

ever again participating in the public councils. I have no motives, as God knows I have no wish, to alarm your fears or disappoint your hopes. My all, my property, my family, my life itself are identified with your security and prosperity. These considerations would surely suffice to guarantee my disinterestedness and sincerity; but in addition, I am bound by the lively gratitude I feel for your past favors, and by the strongest sense of duty, in my brief words of parting, to deal with the utmost candor and frankness. I do, then, as the result of my best observations and most deliberate reflections, solemnly and earnestly warn you, that the future is still lowering with the impending dangers to your property and institutions; and that the best if not the only means, of both perpetuating the constitutional Union of our forefathers and of handing down to our children and their posterity the rich heritage and unnumbered blessings we enjoy, is for our people to be very vigilant, determined and united in repelling the first approach of wrong, in maintaining to the utmost all the guaranteed rights of our section; and the above all in upholding in their full plenitude, the sovereign ties of the States and their sacred obligation of interposition for the defence or protection of their citizens against federal encroachment.—Be liberal and true to representatives who are prompt to assert and vindicate your rights, and steadfast to the friends of your section and its institutions everywhere.

The dread of the popular majority at the North and the appliances of the Federal Government, are but too potent at best, to frighten or seduce the public men of the country from their fidelity to the South and its cause. Let not be superadded, to dismay or dishearten them, mistrust of your confidence or apprehensions of your desertion and rebuke. But not deluded by clamorous professions of ultra devotion to the Union or by the bugbears of dissolution and civil war, with which they would afflict your imaginations. Judge the faith of these excessive patriots by their works—the tree by its fruits. Will they not be found, in regard to the Constitution they profess so much to revere, latitudinarians by confession—prompt ever to enlarge its provisions, and indifferent to its violation? In reference to the institutions of your State and section, are not generally lukewarm, the last to feel for your rights or your wrongs, and the first to proffer surrender, or barter in some juggling compromise your constitutional equality and guaranteed privileges? “When men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles,” you may be safe in committing to such national patriots your honor and your interests.”

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CUBA.

We copy in another place an Extra issued by one of the Savannah papers on the arrival of the schr. Merchant there, professing to give the news brought by that vessel from Havana. Below we copy letters from the first Mercantile houses in Havana to their correspondents in this city, brought by the same schr. Merchant. The contrast between the flaming glory of fiction and delusion in the one, and the cold, dark reality of the other, is sufficiently startling. All the letters received here, we understand, are of the same tenor as those we copy, and there is no doubt that they present the case as it substantially is. Gen. Lopez, it is clear, received no aid or countenance from the Cubans; has gained no victories, and had no other success than that of saving his force from being utterly destroyed in the first encounter. The sad business cannot last much longer, and it is high time that the system of false intelligence, by which the country has been fevered, should be put an end to. Its object, of course, has been to encourage additional bands to throw themselves to Cuba, but there is hardly a possibility of their getting there soon enough, or in such a condition of organization and efficiency, as to afford any chance of success. Wild with false hopes, they rush on in confusion, and the end must be destruction.

We have alluded to the system of false intelligence. We know not who are the parties to it, and charge no one with a crime that is to result, probably, in the deaths of hundreds of young men, victims of the cruel delusions. Let us refer to a few of the items of this false intelligence. The whole country was shocked and fevered with horrible accounts of the mutilation of the bodies of the first prisoners captured. It has been since proved that no such indignities were offered; that the prisoners were simply shot, and their bodies buried according to the manner of the country. Those that were claimed by their friends were given up, and the personal effects of the dead were sent to their friends in New Orleans.

Soon after, a telegraphic despatch was sent to New York, announcing that Gen. Gonzalez had landed in Cuba with reinforcements for Lopez. The news purported to come from the Captain of the vessel which landed him. At that very time Gen. Gonzalez was quietly walking about in Charleston.

We need not go over the ground of Gen. Lopez's victories, which have now vanished like a mirage. But among the latest items of news we find the statement that the Spanish steamship Pizarro was still aground, and no hope of getting her off; whereas, the Cincinnati, at New Orleans reports that she passed the Pizarro at sea, on her course from Havana. There was another professed piece of news by the Merchant, that deserves to be noticed. It was said, by way of proving the state of consternation existing in Havana, that the vessel was not allowed to land her cargo, or take any return freight. The fact is that the Merchant was employed simply to carry the mails, in place of the Isabel. She had no cargo, but stone ballast, and her orders were to wait only for the exchange of mails. A merchant of this city has letters from his correspondent in Havana, stating that two of his vessels were unloading their cargoes, and would take in their return freights as soon as ready. There is believed to be no obstruction to trade, in consequence of the invasion of Lopez.

