THE FRIENDS OF CO-OP. ERATION

have been made to convince the he only true friends of the union States, in resisting the usurpa Federal Covernment, are those who es co-operationists; and that porresistance party, which advocates ach State to act separately, is opdifferent to this union of action friends of the South. This is maniand unjust, and ungenerous to sference to submission. The sepaction men are represented as being le action, without regard to the poother Southern States. Now so ow, or are informed, there is no rof this course of conduct; on the action men," as those with whom called, are as earnestly and deciavor of co-operation as any others ld make any sacrifice, short of subo accomplish it. We are not, as is apon us, ready to sacrifice the peace erity of the country, merely for the of trying an experiment; but are wilait for co-operation, so long as any ble hope remains of obtaining it. Nevwe believe that a movement on the outh Carolina will be the surest means

States to the position 20 avoid division among mg up the are, and have been aloccurive them a fair chance of try. Congress for the purpose of South. There is one thing, howwill never consent to, and that is, for new aggressions and outrages upon s of the South before we move for re-This is the true position of the secesand if it does not entitle them to be conthe friends of co-operation, we cand anything. This is the course y the Charleston Convention ; the nich body, in our opinion, has done pulate our friends in other States ing else; and we marvel how any resistance can object to it. If halt, or falter, it can but have the nicearten our friends elsewhere, and a cause. So long as we advance our advance; but when we retreat they we doubt the cause in which we are or are too faint-hearted to meet the that lie in the way. A panic will r the minds of the people in the other it did bere, when our politicians, who n leading and stimulating our people to ly found out they were mistaken, and re found in the rear, culling upon to halt. We all know the hesitation that spread over the public mip d at ry; let us not subject on so pain al a trial. The be withstood; but

it stated in the Baltimore Sun, that t has ordered two or three ships of , to intercept any "aid and comhe Americans may deem it proper to oppressed Islanders.

hole State would be a

famous! But what else could be om an abolition Administration, aim is to restrict the confines of he narrowest possible limits, until on become not only unprofitable but self-destructive? Have these miscreants forgotten the history of country? Have they forgotten the t was brought to our struggling forefaeir day of need? What right has in their day of need! What had be selected to prevent American citizens from taking part in war in Cuba ?

are and his abolition associates are rev scrupulous about executing the laws thing is likely to turn up in favor South, though he can remain with folded for days together, while an armed mob of ion cut-throats in federal Boston, are ling the laws under their feet, for the purof robbing Southern freemen of their ty and then insult the whole country the excuse, as stupid as false, that he had athentic information of the facts of the This is the model President that Hil s holding up to the people of the South, thy of their especial gratitude and supmong us who are ignorant enough, or dethough, or treacherous enough, to send

would have believed, ten years ago, et enough to sing hallelujahs to an aboliminet, and to denounce those of their the are determined to defend, at all seir stitutional rights as "agitators"

That northern men should do religion — a religion which makes philosophy, and known ad Secession Banner.

ud the infamous sentiment!

CUBAN INVASION .- The well informed gton correspondent of the New-York of Commerce writes as follows:

parn from private and authentic sources Pampero carried out 600 men, six piecannon, and munitions of war. These and freight openly and officers of the U. S.

otice of it. o land the passengers and

under the flag of Lopez, rhich Lopez is to proclaim. in to fill up with the Fillebusters for nd trip and so on.

ree hundred and fifty men left Florida in ssels for the rendezvous agreed on, there co-operate with Lopez.

nations, which are to be issued as soon as he lands, and he is to set up a Provisional Government forthwith."

INTERESTING FROM CUBA. + Progress of the Revolution - Reported Battle between the Patriots and the Spanish Troops .- We have been permitted to make the following extract from

letter received in this city, dated-JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) Aug. 12, 1851. "A vessel arrived here yesterday morning, from Cardenas, having made the passage in five days from that port.

Although neither the Captain nor passengers, one of them a Spaniard, were willing to communicate the political news of the Island, from their conversation it is clear that the flame of the revolution has caught all over the Island.

"It is said in Cardenas, when the vessel sailed, that the Government troops had had several encounters with the patriots, one of some importance in which the latter had completely routed the Spaniards, killing about one hundred men and capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, which, without doubt, means a great

They also confirm the rising of Villa Clara, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba and Pinal de Rio, so that there only remains to the Spanish Government, Havana and Mantanzas, in the Western department."--Sav. Morn. News, 15th inst.

