

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1851.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

A Secessionist is at hand. As much as we are in favor of his views, we cannot disregard our role, so far as to publish his communication without the proper name.

James H. Witherspoon, Esq.

The nomination of this gentleman to the Southern Congress, will no doubt meet with a warm reception from the voters of the 3rd Congressional District. He is a gentleman in every way qualified for the high position for which he is nominated, uniting as we believe, all the qualities of the patriot and Statesman.

The "Compromise" in the South.

Under this Caption, we observe in the Baltimore Sun of July 29th, a short paragraph which reads as follows:

According to the New Orleans Bee, the compromise is so strong in the South that it is highly questionable whether any State, except South Carolina, numbers a majority of its opponents. Georgia is willing to take it; Alabama makes a wry face or two, but will undoubtedly swallow it; North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, are overwhelmingly in its favor; Florida is decidedly for the compromise; in Louisiana there are absolutely no fire-eaters, or none that dare avow themselves such; Arkansas is so much out of the way that we hardly know the true state of public opinion there, but we believe it to be sound; Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, are clearly and unequivocally for the compromise; in Mississippi alone does there exist a well-defined and broad difference of sentiment, and there a contest is even now in progress that will satisfactorily attest the true feeling of the State.

It may be as this statement indicates, "highly questionable, whether any State, except South Carolina, numbers a majority" against the iniquitous measures of the last Congress, called the "Compromise," which in place of deserving that term in our judgment, (and we believe we are right) Henry Clay and his followers to the contrary notwithstanding ought to be called the imposition, and all those who voted for its passage, should be regarded as traitors, against this Glorious Union, which they profess to love so much.

The Baltimore Sun, and all such abolition prints, as we fitly may laud up, the glorious "Compromise" ains humbug, to the very skies, it can never be reconciled with truth, justice and equality. What are we to compromise about? if we have any rights, why compromise? The people of the South are fools, if they submit any longer to the vile machinations of their arch-enemies, in the shape of Northern Abolitionists, and Southern Compromisers. We regard one as bad as the other.

For the Camden Journal. For the Southern Congress, James H. Witherspoon, Esq., OF LANCASTER.

To the Voters of Richland, Fairfield, Kershaw, Sumter and Lancaster Districts.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It must be conceded, that on every principle of justice and equity, Lancaster District is entitled to one of the members of the approaching Southern Congress; and we feel assured that the simple assertion of our right will be respected and acknowledged by you. We therefore present to your favorable consideration the name of JAMES H. WITHERSPOON. Concerning this gentleman, we deem it superfluous and unnecessary to say more than one word, as doubtless the most of you "know the man."

A CITIZEN OF LANCASTER.

Every day makes new developments in the great contest with federal power. The meeting advertised in the Charleston Mercury by the friends of co-operation and resistance, is the strangest of all. It is a mis-nomer. If they are sincere in their professions, why not join the Association already formed for that purpose in the City of Charleston? They dare not in honesty deny, that the "Southern Rights" party have from the commencement of this contest, used every effort to obtain that co-operation—witness two sessions of a Conven-

tion held in Nashville—the delay on the part of South Carolina in forcing Separate State action; the call of a Southern Congress, and last of all, witness the want of unanimity in our own State, which meeting, is now endeavoring to create a wider breach than ever. Do they hope to produce co-operation by any action on their part? Has it not been stated time and again by prominent men in the other Southern States, that the only safety now for the whole South is, in the firmness on the part of South Carolina in prompt resistance? Who, Mr. Editor, let me ask are the persons chiefly, whose names are affixed to that call? as well as I am able to judge, nine-tenths are commercial men. It is high time for us of the country to look to our interests. Must the entire interest of the agricultural community be swallowed up, on account of the paltry gains of the mercantile community for a year or so? I hope not. What is it that supports the trade of the merchant but the labour of the agriculturists, and now, since we have it before us in point, I would as a producer, advise all of like interest to procure and keep a copy of the Charleston Mercury of 29th inst., and there see the names opposed to us and mark them well, Factors and Merchants. Though a large number of names are there published, still there are many Factors and Merchants, with honor be it said, whose names are not there recorded. It is with them we should hereafter deal under all circumstances. Boston has been made to feel the evil of non-intercourse, and if we have Boston Factors and Merchants in Charleston, imbued with the same miserable spirit of gain, let us treat them as their Northern confederates. This is a matter of life and death to us, who design living in our beloved State as long as our lives last, and it behooves us to make provision for ourselves and our posterity. In doing so, our duty requires us to ent loose from our brother, and bestow our affections and support on those who are identified in feeling and interest with us. If any thing serious grows out of this meeting, I will take some pains to inform myself of the Factors and Merchants who did not sign this call, and will inform you Mr. Editor, that we of the country may have the full benefit of knowing who are our friends and treat them accordingly.

AGRICOLA.

