

not yet see that the time has come for the extreme medicine; because he protests he does not yet feel that any damage is done to his estate, or that he is covered with infamy by the compromise measures. Nay, bear with him still if he should urge, that though he admits California to be a rich empire, and that a scandalous jugglery has prematurely added its treasure and the accession of political power, to a section already domineering and hostile, yet contends, that it was surely theirs; if the territory had been left open for five years, and been left free to a race between the North and South, since the former would have gained the prize by the regular process of colonization, for that 5,000 whites, from every anti-slavery hive upon earth would have seized upon that region for every 10 slaves that could have been transported thither.

It would not repudiate such a man because he told me that slaveholders colonize only contiguous territory when in a suitable latitude and climate, and when they actually needed new land, that where anything is peculiarly attractive to free labor, it would always gain the prize, without any fraudulent or hostile interference by another power, as surely as in physics a light body, with a greater momentum, will move faster than a heavier one with less. Behold New Mexico now open to colonization by slaveholders and yet none enter. What is to give that prize also to the adversary, if, indeed, we must lose it? I shall not charge treason to his section upon my neighbor of the South, and unbrail him as a slave in his soul, because he answers that either we do not want it, or else, if we do, we shall be beaten by the activity of our adversary and our own traditiveness of motion. I have not the face to affirm that we are debarred New Mexico by anything Congress has yet done. It is absolutely humiliating to affirm that the bold free soil fallacy flourished in debate as a mere intimidation, even though it proceed from the Coryphaeus of that party, should strike terror into people of well-balanced minds above all into those who are ready for disunion war or no war for if the Supreme Court should ratify the idea that a slave became free upon entering a territory where once a Mexican edict, of most equivocal authority, declared Mexican slavery extinct on a condition never stipulated with, (though no matter if it were ever so valid and efficient for its end,) notwithstanding that same territory is now under the dominion of the Constitution of the United States, and as territory, that Court will show a venality or a stupidity which I hesitate to impute to men whose understanding I respect, and who have some character to lose. To an honest understanding, I deem it to be as obvious as truth can be, that he who so affirms, must affirm as readily, and for the self same reason, that the Protestant religion can't legally exist in Mexico. If a Mexican decree—a *capit mortuum*—can't so galvanize into being as to effect the one, so it does the other consequence.

But the doctrine itself is completely extinguished by the Constitution. It must be so, because that instrument is, at this moment, touching this matter, precisely what it was in 1790. Now suppose New Mexico and Utah had been acquired in 1791, the doctrine of Messrs. Webster and Clay would have excluded the people of every State in the Union from settling therein with their property except only of Massachusetts, whose people had no slaves. Who advocates such a doctrine? Let, then, slaveholders colonize New Mexico—let them apply for admission into the Union as a slave State—then you have an issue which all can see and understand; you have a flag to which the slaveholding power will rally (as it would have done to that of Texas, had it not been lowered in the dust.) The free soil party have threatened to kick such an application out of the capitol. They will not do it—they dare not. If our people will not colonize New Mexico they cannot have a right to play the dog in the manger—others must take it. We shall have the vain lamentation remaining for us, that we are behind in the race of enterprise.

If I be not surprised that some of our Southern brethren, many of them, indeed, do not perceive that the adversary has gained anything, by the admission of California, that, practically speaking, would ever have been ours, yet I am surprised that they do not universally perceive that the altar designed for our sacrifice, long before founded, has been advanced in progress by that measure; that it is time to present a front to those who are willing and eager to officiate, that shall intimidate them, and a union of the cotton and sugar interest for that end may do it,) or, if that cannot be, that may defy the priest and their followers to secure the victim for their infernal orgies.

Some, who are identified in our fortunes, seem yet to hope, that the disease of the body politic, can be removed. I indulge no such expectation. It is not impossible, but I fear it is impracticable. Those who raise the whirlwind, may not direct the storm. That disease is not the protection of the runaway slave, nor the stealing him, nor the compromise measures, nor the abuse of the slaveholder, though all these are its *indicia*. It is a wild fanaticism, against the institution itself, (too much assisted up to a late period, by mournful jeremiads pronounced over it, in our behalf, and more by direct and potent blows upon it by Virginia and Virginians,) which has been seized upon by the free soil party, who, without one particle of concern for the slave himself, have coolly resolved to circumscribe the area for him, and then choke to death, by fraud or force, as they may dare, the existing legitimate power of his master in the Confederacy. The mountebanks and demagogues, who are conducting this fatal game, as fatal to themselves as to others in the end, have engaged the man and woman of Lynn and Lowell, and all the like race elsewhere, in the scheme. If this cohort, who are busily building their own funeral pile, could be allowed to see the naked truth, which is, that they have the controlling interest of their daily dinners in the labor of the African as a slave—if fanaticism could be directly confronted by the antagonist power of the almighty dollar, I should expect to see the mountebank and demagogue, shouting in the lead, instantly jibbeted by his own followers. Those who hope that such a revelation can be made to reach the rank and file, we can afford to indulge for the short time that they may serve to dispel the delusion.