We have been led to these remarks, because we think the attempts to conquer Cuba by telegraphic fabrications have gone far enough. It would seem indeed to be plain that this was the way to insure defeat instead of victory. The idea of carrying on military operations under

a system of false intelligence, by which all the parties to the invasion were to be completely deluded as to their position with regard to each other, certainly did not originate with a great General.

But we submit our extracts of letters. We have been furnished with others, the purport of which is so nearly identical with these, as to render their publication unnecessary.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.

“There are some 200 of the recent invaders, which have not yet been captured. General ENNA, commander-in-chief of the troops against the invaders, and second in command of the Island, has been killed in an engagement on the 17th inst.”

Extract from another letter, dated
HAVANA, Aug. 20.

“We hope business may be better soon. The invaders seem to have found no sympathy here. They have lost a great many men.”

“The official account to-day says that 150 men only remain, and that they were excepted to be soon taken.”

HAVANA, Aug. 20.

We trust that in a few days tranquility will be again restored, and business take its ordinary course. In the absence of any transactions, sugars remain without change, and prices nominal as last quoted. Molasses is firm and scarce at 2 1-4 rials. Freights nominal. Exchange is again down, at 4 per cent and no buyers.

Some late arrivals of Rice have sold at 12 1-4 rs.

Arrival from Charleston, brig Argus, Kean, Matanzas; schr. Isabella, Havana.

CAMDEN,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

We publish to-day, the Proceedings of the Southern Rights Association which convened at the Court House on Monday last, also an able and comprehensive article upon the subject of Plank Roads. In perusing these, we fancy our readers will be more interested than in any thing we can write, while there is such a dearth of News.

New Cotton.

Three Bales of New Cotton were sold in our Town on Wednesday; one brought by Mr. John Brannon of Kershaw district, sold for 8 1/2 cents, the other two by Capt. John Rhome of Sumter, sold for 8 1/2 cents. Mr. B. W. Chambers was the buyer.

The Lancaster Meeting.

We understand the Meeting in Lancaster on Tuesday last, was large and enthusiastic, numbering about three thousand persons. After religious services, at the Methodist E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Hon. R. B. Rhett was introduced to the meeting by Dr. J. Galluchat, after which the Hon. Senator delivered an address, replete with sound and convincing argument, showing conclusively, that Secession alone and single handed by South Carolina, is the only remedy for our grievances, and the only mode of obtaining the co-operation of our sister States. He concluded amidst the most enthusiastic applause from his delighted auditory, given as an earnest, that Lancaster is true to the core. Mr. R. was followed by Gen. Buchanan, of Fairfield, who in a masterly style, maintained and enforced the right and duty of the State, to maintain her pledge to “resist at all hazards and to the last extremity.” After the speaking, was over, the vast multitude partook of a Barbecue, prepared for the occasion by A. Mayer Esq., whose high reputation, in that line, warrants us in saying, was worthy of the occasion. At an early hour, the people retired to their homes, without one circumstance occurring, to mar the festivities of the day. In our next, we hope to be able to give a more detailed account of the Meeting.

For the Camden Journal.

A meeting of the Southern Rights Association for Kershaw District, was held this day in the Court House for the purpose of uniting the two wings of the resistance party, and to prevent division among ourselves. On motion Col. W. J. Taylor, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair, and addressed the Association as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You have been convened to-day for the purpose of considering and acting upon, the divisions which exist, and which I am sorry to say have made some progress in the ranks of the resistance party of our State. I need not urge upon you the importance of the Matter that has brought you together and the obligations which you are under to your country, as men and patriots, to leave nothing untried that would likely prevent a split in our Southern Rights party, and that would bring about harmony of feeling and concord of action amongst a body of men whose end and aim is the same, but who differ in the mode of attaining such end.

I need not remind you that we are all embarked in a common cause, a holy cause, involving not only our rights as citizens of a common country—our property—our houses and firesides—but the very existence of our social and political organization—shall we in view of such things halt on the way to squabble amongst ourselves about comparatively small matters? I hope not, I trust not. It becomes us to reconcile all minor differences which threaten to distract and divide us, or at least endeavor to do so, and should we fail in the attempt, we will have the consolation of having discharged our duty. I will not detain you by any further remarks.