## FROM HAVANA.

The Charleston Courier of Fridy says:

"The brig Charles Kershaw, Captain Richnond, arrived here yesterday morning from Havana, which port she left on the 8th inst. She reports that three days before her departure the United States steamer Vixen arrived with some intelligence respecting Lopez, which caused great excitement, and that all the Spanish vessels of war and steamers were ordered out immediately to cruise along the coast. By this arrival we have received full files of the Faro Industrial up to the 7th inst. inclusive, but they throw but little light on the progress of events in the island. We perceive therein addresses from the officials of Cientuegos, Trinadad De Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Villa Clara, stating that the disaffected were surrendering themselves, and that many prisoners had been taken. The very tenor, however, of these addresses tends to demonstrate that the aspert of affairs is more serious than they would have the people of the island amagine, and that an organized revolution is in existance. But, notwithstanding the political troubles strange to say, commercial fected by them

OTHER FUSS IN GUILFORD

nere was an abolition meeting held in Guilford, on Saturday week. About three or four handred assembled; one third of them abolitionists. It having been reported that Crooks, and Bacon, his associate, would hold forth, a delegation from the other side, attended. Both parties were armed with guns, pistols and clubs prepared for the worst. A certain abolition ed by General Simpson to disband his men, which was done in double quick time.

The People's Press closes its remarks on this

subject with the following interesting matter: Several gentlemen addressed the company in opposition to the course the abolitionists are pursuing, and extracts were read from the Annual Report of the Abolition Society of the North, in which the names of Crooks, McBride, and Bacon appear as emissaries sent out to Virginia and North Carolina, to labor in the cause of abolition, stating, we believe, that they had been instrumental in "running off" near one hundred slaves, in the above named States, during the past year.

"Fellow citizens of North Carolina, these are dangerous times! Let committees of vigilance be appointed in every county and district not only to ferret out the haunts of foreign abolition emissaries, but it may be necessary to keep a watchful eye on some of our own citizens, who may have fallen into the snare of these wily men, and innocently become their dupes. These agitators labor not as they pretend "for the good of the cause," but for the emolument which they receive. Language too strong against the conduct of these men cannot be used; a process too sum mary to rid ourselves of their presence cannot be adopted. They insult us, whilst they injure us; trample under foot our institutions and our laws; and how long they will be permitted to remain in this State unhung, is for the people of North Carolina to say." - Wil Com.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN ALABAMA. - A correspondent of the Montgomery Journal at Wetumpka, (Ala.) Aug, 1st, says:

"The citizens of this town were to-day considerably excited on account of a fight which occurred last night at about 9 o'clock, with a number of persons on each side, and armed with double-barreled guns, pistols, and perhaps other wepons, in which engagement one man was shot dead on the spot and another wounded. The name of the man killed was David McQuirk. who, it is believed, belonged to a gang of desperadoes who have been for some time annoying our people. The wounded man's name is accountable as it is unnatural.—Weekly Joseph Davis, who, at the time he was shot, fell and was supposed to have been killed also, but he is now in a fair way of recovery. He belonged to the party opposed to this band of outlaws, and is a young man acting as clerk in one of our mercantile establishments. There was no further injury done, which is the more remarkable as the pa. ies were closely engaged, aud it is thought that there were some fifteen or twenty shots exchanged.

> WOMAN AT THE FIRESIDE.-It has been eloquently and truthfully said, that if Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the rque from the revolutiona. halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with woman at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering around the knees of a mother -the last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence form her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.--Gleason's Drawing Room Companion.

## CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

To Correspondents.

If an "Enquirer after Truth" will write us in his natural, and not an assumed manner, pay his postage, forbear insinuations, and give his real name, we may then give his queries some attention. Until he does, his labor will be lost.

The Barbecue at Lancaster takes place on the 26th instant, instead of the 20th, as stated in

Fire.

On Saturday morning last, between four and five o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the bells and the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the building on Rutledge street, formerly occupied by us as a printing office, and which belonged to the Bank of the State. The fire companies with their engines soon reached the spot, but the flames had spread so fast, that it was deemed advisable only to use them for the protection of the houses around; so that the house was entirely consumed. There can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

Our worthy Intendant and Wardens, as usual, were at their posts. Had the fire occurred during the night, there is no knowing the amount of damage that might have been done.