Nor would I repudiate that slaveholder, as a willfully drivelling deceiver, who might ask forbearance that he might see unrolled the next list of proximate events. I would not discard him as an unworthy companion, because he should have some expectation that a better time and a better reason to strike for our common purpose might be developed, in the near future, by the insane action of a power drunk with fancied success, while in the midst of its revelry it might see, in consternation, that California and Oregon had slipped the noose, set up their own flag of independence, and demand additional slices of Mexico for their own use.

I would not repudiate him because he insisted that we could yet afford to wait for a chance of participation in the next succeeding chapter of contingencies. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? We see the head of the great West stretched forth to grasp the scepter. Much of that paramount section seem not our bitterest enemies; they have been amateurs in the chase gotten up by the North Atlantic States—in foul dalliance with them, it is true; but they are bound by that eternal ligament, the Mississippi river, and by their deepest, most obvious and most permanent interests, to the slaveholding South, are our natural allies against high tariffs, and as for public plunder, what bribe can New England longer tender that may not be scorned by those who can take, *ad libitum*, of public lands, of public treasure, and official patronage? The future I cannot read, but this I can see, that in proportion as the North Atlantic States may lose the power to clip the locks of the Western Sampson, we shall gain a better position, whether we occupy it in or out of the present Union.

For such and like considerations, I am not so much shocked, as some appear to be at the idea of delay.

I am told that the annals of our Revolution are cited in behalf of separate and prompt secession; that they teach how gallant it is for a people to resent an insult the moment it is given, and how successfully a small State can live in single blessedness. I discern no such lesson. I hear no such admonition from that quarter. Somebody has quaintly said that the Revolution was fought upon a preamble. That may be clever rhetoric—it is not history. On the contrary, I read, concerning that great event, substantially this: "The wise men of that day snuffed tyranny in the breeze, and for a dozen years or more before any open collision with the British Crown was provoked, actively labored for the realization of an idea, conceived and expressed as early as 1750, for the one thing needful, to wit: union and concert among the colonies. It was a difficult undertaking, but it was patiently pursued; despair was not the order of that day—when an old government was to be pulled down and a new one installed; though then, as now, the vigilant adversary had his agents, his governors, in high authority, to watch, to report, to circumvent. They did produce distraction. Then, as now, some were in advance of others. Each colony acted, as it needs must, within its own jurisdiction, when an ordinance binding on its people was to be made. But which of them did the act now advised as proper for this State? Which of them declared for separate State independence, without preconcert and well-defined organization among the whole, providing for another and a satisfactory form of security? Not South Carolina, surely. Look at the preamble to her Constitution of 26th of March, 1776, near a year after the battle of Lexington. It is therein expressly recited that the colonies were "united," and that twice, in general Congress, had they acted cordially and earnestly together in a common cause.

Among a long list of cruel and unnatural oppressions, imputed to Great Britain, are enumerated these: actual war, robbery, destruction of villages and towns, and a vast military warlike power despatched to the colonies, to "compel absolute and implicit submission." It is charged that in South Carolina, among many other grievances, jury trial had been invaded, courts of justice stopped, the course of justice perverted, that the Governor had withdrawn himself, with the great seal and the royal instructions, whereby legislation was suspended and chaos come again. Wherefore arose the absolute necessity that the people should provide regulations—for what? For separate State secession? Not so; but "for the internal polity of this province." A constitution was accordingly ordained, but it did not sever the colony from the crown, nor was so designed. It was not an act that was independent of strict concert and perfect understanding among the several colonies, as its own internal testimony proves. Hence it was recited in the preamble to the subsequent constitution, of 19th of March, 1778, as follows: "Whereas, the Constitution or form of Government agreed to and resolved upon by the freemen of this country, met in Congress on the 26th day of March, 1776, was temporary only, and suited to the situation of their public affairs at that period, looking forward to an accommodation with Great Britain, an event then desired: And whereas, the United Colonies of America have been since constituted independent States, and the political connection heretofore existing between them and Great Britain, entirely dissolved by the declaration of the honorable the Continental Congress, dated the 4th day of July, 1776, &c.