SOUTH CAROLINA ARMS.—The Baltimore Sun and the Charleston Evening News give currency to a repetition of the statement by the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot, that the small arms for this State are being made at Milberry. That the News should permit this statement, whose truth was so emphatically denied by the contractors in the papers both here and in Charleston, to pass as a news item through its columns, is rather strange. It is none the less so because the paragraph contains a "sneer" at the State.—Carolinian.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.—A despatch from New Orleans informs us that Trinidad and Villa Clara have declared against the Government. The defection seems to have spread throughout the Island. The same despatch says that large bodies of young men were starting from Cincinnati to join the patriots.—Ibid.

UNION MEETING.—The Baltimore Sun introduces the news of the call of the recent anti-secession meeting in Charleston as a call for a "Union meeting."—Ibid.

Spartanburg and Union Rail Road.—We perceive from the Spartan, that the dollar on the share of 8,000 shares subscribed for this undertaking, having been deposited in the Commercial Bank, at Columbia, by the respective Commissioners at Spartanburg, C. H. and at Unionville, the stockholders have been requested to meet at Unionville, on Monday next, the 11th instant, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers of the Company.

The Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.—It may seem a bold prophecy, but those at the West who are acquainted with the resources and energies of the enterprise, venture the promise that the work will be ready for transportation as far as La Grange in 1852, and the cars running the length of the whole line through from Memphis to Charleston in 1854.

Awfully Alarmed!—The last "Charlotte Journal" received at this office, shows that the federalists are greatly alarmed. That paper teems with communications abusive of South Carolina, published with a view to divert public attention from the odium which justly attaches to the position of Gen. Dockery; and to offer some sort of justification for his threat to vote the President men and money—aye, the largest seventy-four gun ship in the service—to force the South to submit to abolition rule! We hope all will read the "Journal," see what sort of apologies are made for Dockery, and then go and hear the discussion between the candidates. No candid republican, after having thus prepared himself, can ever be induced to vote for a man like Dockery.—Lincoln Republican.

"FORTUNATE EDITOR."—Our brethren of the press have very truthfully called us a "fortunate editor" in having a "better half" to relieve us for a time from the duties of the office. She not only took charge of the editorial department, but when necessity required it, she employed her leisure moments at the case; and our ink giving out she actually made some. As a specimen of its quality we refer you to this paper which is printed with some of it. If the press had fallen to pieces we verily believe her Yankee ingenuity would have suggested something that would have supplied its place. O ye envious old bachelor editors! we know you wish we would die; but we shall not gratify you, by reducing ourself to any such extremity.—Mountain Banner.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier—Baltimore, Aug. 3.

Four Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

COTTON AGAIN DECLINED—MORE FAILURES.—The U. S. steamship Atlantic arrived at New York to-day, with 132 passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d ult.

The Europa had arrived on the 1st. Cotton, in the Liverpool market, was depressed, and had declined an eighth of a penny. The sales for the three days since the Niagara's departure sum up fifteen thousand bales, of which exporters took twenty-five hundred, and speculators none. Fair Orleans is quoted at 57-8 d., and Middling Orleans and Mobile at 4-1-2 d. On Wednesday, the 23d ult, up to 1 o'clock, three thousand bales had been sold, and prices were barely supported.

Society of Women.—There is no society in the world more profitable, because none more refining and promotive of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women. The beauty of woman is made to win, her gentle voice to invite, the desire of her favor to persuade men's sterner souls from strife to peace. We honor the chivalrous deference paid to woman.—It evinces not only respect to virtue, and desire after pure affection, but that our women are worthy of such respect. But women were not made merely to win men to their society. To be companions, they should be fitted to be friends to rule hearts they should secure the approbation of minds. And a man dishonors them, as well as disgraces himself, when he seeks their circle for idle pastime, and not for the improvement of his mind and the elevation of his heart.

Sign of Character.—A man who habitually speaks disparagingly of the female character, gives conclusive evidence that there is something wrong in his own. A true man always has a high idea of female excellence, and cherishes it with a respect bordering on worship.

"It is an inexpressible comfort," said the dying Campbell the poet, "to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue." How many would, in his situation, give worlds to see and feel as Campbell did!

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.

A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his own power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired if his master was at home. The merchant, hearing the inquiry and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal that I am not at home!"

The Quaker, looking up towards him, calmly said, "Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind!"

The merchant, struck afterwards with the meekness of the reply, and having more accurately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and he in the wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear my abuse?"

"Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee. I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I know that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak aloud, and I thought if I could control my voice, I should repress my passion. I have, therefore, made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key, and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper."

The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefited by his example.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has been even regarded by their physicians, as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact several years since, attracted the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were all proved and generally organized, medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bids of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said all other classes of disease.

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKAIN'S Drug Store. Wholesale by P. M. Coburn & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

'TIS STRANGE BUT TRUE!