On motion of William M. Shannon, Esq., a Committee of five, consisting of W. M. Shan-

non, Jas. Cante, Dr. S. H. Deas, John Boykin and W. A. Ancrum, was appointed to prepare a suitable preamble and resolution to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. The committee through their chairman, W. M. Shannon, Esq., submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were ably and forcibly advocated by Messrs. Shannon and Kershaw, and unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Your Committee deeply impressed with the importance of the subject referred to them, have given it all the consideration which the circumstances of the case will admit of, and are pained to say that they much fear that party excitement has already gone so far, party organization been so completely effected in many districts, (with an exciting election being prepared for) that no suggestion thrown out by this meeting, can be productive of any general good. Yet they do not doubt that at the proper time and in proper hands, measures of conciliation might readily have been adopted, and even yet might be if controlling minds in the State would devote themselves to this great end.

Your committee can therefore, only recommend for your consideration resolutions intended to operate only in our immediate sphere, and would add a few reasons in support of them. The premises, it is true, would justify a much more comprehensive conclusion, but the less is contained within the greater, and we have stated reasons for not attempting to extend the influence of our present action.

We fear greatly that the glory of Carolina threatens to depart forever, that the elevated position she has ever held among the States of this Confederacy is to be changed for a less lofty one. For although the foes of Carolina may sneer, and the weak-minded of her own sons may smile in sickly sympathy, at the proud position which she has ever professed to hold in the political world—still it is a fact, historically true, that her political course has been one which should fill, with honest pride, the heart of every true Carolinian. She has ever struggled for principle against the tyranny of numbers, and whenever her principles have been grafted upon Federal policy, it has resulted from the triumph of reason and from no corrupting influence. She has never yet quailed before Federal power, Federal gold has never yet corrupted her.

Various elements, as her origin, her institutions, her “admirable Constitution,” and the blessing of wise Statesmen, have combined to give her an unanimity which has been her strength, and upon no question were her people ever so united as upon our relations with the Federal Government growing out of the institution of slavery, until within the last few months. It were bootless now to enquire whence this division comes; suffice it that it exists and threatens to destroy us. Our foes, the minions of the Federal Government, early in the history of the present struggle saw that it was their policy to isolate South Carolina. We strove by attempting to occupy but an humble position in the great drama to prevent this result, but the unhappy South nurtured vipers in her bosom who treacherously poisoned her life blood, and Carolina is left almost alone, but yet the victory was not easy, for one State could, if she were unanimous, break up the foundations of this Government whether she chose to tear herself violently from it, or by her yet influencing to resistance her sister sufferers—one more step and their victory is complete—the step is about being taken—Carolina is about to be divided against herself, and already our foes rejoice, they prepare to return to their plough, loom and anvil, for they feel that we “will finish their work” in the political world. Is not this so? Will not the action of Carolina be utterly futile if she is to be paralyzed by an angry, party warfare waged between her own sons? Can she “pass through the flame and the hem of her garment remain unscathed?” The history of party politics tells us no, and we may rest assured that if this division goes on, widening and deepening day by day, that Carolina is lost, that the true doctrine of States Rights is destroyed forever, and upon the ruins will arise a colossal consolidation, whose very shadow would destroy the tree of liberty—a government with two principles, money for its parasites, the sword for its opponents.

If, in this unnatural struggle, then the “Secession party” shall succeed, the State torn by internal dissension, may fall an easy victim to the arms or the schemes of her enemy. If, on the other hand, the “Co-operation party” shall succeed, it is much to be feared that embittered feelings will leave us unfit for co-operation with each other, much less with other States.

In view then of the irreparable mischief to result from the threatening discord and of the necessity for conciliation.

Be it Resolved, 1. That we regard the chief object of this Association to be the encouragement and promotion of “concert of action” among the friends of the South.

2. That “concert of action” among Carolinians is indispensable to the success of any measure of resistance which the State in her sovereign capacity may adopt.

3. That we recommend to our fellow-citi-

zens to avoid division in the approaching election for deputies to a Southern Congress, and further to use every effort to heal, rather than widen the breach now being opened.

On motion of K. S. Moffat, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Association be published in the “Camden Journal” and “Southern Republic.” The Association then adjourned.

Wm. J. TAYLOR, Pres't pro tem.

A. G. BASKIN, } Secretaries.
K. S. MOFFAT, }

For the Camden Journal.
The Plank Road—Facts.
(Continued.)