Now, where is the pretence that there was separate State secession from the British Crown, on the part of the people of South Carolina? By their own solemn recital, the link was broken by an act of the United Colonies. It the example of our revolutionary ancestors proves anything pertinent to the present question, I submit it to be this: that tyranny shall be resisted, even to the disruption of the strongest ties of government; that this shall be done, not by spasmodic efforts under lead of wild, though natural indignation, to end in self-exhaustion, but by prudently and patiently concerting with those who stand in equal right, in equal danger, in equal interest, a firm and adequate basis of resistance; that principle shall never be abandoned, but that passion, even in revolutions, shall wait upon judgment; that dissension shall not be sown among colleagues any more by act than by speech; that commonwealths can afford to meet the imputation of cowardice, and a slavish submission to spoliation, while they are carefully and diligently consolidating a power adequate to a great

achievement, and planting their blows when and where a successful effect shall attend them. What great general ever feared to adopt that policy, even on the theatre of actual war? Did Wellington? Assuredly not General Washington. Yet, for that precise course of wisdom, a Hotspur was found to charge upon him the rascally virtue of discretion. His vindication he left to time and his own deeds, and by both was he gloriously vindicated.

I am further told, however, that for us, the people of South Carolina, the point is definitively settled; that we are to assume a separate and independent station, as to all the rest of mankind, or else eat our own solemn pledge, and lie down thereafter in the torpor of humiliation and disgrace. I have not seen that pledge on the part of this people. I have never heard it from their voices. I never did, nor do I now, know, that members of the Legislature, elected last October, were authorized or instructed, by those who elected them, even to call a Convention at all, much less to pledge us to any specific measure. I make bold to say I wish it never had been done, and presume it would not have been, except for three causes: 1. Disappointment at the action of Georgia. 2. To advance the ends of a Southern Congress advised by the Nashville Convention. 3. To move, *pari passu*, with Mississippi. I find no such pledge on the statute book (allowing that to be a fit place for it) whether in the form of act or resolution: I have seen such a pledge nowhere except in the strong words we have all used when threats were bandied between the different sections, when we were giving vent to an indignation that I would not now repress, but only bring under subjection to a wise forecast; in occasional strong speeches by individuals, in and out of the Legislature; in various newspaper journals, and, it may be in the minutes of what are called Southern Rights Associations. Whatever my respect for such authority, as competent evidence to prove the gallant temper of those who have spoken, I cannot be persuaded they keep the records of the people of this State, or have the right to prescribe for them positions upon honor or dishonor. If a majority of the members elect of the Convention (soon to assemble, as I suppose,) have pledged themselves to separate State secession, or to any other specific measure, I am not aware of it, and shall deplore it if the fact be otherwise. I believe, as I hope that they have been more prudent than thus to have hampered their judgement and discretion by any obligations, express or implied, contracted with the small and divided minority of the people who voted at the polls. I do, indeed remember, (as I believe,) that one who, without imputing arrogance, may be regarded as aspiring to the leadership of the hottest elements in the State, set forth the idea, that the most desirable position of South Carolina would be solitary independence; thus presenting a lap into which was to be emptied every cornucopia from sea or land; and although I have not seen the conceit repudiated, yet I have not observed the same to have been adopted as an emanation of wisdom. I conclude, hence, that there is no manner of obligation resting upon the people of South Carolina, and reinforced by a sense of honor and shame, to give form and semblance to any measure, irrevocable, that shall place their State in a position totally untried and unexampled, plunging us, to say the least, into the dark mysteries of a future, as yet not illumined by a single ray of light that has reached my vision.

The rhetoric that rouses impetuous passion, that preaches the glories of martyrdom, may serve well its turn when administered to a line, in battle array, and ready for the charge; it may serve to quicken the pace of a rapid drama, when the curtain of revolutions is once raised; but in the work to be done by our convention, upon the question whether the scene shall be enacted at all, while yet debate is in order upon "this high argument," when the people, in person have become interlocutors, I apprehend the majority of the Convention, at least for the philosophy of a statesman; they will prefer prose to poetry, they will call for the well-considered lessons of the past, tempered by the prudence of present experience; they will employ a circumspection cool enough to survey the whole scene, and that may check impetuosity without retrograding itself. Then, I trust, amid the din of many murmurs they will hear one clarion voice, high above the hoarse shouts of a multitude, loud enough to be heard by the whole South, the voice of a great pilot, the voice of Langdon Cheves, who summons his countrymen to the pumps—who tells us, "Don't give up the ship," but admonishes us to steer still by the nautical rules, by the helm and compass. Is he a submissionist—is he craven? Not he; and though my household maxim is:

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri," which, fully rendered, means, "pin your faith to no man's sleeve," yet I have listened to that with a thrill of animation that would make me no-wise ashamed to say to the Convention itself, "Hearken to your Nestor!" Thus, gentlemen, you have what you asked for my confession of faith. I am not inspired; who is? If any, when his credentials are produced, follow him. I don't argue to answer others; I seek not to propagate. I would not sow one seed of discord; but I am not in love with that sort of peace which, here, upon my own soil, is purchased by meekly swallowing whatever prescription may be concocted by a doctor, in whose infallible science I have not faith. Yet I do not hold the office of instructor of the people, though I once had the folly to assume that function. When young enough to occupy the tripod, now in the keeping of other priests, I thought myself well-nigh infallible. I have lived, gentlemen, to learn the lesson of distrust, not more of others than of myself. I recommend only what I practice, in public and private; it is this: speak in awe of no power but Heaven, yet speak in deep conviction, that the fallibility of human nature clothes us all.

T. J. WITHERS.
Messrs. R. B. Duncan, Vardry McBee, and others, Committee.
Camden, June 28, 1851.

Mr. Barnum has sold out his Museum in Philadelphia to Mr. Spooner, who takes immediate possession.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1851.

Further Decline in Cotton.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and prices of all descriptions had declined. American ordinary to middling had declined $\frac{1}{2}$ and the better qualities were lower.

Charleston quotations range from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Alexander's Grand Moving Sacred Panorama. Will be exhibited this Evening at Temperance Hall, embracing magnificent scenes of the antediluvian world.

Died, in the Jail of this place on Wednesday afternoon, 23d inst., Charles K. Brewer, who had been committed to the same, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Marthers, in April last.

PAVILION HOTEL.

This excellent Hotel is kept by H. L. BUTTERFIELD Esq., on the Corner of Meeting and Hasell streets, in the immediate vicinity of King street, Charleston, S. C. A more clever and obliging Host we have never met with; indeed it would be difficult to find one more kind and polite—and his House, so pleasantly and conveniently situated, affords fine accommodations to those who visit our Metropolis, either for pleasure or on business. We refer our friends to *mine* host, and commend him most heartily to the patronage of the public.

MOULTRIE HOUSE.

A recent visit to this delightful place, has at least satisfied our moderate expectations; that it affords ample means for the gratification of those who are in quest of health and pleasure. Bestow the same attention and patronage upon this Establishment, and there is no reason why it may not excel any of the watering places, north of Mason and Dixon. Certainly there is every reason why it should be so; the breezes are as delightful and invigorating, and the beach (we have been told by those who have seen a good deal) is one of the finest in the States.

In visiting these places, it is necessary to be particular upon one point, "a pocket full of rocks" is absolutely necessary, and it is dangerous to trust one's self out to sea, without this sort of ballast.

The Meeting in Charleston.

The Mercury of the 24th inst. says: The demonstration at the Hibernian Hall last night was a noble proof of the spirit which we have always predicted would be shown by the people of Charleston whenever the trial should be made. It was one of the greatest and most impressive political demonstrations we have ever witnessed in this city, and it was marked, from first to last, equally by intelligence, enthusiasm and settled determination. The Hall was densely crowded, and a great number of persons were obliged to retire from the impossibility of finding a place to stand.

Judge Evans.

We copy in another column, from the *Darlington Flag*, with much gratification, a Tribute of Respect by the Members of the Bar of the Eastern Circuit to this eminent Jurist. It will be seen by His Honor's reply to the Committee, that he had long desired to resign at the close of the present year, but in the unsettled state of affairs, he had not fully determined to do so.

Plank Road.

The *Cheraw Gazette* of Tuesday says: "It affords us the most unalloyed pleasure, to announce to the public the cheering fact, that the capital stock, \$25,000, of a Company, to build a Plankroad from this place to the N. Carolina line, has been all promptly take by our citizens. The immediate construction of this important link of improvement, therefore, is secured, beyond a contingency. A meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Monday next, for the organization of the Company, and the election of officers.

Elections next Month.

Elections will take place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, on the 4th of August, and in North Carolina and Tennessee, on the 7th of August. Kentucky is to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature and ten members of Congress. Indiana has likewise to choose ten members of Congress. The election in Alabama is for Governor, Legislature, and seven members of Congress. In Arkansas a member of Congress is to be elected. Missouri, Illinois and Iowa have already chosen their Congressional delegations. This year they have simply to elect local and judicial officers. North Carolina will choose nine members of Congress. In Tennessee, the election is for Governor, Legislature, and eleven members of Congress.