We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Plank Road meeting, in another column; for not only the proceedings of that meeting, but the building of the Road demands the serious attention of our citizens. Camden, in view of her central location, and having a Railroad which connects her with harleston, should progress much more rapidly than she does, and the time has come when something must be done, or in a few years her trade will cease, and she will be numbered among the places tnat were. We have already delayed too long, but while there is life there is hope, and we can yet retrieve our losses, which are light and trivial compared to what they will be if we delay any longer. Verbum sat sapienti.

Orooks and Bacon.

We see by the North Carolina papers that these gentry are still at large and propagating their diabolical doctrines in Guilford county. It is some what strange that the citizens of that State cannot rid themselves of such men If they will visit Yorkville, Winnsboro, Columbia, or any other section in this State and let their names be known, we could give them an idea how such scoundrels should be dealt with, which would, for all time to come, deter them or any of their associates from again troubling us.

North Carolina.

we are sorry indeed to learn that Dockery is elected, and Stanley re-elected. The following from the Argus shows how, and in what way the ene. mies of Southern Rights usually exult over the defeat of their opponents, no matter how much the latter may be their superiors in point of talent or devotion to their country and their rights. A man may be in the south and still not be of the south, or for the south-even so is the editor of the Argus. But to our extract:

MAJOR CADDWELL-We have had advices from the Major, and report says he bears up under the Waterloo defeat in true philosop'ric style. We are glad to hear this, as the thermometer ranges high, and therefore undue excitement, would not be conducive to health or long lite.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.-The Indianapolis Journal says, "At this season of the year, when thunder-storms prevail, it should be generally known how to reanimate persons who have been struck by lightning. As soon as they are discovered, and before they recover animation, one or two buckets of cold water should be thrown upon them. It seldom fails to restore suspended animation and was used successfully, it will be recollected by some of our readers, upon Mr. Griswold, west of this city, a few years ago, when he was supposed to be entirely gone.

## Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield.

It is always gratifying to hear, not only of the well being, but also of the well doing of our friends, and the following will be read with pleasure and interest by many of our citizens who have received instruction from those truly competent teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, whose good works fol-

They are the Principals of a "Female Instiue," at the flourishing town of Dayton, Marengo county, Ala.

The following is the highly complimentary testimony of the Board of Trustees:

"We, the Executive Committee of the 'Masonic Institute,' take great pleasure in reporting to the friends and patrons of this Institution and to the public,

"That we have engaged the services of Mr and Mrs. Hatfield for a series of years, and we feel assured much good will result to this Institution from their continued and (Providence permitting,) permanent administration.

"We are well authorized, both by the high character they brought with them from South Carolina and Marion, and by the very able manner in which they have sustained the same for the past two years, to recommend them in the strongest terms, and most unres ervedly, to the patronage of all who seek to obtain for their daughters and wards, a thorough and accomplished education.

"Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, by their faithful and thorough system of teaching, and by their liberality in the employment of competent and well-qualified assistants, have given entire satisfaction, and have inspired full confidence in their future success. Under their care, the Masonic Institue' has taken an elevated rank among the institutions of learning for young

"Besides the many improvem made, we are now elarging and ing in thorough repair the builtings, which, extended accommodations and increased hines for teaching, will place the Masonic Indute in a position equal to that only in the Statement of the Masonic Indute. ern States."

President of the Board ( Trustees There are thirty-three names in he Board of the remedy, science and skill, alone, can deter-Trustees, of the most respectable gentleren in the pine. Having no claim to either, pradence

For the Camden Journal. PLANE ROAD MEETING. In pursance of a call made by the Intendant,

Court House on Saturday last.

On motion of James Dunlap, Esq., Win. M. Shannon, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Z. J. Dellay requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being called to order, the Chairman ose and in a lew brief and pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting, calling the attention of those present to the importance and necessity of constructing a Plank Road from Camden to some point on the North Caronina line:

At the instance of Col. J. B. Kershaw, Maj. J. M DeSaussure, from a committee appointed at a previous meeting, gave an outline of the probable cost of such an enterprise, and the advantages to be derived therefrom, and proceeded to enforce the necessity for it, by showing in detail, the different channels through which the trade of the town will be diverted, unless a Plank Road is built, in order not only to retain the trade we now carry on with North Carolina, but to induce more to the town.

