

### The Cotton Trade.

The decline in cotton, from the highest point of the market this season, has been three and a half cents per pound, assuming that middling has been sold at thirteen and a half cents, which is the fact, and is only worth ten cents to-day. With a crop, which will surely not exceed 2,250,000 bales, if it reach that, which is very doubtful in the minds of some of the most apt and reflecting, where is the cause to be found? No one pretends to contend that 2,250,000 bales added to that which may be on hand from the yield of last year, as an over-product, and will supply the wholesome and increasing consumption all over Europe and the United States. We have no idea but that several hundred thousand bales more could be consumed, and at remunerating prices to the planter, if his necessities, through his merchant, did not compel him to sell it at a given time, for the most it will bring, to satisfy the acceptances of his factor for (often) imaginary wants. It is sheer folly to imagine, for an instant, that cotton in this country or England, will ever realize to the planter its intrinsic value, so long as he is forced, under any circumstances, to sell it within the compass of a certain hour.

Between the speculators in England, and their numerous agents in this country, the price of our cotton crop is controlled; and prices often, if not invariably, fixed, without any reference whatever to the shortness or fullness of the crop. They closely watch the fiscal condition of the country, or that portion of it which is likely to enter into commercial pursuits, and are free or reluctant buyers, as the case may be. When they are unable to buy here—the planter or his agent for him, preferring to ship—they value the cotton at the lowest possible price, and advance two-thirds or three-quarters of the invoice. When it reaches England, or wherever in Europe it may be shipped, it is sold as soon as it will bring the advance and expenses, and the low figure at which it is disposed of forms a prominent part of their printed prices current, which constitute the staple of our English commercial news. So it will be seen at a glance that we are so completely in their power, both at home and abroad, as to have no alternative but to suffer in the one or the other position.

What will correct the evil is the next question which naturally recurs; and we shall endeavor, in a few words, to explain what seems to us the antidote. In the first place, our planters must not increase their lands and negroes faster than the value of their products, over and above their economical expenses, will warrant; in which case they will always be able to hold on to their crops until they bring their intrinsic value. They will then have no imaginary wants but what they can personally afford to cherish. Their merchants or factors, in like manner, having no obligations but such as may arise out of the ordinary pursuits of business, will have less urgent requisitions for money; and thence a competition would spring up between banks and individual capitalists, which would make it of comparatively easy acquisition at a fair rate of interest. In other words, the planter must place himself in such a situation as to be able to hold his crop at home, in the hands of his factor, until he can find a purchaser for it willing to pay its value. Such buyers would be as numerous as now, though in a shape different from those with whom they are now compelled to deal. They would be stable buyers, and not speculators on news from abroad, often manufactured expressly for their especial benefit, and that of their trans-Atlantic employers. He cannot possibly anticipate the price of his cotton while growing, by drafts on his merchant, shaved at onerous discounts, without serious, if not ruinous, detriment to all concerned but the buyer—detriment to his merchant in having his name afloat in the market for large amounts of money, and detriment to his own interest in being forced to have no election in the time of the sale or price of his property. If the planter prefer to ship to selling at home, let him do so from choice and not necessity—that is, let him do so without the compulsion of drawing against it, when he can either limit its price to such figures as, in his better judgment, it should bring—taking into consideration the product, the consumption, and the political state of the world, or he can instruct his agent not to sell until such time as, in his opinion, the market is at its height.—Then and not before, he will be able to form some estimate of what his agricultural labor will yield, and be prepared to burst asunder the chains that bind him to the golden ear of foreign speculation, without the privilege of halting until himself and merchants are often landed in the midst of bankruptcy.

*New Orleans Crescent.*

**RE-UNION WITH THE NORTH.**—A suggestion has been recently made by the *New York Express*, an influential secular paper, that an effort should be made in this time of political compromises to re-unite the Northern and Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this it is likely the *Express* speaks the wishes of not a few of the enlightened and liberal among the membership of the Northern Methodist Church. So far as all this is an exhibition of amiable feelings, we are glad to see it. But a more hopelessly chimerical idea was never set afloat. Reunion, in the present circumstances of the Northern and Southern sections of the United States is a downright, utter, and sheer impossibility. Putting out of sight the fact that the General Conference of the Northern Church declined the simple overture on the part of the Southern Methodist to open and maintain friendly relations on the basis of an amicable fraternity of feeling, and compelled the latter to resort to legal measures to obtain a fair division of the property contracted for in the deed of separation, the state of opinion—general opinion, prevailing in the Eastern, Northern and Northwestern portions of the M. E. Church is such, and ever will be such, as to forbid, absolutely and peremptorily, any future conference on our part, while the domestic institutions of the slave-holding States remain in their present integrity.