Eclipse.

On the morning of the 28th inst., there will be an eclipse of the sun—visible. This eclipse will be more or less visible throughout the United States, Europe and the Northern part of Africa.

To Preserve Peaches.

Fill a glass vessel with Peaches fresh from the tree, add to these an equal proportion of honey and water sufficient to fill the vacancies in the jar and seal air tight. The fruit having retained its original flavor, may be used for months afterwards as in its natural state.

The New Postage System.

Mr. Editor: It is to be presumed the object Congress had in view, in charging three cents for a letter prepaid, and five cents for the same letter, if unpaid, was to expedite business and save clerk hire in large commercial communities, at least such was the object in Great Britain when the penny postage came into operation. The idea of postage stamps is a good one, and must be a great convenience in large cities. But it is not the convenience of Post Masters, that I have in view in addressing you; it is to advise that all commercial men in city or town, wholesale or retail, should, if they study economy, as well as convenience, prepay their letters. To work properly, it must be universal, all and every one must pay in advance. A five cent piece is a small matter when only one letter is concerned; but a great many letters will eventually make a showing. Any one mailing an unpaid letter at the present rates of postage, is certainly inexcusable; it indicates a want of forethought, to say the least, and if done intentionally, the writer is deserving of contempt. To a man doing anything like an extensive business, it is manifestly to his interest to prepay, provided his correspondents do likewise. Should the fact be doubted, let us take the following as an example: say one of our own Cotton Merchants mails five hundred letters annually (which we should suppose is not too many for some of them) and that he in turn receives five hundred letters in answer, each party paying in advance, the cost will be fifteen dollars to each, or thirty dollars in all; but let neither party prepay and the same letters will cost twenty-five dollars each, or fifty dollars in all—an additional expense only of twenty dollars, or sixty-six and two-third, per cent. It is true some may say what is ten dollars to a man doing a large business; but we think in these times of small profits and heavy losses, every edge ought to be made to cut, and ten dollars is as well saved, as lost. Hoping this may meet the eye of some of our Charleston friends who do business in Camden, and that the Merchants of each place may take the hint.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,
A MERCHANT.

From the *Darlington Flag*.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of the Eastern Circuit, who were present at our extra court, on Thursday the 10th inst, was held during the recess of court for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to the rumored intention of His Honor, Judge Evans, to retire from the Bench.

On motion of Hon. F. J. Moses, E. A. Law, Esq., was called to chair, and J. H. Norwood, appointed secretary.

Col. Moses then submitted to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the members composing the Bar of the Eastern Circuit, have heard with a regret common to the whole country, of the proposed retirement of His Honor, Judge Evans, from the Bench, and the members of the bar now here assembled, deeply impressed with the great loss which the State would experience from his resignation of the seat which he fills with so much honor to himself and benefit to the community, regard it a like duty to themselves, the profession, and the country, to express their views and wishes in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting, the resignation of his Honor, Judge Evans from the Bench, would be a result deeply to be regretted, from the eminent services which he is still capable of rendering in the judicial department of the State.

Resolved, That the bar here assembled, by a committee of two, to be appointed by the Chair, take occasion to express to His Honor the high appreciation in which they regard him as a judge and a citizen.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with high satisfaction the learning, ability, promptness and courtesy of the Judge during the present arduous and laborious term, and are awakened anew to the loss the State would experience, by his withdrawal from the Bench, while in possession of vigorous health and unimpaired intellect.

Resolved, That the bar here assembled, take this occasion to express to His Honor, their ardent hope and wish that he will abandon, if any he has, the intention of retiring at the present time.

The chair then appointed Messrs. F. J. Moses and J. A. Dargan a committee, under the second resolution.

On the re-assembling of the court, Col. Moses arose, and in a few brief but eloquent and feeling remarks, discharged the duty which had been assigned the committee of two.

The Judge remarked that he had had no intimation of any such proceedings on the part of the bar, and was unprepared to respond to them as he desired. He remarked that in the discharge of his duties as a judge, he had always endeavored to do his duty, and that this evidence of his having succeeded to some extent, was gratifying; that he had long entertained a desire to visit foreign countries, and had thought that in doing so he would resign his seat at the end of the present year, but in the present unsettled state of the country, it was not certain that he would do so at the time; that he had always thought after the age of 65, which he was approaching, that it was better to relinquish to the hands of younger men, the arduous duties of a Judge.

On motion of Col. Moses, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Darlington Flag*, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

E. A. LAW, Chairman.
J. H. NORWOOD, Sec'y.