That many will neglect a Cough month after month, and then wonder at last they have the Consumption.—How much better to nip this disease in the bud, which can always be done by using Dr. A. Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. "A stitch in time saves nine."

See advertisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per unit, and other details. Includes items like Bagging, Rape, Bacon, Butter, Brandy, Beeswax, Beef, Cheese, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Fodder, Hides, Iron, Lime, and Leather.

THE CO-OPERATION MEETING.

The Meeting of Tuesday night was large. The Hibernian Hall was well-filled, though in our judgment not so crowded as at the Southern Rights meeting of the week before. In spirit and enthusiasm it was immeasurably inferior. Indeed it was hard to divine how so many people could be brought together, to look so gloomy and spiritless for a whole evening. The first spark of enthusiasm was struck out in response to Mr. Carroll's resolution—but of that hereafter.

The want of tone and impulse in the audience, was, we suspect, the development of a necessary characteristic of the Co-operation party. They have a position self-contradictory and confused, and if they move at all, they must be constantly stumbling over their own toes. They not only admit, but they are bound to set forth strongly and indignantly, the wrongs of the South, the degradation of her present condition, and the dangers that hang over the future. This is their justification for advocating the dissolution of the Union. No man has stated these causes of resistance more strongly, and pressed them upon the attention of the people more vehemently, than Mr. Cheves, than Senator Butler. But having got thus far,—having proved the necessity of resistance and the peril of delay—they tell us we must not resist, and that we must wait. It is this "lame and important conclusion," hanging like a dreary cloud, over all their addresses and appeals, which necessarily kills off all popular enthusiasm. In fact their mission—the very soul of all their efforts—is not to raise up, but to put down, the spirit of the people. What they wish to propagate and make converts to, is political immobility and inaction. They preach, and enforce dullness as a cardinal virtue. We do not speak of the aim and intention of the individual men, but of the necessary results of the position they have taken.

There is another cause which has embarrassed this party in the outset, and will continue to increase the weakness and confusion of their movements. They profess to be disunionist, resistance men, and only opposed to secession because they do not think it the most effectual mode of breaking up the existing Confederacy. But they have gathered into their ranks a considerable body of men who have no sympathy with resistance in any form, who are Unionists per se, and go for submissionism at all hazards and to the last extremity. The whole force of this class will be sably, but actively, exerted to drag them down from their resistance attitude, and convert their movement into a mere opposition to secession. We think we see symptoms of his change already, and we warn them that they are in imminent danger of being infected with this noxious influence beyond all hope of restoration.

We return to Mr. Carroll's resolution, and we reprint it here, in order that the reader may join with us in wondering how the meeting could have committed the unaccountable indiscretion of treating it with contempt.

Resolved, That, while we cannot believe our sister States of the South will submit for any considerable time, to the recent aggression of the Federal Government upon their rights, and while we have full faith in their intentions to co-operate with each other for the vindication of those rights, we nevertheless declare that to South Carolina is due the allegiance of each of her citizens, and that such as we separate secession from the Union, under existing circumstances, yet should her constituted authorities resolve upon such a measure, we shall then hold it treason in any son of hers to oppose such determination.

This resolution was laid on the table and the officers of the meeting refused to allow it to appear in their report of the proceedings. Evidently they thought there was something in it very bad, if we judge from such a show of aversion. It is indeed alleged that Mr. Carroll was hostile to the objects of the meeting, —if so, he did not show it; and that he acted from a spirit of opposition,—if so, he took a strange way of opposing them. There was scarcely a leading man there, who has not pledged himself over and over to every principle embraced in the resolution. And this proposition, which was merely an embodiment of their own voluntary and solemn declarations, was rudely repudiated in the presence of the two eminent citizens who had addressed the meeting. Are we not justified, then, in inferring that there is in this movement an element of no small force that endangers its fidelity to the principles it has avowed, and even threatens to undermine its reverence for the allegiance which the citizens owe to his State? We trust there is intelligence and patriotism enough in the party to save it from so disastrous a result.

Charleston Mercury 31st inst.

Mr. CALHOUN.—As several misstatements have appeared, as relates to the alleged donation of money to Mr. Calhoun, we copy the following from the Southern Press, as containing, we suppose, a true version of that transaction: The facts are, that a number of the friends of Mr. Calhoun did propose to raise the sum of sixty or eighty thousand dollars for a present to him, for the purpose of enabling him to visit Europe, and particularly the countries of the Mediterranean, for his health. And Mr. Calhoun refused to accept the gift. After his death, it appeared that some thirty thousand dollars of the money had already been subscribed and paid—and it was offered successively to the four sons of Mr. Calhoun for the benefit of his estate, and was by each of them refused. It is a mistake that either Mr. Calhoun or his estate was embarrassed. His property, on his death, was worth about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and his debt due some bank in South Carolina, was only about twenty-five thousand. So that there was no embarrassment. But as the money, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, had been paid up by his friends, they, on the refusal of his sons to accept it, forwarded a check for the amount to his widow,—stating that it could not, without great inconvenience, be restored to the contributors, some of whom, perhaps, were unknown. So she accepted it. But her sons had before taken care that she should be entirely independent; for they released to her, in fee simple, the mansion property, the Fort Hill estate, which was amply sufficient to support her in the luxuries of life.