Col. Kershaw followed, and concluded by of fering the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is essential for the safety of the business of Camden that immediate steps be taken to construct a Plank Road to connect with that portion of North Carolina, which properly looks in this direction for its market.

2. Resolved, That in view of this necessity, William E. Johnson, John M. DeSaussure and Thomas W. Huey be requested to take the necessary steps, under the general charter, for points on the North Carolina line in the direction of Concord and Charlotte.

Committees from the different sections of District to canvass their respective precincts for subscriptions to the proposed Koad.

4. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the citizens of Lancaster, Monroe, Concord, Charlotte and other points interested for the purpose of carry-

ing out the object of the foregoing Resolution.

5. Resolved, That a list be now submitted to the meeting for conditional subscriptions in order to demonstrate what this meeting is prepared to do when the books are opened according to law:

wated in his usual earnest and impressive manner; and was followed by W. E. Johnson, Esq., who entertained the meeting for nearly an hour, in demonstrating the practicability as well as the great necessity for a move to be at once made.

The Resolutions were then separately submitted by the Chair, and all of them adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of W. Thurlow Caston, J. M. De Saussure, Esq. was requested to publish for the information of the citizens generally, a more extended copy of the data read at this meeting.

A subscription list was then opened, and quite handsome amount subscribed

The Chairman then apointed the following com-

FOR CANVASSING FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Camden-J. B. Kershaw, J. M. Cooper, W. Anderson, K. S. Moffat and J. B. Cureton. Liberty Hill - John Brown, L. J. Patterson,

B. B. McCaa, R. B. Johnson. Granny's Quarter-John Milling, John B. Mickle, Robert Love.

OF CORRESPONDENCE. James Chesnut, jr., C. J. Shannon, James

Dunlap, W. Thurlow Caston. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

WM. M. SHANNON, Ch'n. Z. J. DEHAY, Sec'y.

## COTTON STATEMENT

There have been received in Charlesten during the past week 630 bales, (corresponding week last year 3,367 bales.) Exported in the same time to foreign ports 576 bales; coastwise 1.522 bales; making the total exports of the week 2,098 bales; and leaving on hand a stock of 9,769 bales, inclusive of 4,340 bales on shipboard not cleared, against a stock of

29.645 bales same time last year. The total receipts since our last report amount to 3,632 bales, (against 6,707 bales same week last year;) making a grand total since the 1st September to the last dates of 2,-320,377 bales, against 2,054,656 bales the same time last year, and 2,695,738 bales the year previous.

The total exports foreign ports amount to 1,947,529 bales, showing an increase of 433,-642 bales over those of last year to the same time. The shipments to Northern ports show a falling off of 108,038 bales. The stocks on hand at all the ports are 47,806 hales less than those of last year at the same period.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONVEN-TION.-A Circular has been issued by a committe of gentlemen in Lousiana and Mississippi, in which they propose a Convention of Delegates from the States of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, to unite with the people of Lousiana and New-Orleans, to deliberate and concert such measures as will be likely speedily to influence the construction of a system of railroads connecting the Gulf States with those of the West and Northwest, and radiating throughout all the inte-

Mr. Price. In your last issue an attempt was made to point out some of the dangers lurking around this community. The next branch of the subject is of more difficulty. The remedy. The disease is glaring in its glaring in its symptoms, and any quack can determine it, but

ight best be consulted, by awaiting the pre-sciption, of one, better qualified than your correspondent. But no time is to be lost. The case a desperate, and even the quack may suggest something better than nothing. Public goodly number of the citizens assembled at the opinion has determined that a Plank Road guld be a sheap and effectual method, of resting the healthy action of trade, if laid down