There is too much "higher-law conscience" amongst Northern Methodist, too much inflamed prejudice, quasi religious, too wide spread a fanatical virus in the press, the pulpit, and the prayer-room, to allow the ghost of a hope to

come from the grave of our buried ecclesiastical union to tell of any future resurrection. A united Methodist Church has bequeathed its last legacy to the political union in the shape of a solemn warning to statesmen and politicians, that submissive as the South may be regarded, there is a

"Terminating pillar high"

beyond which it will not be forced. And in addition to the foregoing considerations, there is another which is not without weight. The expansion and growth of the original connection had made the ecclesiastical machinery cumbersome in its working. The division of the Church into two jurisdictions was a measure judicious in itself, and desirable for other reasons besides the slavery agitation. Had it been carried out by the North in a friendly spirit, it would have given relief to both sections, and presented to the world one of the noblest spectacles ever shown in the history of churches. As it is, the resources of each section have been increased. The annual Conferences have moved on in their appropriate calling, just as they did before the division. Each section has tested its capabilities for independent action and self-sustaining growth. When the hand of time has softened down the asperities occasioned by the disruption, it is likely that the two connections may stand on a friendly footing, shake hands across the border, and maintain the spirit of noble rivalry in public usefulness. But any union closer than this, any return to the original regime, is not possible, even if it were desirable—is not desirable, were it possible.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

The following article of the Mississippi contains a pregnant truth. In confirmation of the last part of it, we should remark that Mr. Owens of Georgia has received the consulship to Havana, and thus "the price of the noble and patriotic stand" has been paid with creditable promptitude.

### THE WAY DIVISIONS ARE CREATED IN THE SOUTH.

We have often argued that it is useless for the friends of the South to postpone the adoption of measures of resistance to the oppression of the Federal Government, with the view of securing unanimity. It is idle to expect such result, when so many causes exist to prevent it. Prominent among these, is the power which the Federal Government possess of buying up with office, leading men in our own section.—The *douceur* is held out to corrupt aspiring politicians, and they are sure by partizan appeals to take with them to the support of the powers that be a sufficient number to create the divisions which we so much lament.

Thus the National Treasury which is supplied to a great extent by taxes upon Southern labor, is used for the purpose of producing discord in the South and rendering her powerless in the hands of her oppressors. Will delay remove this obstruction in the path of resistance? Will it destroy the glitter of Federal gold or break the charm of Federal office? Surely it will not. The nature of man will remain the same, and the means of enticing the depraved will but increase with each revolving year.

Who knows the extent of the bribes that were held out to the corrupt demagogues of both parties in Georgia, who deceived and misled the people of that State? The Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier* (Whig) openly announces that the President promised to one of them, the most lucrative office in his gift. The writer says: "The consul ship at Havana, the most lucrative consulate in the gift of the executive, has been placed by him at the disposal of the delegation from the State of Georgia, provided they present a proper person for it. This of course they will do, as there is, no doubt, as good material for it in that State as in any other of the Union. The claims of Mr. Langdon, the Whig Mayor of Mobile, were strongly urged by his friends for this consulate; and, but for the promise made by the President to the Georgia delegation, there is no doubt but what he would have received it. From the noble and patriotic stand, however, that Georgia took during the recent slavery excitement, in which she resisted South Carolina nullification, and disunion, and successfully checked the headlong course of secession; she was entitled not only to this, but much more at the hands of the General Government."