A Plank Road, or system of Plank Roads, extending into North Carolina and some of our adjoining districts, is the only resource open to Camden to maintain her present comparatively prosperous state (for it is perverse and disingenuous to deny, that the business of Camden, however unfortunate the last season, is improved, and the general aspect of things most agreeably changed, since the establishment of our Branch Road.) But it is not only in our power to maintain our ground, but to make a marked and gratifying progress, of this we are becoming every day more sanguine. We should have said the Plank Road is the main, not the only, means to secure our present position, and take others in advance; this we may, hereafter, endeavor to show.

The elements of success are among us—material, moral and intellectual—they need combination and direction. We have position, population, intelligence and wealth, individual and corporate—\$800,000 of Bank Capital alone—with the disposition, we are assured, on the part of those who control it, to use it with the utmost liberality consistent with their duty to the proprietors, in the promotion of all legitimate enterprises connected with the interests of Camden, and the region of country whose centre of trade she naturally is. It is discouraging, we admit, that these resources have not heretofore, by combined effort, been turned to the best account.

But we do not despair. We shall be constrained to unite, and put forth our energies to avert impending disaster, and having accomplished that object, will hardly stop with a mere defensive movement, when that, itself, will have opened to our view, a wide field of competition, in which our advantages, at many important points, will be obvious. We will advance and occupy these points, making them new points *de appui*, from which to make further demonstrations.

Are we too sanguine—too bold? Let us see!

Concord is one of the points indicated. That place and the country around, are about to be placed in a most advantageous position. Their trade is being sought by the Ports of Virginia, and of North and South Carolina—by Charleston, Richmond, and Wilmington, her position being about central between these three, and distant from each, about 270 miles, by the lines of Rail Road made and being made. Fayetteville, is distant, by Plank Road, now making 130 miles from Concord; Danville and Columbia, by Rail Road 130 miles, each, to Camden is 90 miles; to Cheraw 70 miles. At present, however, there can be no competition between Camden and Cheraw—their River is uncertain, and to-day, wagons are transporting goods from Camden to Cheraw, but even with a Rail Road from Cheraw, via Darlington and Sumter, to Charleston, Camden will have the advantage of 75 miles less of Rail Road transportation, and Cheraw can only reach Wilmington by River and Rail Road in 200 miles. We are safe, therefore, against Cheraw, in the race for the trade of the Concord region.

But, assuming, that Fayetteville, Danville, Columbia and Camden occupy the same relation to the sea and the final markets, can Camden successfully compete with these places for the trade of the Concord region? As to Fayetteville, there can be no question; the distance to Camden, by Plank Road, is 90 miles; to Fayetteville 130 miles, by the same mode of transportation.

But, we repeat, can Camden, by 90 miles of Plank Road compete with Columbia and Danville upon 130 of Rail Road. Upon the solution of this question all depends. If we can so compete for the trade in question, then, we can demonstrate that we can command, Statesville and Wilkesboro'; perhaps Salem; certainly Charlotte and Lincoln, and the region about these points, and all the trade of the west, bank of the Catawba, nearly up to the dividing ridge between the Catawba and the Broad River! We can penetrate to the Yadkin, at the mouth of the Uwharra. We go further: we can command the rich cotton region of Anson county! These are bold positions? To demonstrate that they are tenable, we must show that we can carry and maintain the central position of Concord. We reason thus:

There is no probability that the Rail Roads will or can, take less, and live, than 50 cents per barrel for flour to Columbia, or Danville—the charter rates being \$1.30 per barrel. We apprehend, the business of transporting these commodities at less than the rates indicated, would be abandoned.

Now, the toll upon a Plank Road, for a four-horse wagon, on the Fayetteville Roads, is 2 1/2 cents, on some of the Northern as low as one cent. We will assume it upon ours at 2 cents per mile, or \$1.80 cents from Concord to Camden. A four-horse team on a Plank Road, with the easy grades attainable on the route from here to Concord, will draw 60 barrels of flour 30 miles per day. The toll, therefore, would be 3 cents per barrel—this is all the money the farmer would actually pay: his wagon, horses, and his own time we know he puts at nothing. He would certainly consider himself well paid at \$2 per day, or six for the trip down, or 10 cents per barrel, which added to toll would amount to about seven pence per barrel! Would he pay a Rail Road 50, or 25 cents, or even the seven pence? All know he would not. But when the population and productions of this favored region shall have greatly increased, as they rapidly will, the Rail Roads could afford to reduce freights: in the mean time, the number of wagons upon the Plank