"Three Million Bales of Cotton."—A manufacturer in the West has stated in a Western paper that he expected our crop of cotton would this year be the above enormous quantity. Now, for the information of the numerous readers of your widely diffused truth-telling paper, allow yourselves to assure those interested in our staple to know "the fact," that, however many millions we may plant still that, owing to the specified known number of our slaves, (pickers of the crop) we cannot, for want of the hands, exceed a crop of 2,400,000 bales. One or two years, when the cotton appeared to come to the seaports in a larger quantity, it was owing to the stale parcels of the year before coming down and being added to such crops, because of the prices of preceding years being so low as not to pay for putting it up and forwarding to market. Last year and this year, the prices being at last remunerative, every bale was sent that possibly could be picked. Consequently, this year, the quantity that can come for sale is (should no damage attack the crop) 500,000 or 600,000 bales less than our friend in the West desires it. It is to be regretted that our European customers are often led away by the stories in these country papers, and refuse to buy in Europe unless at a dead loss to the grower. By-and-by the truth comes out, and the European and American mill-owner has to come into market and pay fifty to one hundred per cent. more to speculators, or else stop his works and his workmen.

A Cotton Planter, (of Georgia.)

Rencontre between Generals Foote and Quitman.—We perceive from the Memphis Eagle, of the 21st inst., that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Generals Foote and Quitman, on the 18th instant, during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. It appears from the Eagle's account that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. General Foote, however, deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "ungentlemanly and dishonest" thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon Gen. Foote called him "a liar." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. According to the Eagle, Gen. Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with General Foote at any more of their joint appointments.

From the Carolinian and Telegraph.

JAMES H. WITHERSPOON, ESQ.

As his excellency the Governor has ordered writs of election to be issued to elect members of the Southern Congress, it is high time that the people should begin to consider the claims of those proposed as candidates. It is true, the Southern Congress is regarded by many as a failure, and it may be that it will never meet. Yet our State is pledged to be ready for any co-operation, that may offer. She should be prepared to carry out in good faith any proposition originating in the Nashville Convention, in which she was strongly represented. It is, therefore, clear that we should elect members to the Southern Congress, and hold ourselves ready to deliberate upon our common grievances with any others that may be present to form such a body. Whom will the third Congressional District send? Fairfield, Richland, Sumter, Kershaw, and Lancaster must decide. It appears to be conceded that Kershaw will send one member; which District sends the other? Which of the other four has received the least notice, and whose claims have been most overlooked? Certainly not Fairfield, as she has a member in Congress and the Governor of the State. Not Richland, as she was honored with a seat in the Nashville Convention. Not Sumter, as she claims for citizens an ex-Governor and an ex-member of Congress. Lancaster then is fairly entitled; she is the unfortunate, neglected, almost discarded District, whose claims to a share of the honors of the State and her Congressional District, for many years, have been totally overlooked. Why is this so? What District has given the State and the General Government a greater array of talent? In the councils of the State, as well as in the battle fields of our common country, she has won a brighter name than any other? Look into history and see that some of her sons enjoyed not only a national reputation, but a reputation co-extensive with christiandom itself. Such names inspired terror into the hearts of foreign despots. Has the Congressional District ascertained that "Rome has lost the breed of noble blood?" Whether or not, she claims, and claims justly too, a seat in the Southern Congress. Without intending any disparagement of the various worthy names that have been mentioned in connection with that position, we hesitate not in saying that James H. Witherspoon, esq., of Lancaster, can fill the seat with as much sound patriotism and devotion to the honor and interest of the State—with as much practical minute knowledge of her wants and means—with as clear judgment and correct views of men and things—and with as high and keen sense of the wrongs inflicted upon our beloved State—as any other. He is not a rabid fire eater, nor does he go the whole figure with the co-operationists. Strongly in favor of the Southern Congress, he is willing to use every honorable means to secure co-operation. We understand, and we believe we have it correctly, that he thinks this State should delay action so long as there may be a shadow of hope that others will go with us, but that this Union must be dissolved sooner or later, either with or without co-operation. The day of separate State action is not yet at hand, but when it is ascertained that no State goes with us—that our people approach unanimity—then let the blow of separate secession be given.

We commend him to the voters of this Congressional District, with the perfect assurance that if elected none will excel him in devotion to the interests of his constituency. WATEREE. July 21, 1851.