In the right direction, and in the right time. arolina is being ribbed with Plank Roads. Therever constructed, they have been eminently accessful. They are admirably adopted to the annus of the people. They pay dividends, altogeter out of proportion with any other enterprises itherto attempted. The people who inhabit the upper part of this State, and the entire middle and back-country of North Corolina, are a farming people. They have been accustomed from time immemorial to transport their own produce to market, do their own trading, and lay in their own supplies. The man who makes but ten or twenty bales of cotton, one hundred bushels of corn, and thirty bushels of flour, for market, does not understand that it is to his interest to pay freight and commissions, for the transportation and sale of his crops, for the purchase and return of his iron, sugar, salt and domestics. His wagons and horses are necessary for the management and culture of his farm. They are idle in the winter season, and his own time is of little value. His expenses on the way, to and from market, are not greater than at home; hence it is a clear gain to him, to carry his crop to market. It is a clear gain to him of twelve dollars and 2 ty cents on every ten bags of cotton. If he is near the head of the Charlotte Railroad. For we suppose at least two dollars a bag will be charged for freight from that point. Whereas the Railroad freight from Camden is only 75 cts. By superintending his own sales, he can always get the best market price. To him he entrusts having commissioners appointed, subscription it to others, he has no such assurance. By books opened &c., to secure a charter for a Plank Road from Camden to some point or best and cheapest articles the market affords; he cannot expect an agent to take the same interest in the weather that he does. Thus if we 3. Resolved, That the Chair do now appoint, suppose that cotton is of the same value in Charles as in Camden, the difference of freight deducted would be a to the farmer of \$125 per bale, selling in Camden. And if goods were the same price, but with the difference of freight added, his saving would be equivalent. But it is well known that the prices are always higher for goods, and lower for produce, as the distance from the metropolisis in

creased. Thus it is, that Plank Roads are well adopted to the wants of the people. With out labor, and without cost almost, they enal the farmer to sell his crops and purchase supplies. It is to York, Chester, Lancas and North Carolina, that we are to look it trade, and to these only. Let no man de himself; the trade with Sumter and Darling is defunct. It can only be revived, in part, the same means which we propose, to prese the upper trade. But the work of to day, i in another direction. "An ounce of prevetion, is worth a pound of cure," but in the matter a grain of prevention is worth a ton cure. Trade, once diverted into new channels these will neither be the spirit, nor the means o restoring it left. But the difficulty of diverting it, is now in our favor, and very little will retain it. A Plank Road competes successfully with a Railroad. Already, we are told it is contemplated, by the most enterprising and successful capitalists in the State, to run a Plank Road from Vance's Ferry to Charleston, to compete with the So. Ca. Railroad. But we do not propose anything speculative. We already have the bulk of the trade we expect to get; our Plank Road, is merely tendered us an inducement to it, to remain where it is. A very different matter, from a proposal to open an entirely new avenue. Our Plank Road would begin to pay when the first mile was constructed, for whom would not pay two fold the usual toll to save the labor to his team of wading through the sands of Hobkirk Hill? The first ten miles of the proposed Road, would pay handsome dividends from the neighborhood travel, alone, if no communication were ever

(with permission,) we may lay down another. PINE PLANK. THE DOINGS AT FORT SUMTER.

had with adjoining Districts. If any one

doubts it, let him make the estimate. But we

have dealt sufficiently in quantities, for the

present. If none, more able, will undertake

the task, it is possible that in your next sheet,

"We publish with pleasure," says the Charleston Mercury, "the following note in reference to a matter upon which we commented in yesterday's paper. It completely exonerates the gallant officer in charge of the fort, from any participation in, or responsibility for, the unpleasant occurrence alluded to." we gave publicity to the affair, we deem it our duty to publish the note, so that Capt. Ridgely may, to the extent of our circulation, be exonerated from blame in the premises.

" FORT SUMTER, August 14, 1851. The circumstance of two respectable citiens of this State recently visiting Fort Sumter having been prevented from landing at the work, arose from the fact of the sentinel on duty being a recruit, and not clearly understanding his instructions. No orders have been, or were intended to be, issued, prohibiting citizens from landing during the day, and even at night; the only prevention being the introduction of liquor, or the soldiers from leaving the garrison. The precautions adopted were intended solely for the preservation of discipline in the com-mand. Had a commissioned officer been present, instead of a non-commissioned officer, this unpleasant circumstance would certainly not have occurred. S. C. RIDGELY,

Mr. Clay's health is said to be very bad—he has not recovered from the fabors and fatigues of the last session of Congress.

Capt. 4th Artillery and Brevet Major.