Road would also have increased, and the toll be reduced, as upon some Northern Roads, to one cent per mile. The time is remote, indeed, when the Cabarras farmer, with the facilities of Plank Roads, will cease to carry his productions to market in his own wagon, and go with them himself. The teams and wagons necessary to produce the crop, and for family and other purposes, will be sufficient to transport it to market, in a few trips, and if consisting of Cotton in one trip, and will, as now, cost no more on the Road than in the stable. The farmer can choose his time, when the market is favorable or he has nothing else to do, to transport his crop to market, and make his purchases, or carry back freight. Those who know the views and habits of North Carolina farmers, will see at once, that they would never pay even 15 cents per barrel to a Rail Road with Plank Roads open to them: Nothing can be more certain—we would have nothing then to fear from Rail Roads. With a Plank Road of low grades and perfect construction, the trade in question is ours beyond controversy; then why not command that of the region of Charlotte, and Lincoln, and the west bank of the Catawba, and Anson and the Yadkin, and Bishopville, and Darlington? Why not?

From Charlotte to Camden is 80 miles; to Columbia, 110.

From Lincolnton to Camden, via Tuckasego Ford, is 105; to Columbia, via Charlotte, 140; to Columbia, via York, 130 miles.

From Beckhamville, in Chester district, to Camden, via Liberty Hill is 35 miles; from the same point to Chesterville, is 20 miles, and by common Road, thence to Columbia, 65 miles more by Rail Road; to Winnsboro', 20 by common Road; and thence to Columbia, 40 miles more by Rail Road. To the North of the Uwharra is 100 miles from Camden, and about 90 from Fayetteville, by Plank Road now being made.

But the question recurs, can Camden command the trade from Concord? The answer is anticipated, in the foregoing comparison of distances and charges.

How then shall we begin, and when? Now! with a subscription of not less than \$60,000, in Camden and immediate vicinity; thus with \$15,000 more, in the district, on the main line, and 35 or 40,000 from Lancaster, will carry the main trunks constructed in the best manner to Monroe and Pleasant Grove, 22 miles above Lancaster.

The work being thus auspiciously begun, extensions to Charlotte, and Concord, and Beckhamville, and beyond these points, would rapidly be made: it has been so wherever these Roads have been introduced. In five years, we should confidently anticipate a Plank Road connexion with Chester and Winnsboro', via Liberty Hill; with Lincolnton, via Charlotte, or Tuckasego Ford direct, and with Statesville and Wilkesboro', and Chesterfield, and Wadesboro', and Darlington, and the banks of the Yadkin! Camden will then be the gate through which a large portion of the surplus productions of these fertile regions will find its way to the sea. Will these productions pass the Road, or this common gate, without toll adequate to indemnify us for the expenditure of even \$150,000, if necessary.

But the State will help us if we help ourselves—and we will yet “out of this nettle, danger, pluck the flower, safely.”

CHANCELLOR WARDRAW.—The Edgefield Advertiser, in reviewing the position of parties in the State, says that the gentleman named above has openly avowed his approval of the position that the State Convention now elected, if it were unable to obtain co-operation, should act before its final adjournment. The Chancellor is a decided co-operationist, and is coming on the true co-operation platform.—Car.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—The receipts of the society for the propagation of the faith in 1850, including a balance on hand, a little exceeded £129,000, of which France contributed £47,382. The disbursements for the same period were to Europe, £20,087; Asia 40,786; to Africa £10,528; to America £30,291; Oceania £17,002.

CUT FROM THE CINCINNATI GLOBE.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medicinal aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Cough, Colds, &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before necrosis takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at Thomas J. Workman's Drug Store. See advertisement in another column.

MEDICAL USE OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact but no body knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for many other diseases; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound of Syrup of Wild cherry bark and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even more important qualities than we ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver complaint, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary diseases, in almost every instance, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty; and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medicinal men.

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

I. O. O. F.

Kershaw Lodge Number 9.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of this Lodge will be held this Evening at their Hall at 8 o'clock By order of the N. G.

A. E. Allen, Secretary.
Sept. 5, 1851

LATE ARRIVAL

By Steamer, of Young's Pump Boots and Shoes. Also—McMullan's stitch Boots and Shoes. Sold low for cash, by WORKMAN & BOONE, may 2.