appropriated to an article addressed "to the National Intelligencer."

"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.

lignear] has painted our noble State in sackcloth 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 anything that would wound the pride of the State."

But we are surprised that he should deny the truth of the following: "In mourning robes, he has painted our noble State, in sackcloth, standing at the door of the Union, and knocking for a readmittance." Now we assert that the National Intelligencer did contain this identical idea, in the article to which we both have referred, 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 twaddle, instead of twaddle-dee, when both meant precisely the same.

"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."

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 National Intelligencer says that 'there can be no doubt but what the General Government will enforce its authority by arms.' So, Carolinians, tremble for your doom—and, like frightened hares, fly beneath the flag of Uncle Sam for shelter."

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.

"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 millions 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."

"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 of this venerable and excellent paper, that should cause us to be "afraid of even so much as to name it" in our columns.

"We will return the compliment by noticing the most distinguishable points of the article thus addressed. We quote from it some passages; and, first, the following: "In mouldering ruins he [the National Intel-

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATION. The unprincipled and designing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is all the progress for which it is recommended, owing to the skill of the best physicians, was an unusual one, and a large and increasing demand for it. This has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators of spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only genuine one. The test is, the original, while they possess none of its virtues."

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS. The genuine Balsam is put up in quart bottles with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of Dr. H. W. Wistar, M. D. This will be enclosed in a paper with a complete copyright seal, 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "H. W. WISTAR, M. D." The Genuine and Original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, an account of its great popularity, has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated. Examine closely before purchasing. None genuine unless signed R. T. P. S. on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKAINS' Drug Store. Wholesale by P. M. COHEN & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Professor H. Cox of Cincinnati, writes as follows respecting a remarkable cure effected by the use of Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar. M. A. L. Scott: "I was very sick and my liver was so bad that my food did not get to the stomach. I tried many medicines, but I only think it my duty to my patients, but to the community, and all affected with it, to state that I have used Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in several cases, with the happiest result. In one case particularly, that of Miss Bell, who appeared to be fast under the last stage of scrophulous consumption, and named by several physicians, who were in attendance previous to my taking charge of her case. By the use she has been entirely restored, and is now enjoying the best of health. Very respectfully, etc. HIRSHAM COX, M. D."

We learn from the Hon. Judge Nurse, of Cincinnati, that Dr. Cox is a physician of the highest standing. For sale at Mr. McKain's Drug Store, Camden, S. C. See Advertisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and other commodities.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Noe of Hand, given by me to Mr. Thomas Baskin, for the amount of Three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.) dated 2d March, as I do not intend paying it. W. R. YOUNG, March 21, 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 Servant, and has attended to horses if not sold at private sale. Apply at this Office. March 21, 1850. 23

Kirkwood Lots for Sale.

Will be sold on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in Camden, Ten Lots in South Kirkwood, purchased by Hine, The Church, by Benjamin Perkins deceased. Said lots will be divided to suit purchaser for building, and sold on a credit, with bond and personal security, 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. Perkins. C. PERKINS, Executor. B. PERKINS, Executor.

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Gentlemen: In order to call attention to this Institution, which is entirely a Southern Enterprise, and entitled to Southern patronage, I deem it not improper to state that some time since Mrs. Mary J. Davis of this town, effected a policy of insurance on the life of her negro slave Abram, in the office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for five years for \$450.00—the premium amounting to \$22.50, but two annual payments having been made. Some thirty days since the slave died, and the Company on proof of his death, paid over the amount insured \$450.00. This Company is in successful operation, having issued since its commencement, over 1100 Policies, within a less time than two years. This Company is based entirely upon the Mutual system, all life insurers are equally entitled to the profits, in proportion to the amount of premium respectively paid. The Company received its one day from Hamburg, S. C. 106 applications, which is almost unprecedented in the history of such institutions. All losses sustained by the Company have been promptly paid. SAML. J. YOUNG, Agent. Camden, March 18, 22

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

4-4 and 5-4 India Muttung—also, a large assortment of Domestic for Servant's wear just opened by E. W. BONNEY. March 18, 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, &c., all of late modern style, and at unusually low prices. C. L. CHATEAUX, March 18, 22

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND CAR FACTORY, CHARLESTON, S. C. S. HACKER & CO., Manufacturers, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Railroad Cars, Iron and Brass Castings, Blacksmith's work in General, Screw Bolts, Wrought Iron Nuts and Washers, of every size and description, Carriage, Railroad Car, and Bridge Bolts, at Northern prices. Fellows prepared for Wheelwright, and a constant supply of various sizes for sale. The above Factory is situated on the line of South Carolina Railroad, near the Depot. Allocated for the country will be sent by the first train. Orders left at the Counting House of James Gaddis & Co. will be attended to. GEO. S. HACKER & CO. March 18, 22

Roussel's and Hauck's EAU LUSTRAL. FOR promoting the growth and beauty of the Human Hair. Just received at Z. J. DELHAY'S. March 11, 20