### AN ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES

For the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

I. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax for the sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public Treasury of the State for the use and service thereof, that is to say: fifty three cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification heretofore established; one-half cent per acre on all lands lying within the Catawba Indian Boundary, to be paid by each grantee or lessee of said Indian Lands, until otherwise directed by law; eighty-five cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each Free Negro. Mulatto and Mustizee, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the collector, to be incapable, from maims or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; thirty seven and one half cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town, village or borough in this State; ninety cents per hundred dollars on factory, employments, faculties and professions. (whether in the profession of the law, the profits be derived from costs of suit, fees or other sources of professional income,) and on the amount of commissions received by Vendue Masters and Commission Merchants, (clergymen, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and mechanics excepted); ninety cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States, or Territories thereof, excepted,) which any person shall use or employ

as articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange, or have in his, her or their possession on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, either on his, her or their own capital or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons, as agent, attorney or consignee; ninety cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods, wares and merchandise, whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall sell or expose for sale, in any house, stall or public place; one dollar and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of interest or profit raised or derived on money loaned or employed by private individuals in shoving or discounting notes, bonds, judgments or executions; ten dollars per day for representing publicly for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or for exhibiting wax figures, or other shows, of any kind whatever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public Treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise.

II. That all taxes levied on property, as prescribed in the first section of this Act, shall be paid to the tax collector for the District or Parish in which said property is located.

III. The goods which shall be imported directly from Europe in any vessel owned by citizens of South Carolina, shall be exempt from taxes in the hands of the original importer. And it shall be the duty of the tax collector to require every importer making a return of stock in trade to produce the original invoice, whenever an exemption from taxation shall be claimed under this section.

IV. In making assessment for taxes, the value of taxable property used in manufacturing within this State, the value of the machinery used therein shall not be included, but only the value of the lots and buildings as property merely.

V. The tax collectors shall be entitled only to a commission of two per cent. upon the increase of taxes raised by this act over those of the last year; expecting, however, the tax collector for St. Philip's and St. Michael's who shall be entitled only to the commission specially provided for him.

VI. That the Tax Collectors in the several Districts and Parishes in this State in their returns hereafter to be made, be, and they are required and enjoined to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them for the purpose of supporting the police of the said several Districts and parishes aforesaid, stating the rate per centum on the amount of the State tax collected for said District and Parish police purposes.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the seventy-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

R. F. W. ALLSTON,  
President of the Senate.  
JAMES SIMMS,  
Speaker House of Rep's.

### RICHLAND SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather this morning, a very respectable number of the members of this Association assembled in the Town Hall at the appointed hour.

Col. Goodwyn, one of the Vice Presidents having been called to the chair, and having briefly but appropriately explained the object for which the extra meeting had been called, Col. Maxey Gregg, in temporary absence of W. F. DeSaussure, Esq., the Chairman of the Council of Safety, submitted sundry resolutions and a report, agreed to at the meeting of the Council on Wednesday last, approbatory of the proposition of the Association of St. Philips and St. Michael's, to hold a convention of the several Southern Rights Associations throughout the State, in Charleston, on the first Monday in May next, and suggesting a list of some thirty names, as suitable to represent our District on the occasion.

After a few remarks from Col. Maxey Gregg, Hon. J. A. Black, Emmet Seibles, Esq., E. J. Arthur, Esq., W. F. DeSaussure, Esq., Dr. Reynolds, and Major D. D. Fenley, the Report and Resolutions were adopted, and the gentlemen nominated consequently duly elected as Delegates to proceed on the part of our Association to Charleston in May next.

On motion of W. F. DeSaussure, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting—Col. Goodwyn—should fill up any vacancies that might occur, prior to the day of meeting, in the number of Delegates.

We regret that the Secretary, W. B. Johnston, Esq., has been unable to furnish us with the official proceedings, as it precludes us from laying before our readers the names of the Delegates. Heading the list however, are those of our faithful Senators in Congress, Judge Butler and Mr. Rhett, and our able and patriotic immediate Representative there—the Hon. J. A. Woodard.

The Daily Press of Columbia have also a place in the picture—Messrs. W. B. Johnston, of the *Carolinian*, W. B. Carlisle, of the *Telegraph*, and I. C. Morgan, of the *State-Rights Republican*, being among the Delegates.

The tone of the meeting was firm and decided, and evidently every individual present looked upon secession as inevitable.

One incident, however, is especially worthy of remark. Our readers doubtless recollect that some of the Submission Prints—the *Richmond Enquirer* among the number—recently claimed with loud hosannas, C. P. Booker, Esq., one of the Delegates from this District to our State Convention, and the senior Vice-President of this Association—as a Union man. Major D. D. Fenley, in apologizing for Capt. Booker's unavoidable absence from this meeting, in consequence of indisposition, stated amid loud and continued cheering, that that gentleman had now come to the conclusion that there was no longer, in his opinion, a probability of our obtaining redress for our wrongs, and that consequently our only alternative to escape dishonor was

### SECESSION.

This gratifying announcement is only another demonstration that instead of subsiding, the

spirit of resistance is every day becoming stronger, and that despite the misrepresentations of interested parties to the contrary, South Carolina was never more in earnest than she is at present.—*State Rights Republican.*

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1851.

### Our Market.

Cotton is worth from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents. No particular change since our last.

### Rail Road.

On Wednesday, passengers will pass over the Road.

### Our Court.

The Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for Kershaw district, will commence on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Judge Wethers presiding.

### Madame Anna Bishop.

We rec'd the following Telegraphic Dispatch on Friday evening last, from Petersburg Va. "Please announce immediately, the arrival of Madame Anna Bishop, for one Concert in Camden." No time stated. We see from a Raleigh Paper, that she gave a concert in that place on Saturday evening, and the probability is that she will arrive here to-night or in the morning. One piece sung by her, is worth at least fifty circus shows, of course the clown's stump speech excepted.

Since writing the above, we have received the following despatch, dated

RALEIGH, N. C., March 24.

Please announce immediately, the Celebrated Madame Anna Bishop will visit Camden and give one concert, beginning next week.

### Rev. B. W. Whilden.

On Sunday last, we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Whilden preach. He was formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, and soon after relinquishing his charge, left for China as a Missionary, accompanied by his family. Unfortunately his excellent lady died last year, and recently in company with his children, he returned to the United States. He contemplates, however, returning during the present year, to his field of Missionary labor.

During Mr. Whilden's residence in this place, his ingenuousness of character as a gentleman, and his zeal as a Minister in holy things, won for him the high regard of those with whom he became acquainted. He has our kindest wishes for his future well-being.

### Newspaper Hyperbole and our Rail Road.

We noticed some time since in the Southern Literary Gazette, an article entitled Newspaper Hyperbole, written in allusion to the fashion, most of our Newspapers have, of "racking up" all kind of performances to an unwarranted extent.

But we think there is another kind of hyperbole, if we may use so mild a word, which is still more deplorable. We allude to the habit some papers have, of representing things worse than they really are, which has for its effect the injury of another place or section. Camden was so unfortunate last fall as to have three miles of her road fall down; the paragraph in which the piece was stated had a peculiar popularity, every paper nearly thought it would be of interest to its readers, and inserted it. The late fresh has ruptured in a small degree, a few hundred yards of the Road, and one of our contemporaries, herald it forth, in connection with the last Fall's mishap, stating that "then, more than three miles fell down, and now just as it was rebuilt, it has fallen down again," leaving the impression, that three miles of our Road are actually down now (when his article was written.) Now this is a species of hyperbole which we object to. We may say that a man made a splendid speech; even if it were not quite such an one as

"Fulmined over Greece.

From Macedonia to Axtaxerxes throne."

But to say three miles of our Road are down, or have been down, since rebuilt last Fall, is a kind of exaggeration, which is extremely hyperbolic. We understand that the Road is repaired, so that passengers will without doubt, pass over it on Thursday—this is sure, and if the Editors of those papers will come to Camden, we will go with them, over it to Charleston, to hear Parodi sing—and then we will have a fine subject to display our talents at hyperbole.

Another effort at hyperbole we noticed, in the correspondence of the *Charleston Sun*. Some itinerant "collector, or drummer" we expect, has had occasion to visit Charlotte, and to throw some light on the affairs of this part of the State, communicates with the *Sun*. He first endeavors to condemn our Road as a bad one, then the accommodations in Camden. On this point, we would tell him a little College incident. Some of our classmates, who like most collegians, will not (no insinuation by using that auxiliary) be pleased were always grumbling at the fare, which our good old steward used to set before us—finitely our President, took occasion to lecture them on it, concluding with a sentence, which always after prevented any complaining, viz: "That he had always observed that those who made the most noise about the fare, were those who had the worst at home." He goes on to Lancaster, and very justly compliments Mr. Hasseltine's Hotel. But makes a most puny effort, at ridiculing the citizens of Lancaster, for raising a "Secession Military Company"—which he supposes, was to raise the Charleston blockade. We would advise, if all Charleston, were like one who passed through Lancaster from there, that it would need soldiers train abroad to raise it were it ever raised. The next time he passes through, if he will only announce himself, the good country people will prepare some extra accommodations for him, we hope.

### What will the end be?

We are often forced to this reflection, and are as often at a loss to arrive at a conclusion, as to the ultimate state of things, which will exist, and must terminate at some time or other, sooner later. It is evident that a strange apathy has taken hold upon some of the people, and that after all the Federal usurpations and infractions of the rights of the South, there are those so very conservative in their notions, as still to temporize, and call the present excitement, much ado about nothing. Those in our midst who stand all the dry idle, and are listless and careless observers—if they observe at all—and manifest not the slightest concern, about matters which effect their dearest rights and interests. Some go so far as to tell us it is best to let well enough alone; that as we are doing very well, it is a pity the present comfortable equilibrium should be disturbed; that Carolinians are too tenacious of their rights, and that we have no just grounds to complain of injustice, having been done us by our federal copartners. If necessity has ever existed for the South to maintain her rights, surely there is just grounds now, to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity.

We hold that the "argument is exhausted"—the debate has closed, and we have nothing absolutely nothing to do with abstract questions. The time to act has fully come, and if we do not act, and act promptly, let us quit talking; too much talking as well as too much writing, has injured our cause. If the result is to be a tempest in a tea-pot, or only a war of words, which will at last vanish into thin air, we had better know it at once, in order that we may, like Cæsar, die as gracefully as possible. We believe how-

democrats or Whigs. But should make all other issues give place to that great issue of preparing the State to assert, efficiently, her independence and sovereignty. Shall we be behind Alabama, and ask some other State to lead the way? Can it be that South Carolina has less bravery than Alabama? Let us show the reverse.

At an extra meeting of the Camden Independent Fire Engine Company, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the sudden and untimely death of one of our fellow members Robert J. Lester, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one who, although but a short time among us, had by his upright conduct and good deportment, won the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and endeared himself in the hearts of many friends. Be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That this Company in the loss of R. J. Lester, have been deprived of a valuable member, and the Town of a good citizen.

Resolved, 2d. That whilst his memory will ever be cherished by all who knew him, the Company will embalm it in their hearts and recall it in silence and tears.

Resolved, 3d. That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and friends in his untimely end.

Resolved, 4th. That a blank page of the minute book be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, 5th. That in token of our high appreciation of his services, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 6th. That the Secretary have the foregoing preamble and resolutions published, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

W. T. JOHNSON, Sec. pro tem.

### CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd.	14 to 15	Lard,	lb 8 to 10
Bale Rope	lb 9 to 12	Lead,	lb 6 to 7
Bacon,	lb 9 to 12	Molasses,	gal 25 to 30
Butter,	lb 20 to 25	Mackerel,	bb 8 to 10
Brandy,	gal 25 to 35	Nails,	lb 4 to 6
Beeswax,	lb 18 to 22	Oats,	bushel 75
Meat,	lb 4 to 5	Peanut,	bushel 80
Cheese,	lb 12 to 15	Peas,	bu 50
Cotton,	lb 8 to 11	Potatoes, sweet,	bu 12
Corn,	bushel 81 to 106	Rye,	bushel 85 to 1
Flour,	bb 61 to 71	Sugar,	bushel 3 to 4
Fodder,	cwt 15 to 18	Salt,	lb 7 to 10
Hides, dry	lb 8 to 9	Salt,	act 11
Iron,	lb 5 to 6	Salt,	bag 10
Lime,	bb 2 to 2 1/2	Tobacco,	lb 10 to 50
Leather, sole,	lb 17 to 21	Wheat,	bush 1

**DUTEE, LARD, BACON & CO.**  
PRIME Mountain Butter, (in small Firkins)  
do do Leaf Lard, do  
North Carolina Bacon,  
do CORN.

ROBT. LATTA,  
24 if  
March 25, 1851.

**Raisins.**  
A few Boxes new Raisins, just received by  
W. C. MOORE.