

Return Days. For Darlington, 4th October. Fairfield, 11th. Kershaw, 18th. Sumter, 25th. Lancaster, 1st November.

Our Cotton Market. Since our last report, there has been no change in the price of cotton, and we continue the quotations of Tuesday. Extremes, 7 to 9.

Our lack of Editorial to-day is for want of room. Our limits are circumscribed, and we are necessarily obliged to crowd our ideas into a small space.

October Elections. For Tax-Collector for Kershaw District, 2d Monday, 13th inst., one day only. For 2 Members to Southern Congress for 3d Congressional District, 2d Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th inst.

Frost. On Monday morning last Jack Frost made his first appearance for the season in our midst. The weather continues exceedingly dry, and our streets are filled with dust.

Secession Barbecue at Chesterfield C. H. We learn by the Cheraw Gazette of Tuesday last, that a Barbecue was given on the Saturday preceding by the Secession party of the District. The Hon. John M. Queen addressed the meeting at great length, and urged upon the separate Secession by South Carolina, as now the only remedy for our grievances. Dr. Thomas E. Powe, State Senator of that District, also advocated separate secession as now the only remedy.

The Gazette in conclusion says: "All the speeches were received with the most heart-cheering enthusiasm—by far the largest, most intelligent and respectable assemblage of citizens ever convened in the District, within our knowledge; this too, despite the pitiful and contemptible efforts made to keep the people away from the barbecue, and to direct their attention from the speeches while making."

"Many intelligent gentlemen estimated the assemblage at about a thousand persons, which we are satisfied was not far wrong. Our estimate, made without counting, was from 800 to 1000, most of whom listened attentively to the speeches, till about 4 o'clock, when the dinner was announced. And it was a dinner, too, of which old Chesterfield might well feel proud, furnished by F. Johnson, Esq., in his best style."

Hurray for old Chesterfield! We are beginning to believe it will be the "Banner District" of Secession.

Duel. A duel was fought on Saturday last, at Vienna, in this State between Mr. Smythe, of the Augusta Constitutional, and Mr. Thomas. At the third fire Mr. Smythe was wounded, the ball passing through his right thigh, and nearly through his left, but his injuries are not considered mortal. From last accounts he is said to be doing well.

Hon. Dixon Barnes. The following letter from this gentleman, the Secession candidate for the Southern Congress from this congressional district, we publish to-day that our friends who have not heretofore seen his published sentiments, may now have an opportunity of reading for themselves. It will be seen from this letter, that Col. Barnes has been absent from the State for more than two months. His position and sentiments are clearly indicated, viz: Secession with co-operation, if it can be obtained, but SECESSION AT ALL HAZARDS.

LEBANON, Lancaster Dist., Sept. 24, 1851. Gentlemen: Your letter, inviting me to attend a meeting of the citizens of Richland, in favor of separate secession through the Convention of the People now elected, in default of co-operation, held in Columbia on the 20th inst., has just come into my possession, on my arrival home, after an absence of more than two months from the State.

Although your meeting is over, I feel bound to return my thanks to you, and through you to those whom you represent, for the honor conferred by the invitation, and to assure you that I fully concur in your views as to the policy of separate secession by the State through the convention now elected, in default of co-operation, before its final adjournment.

I am one of those who believed, and still believe, that South Carolina was fully justified in the stand she originally took, and now occupies, against that series of measures miscalled the compromise, which gave not only a severe blow to our rights and interests, but denied to us equality in the Union. As soon as that measure was adopted by Congress, I determined then to go for secession by South Carolina from the Union—with co-operation, if it could be obtained, and without it it could not.

I am now fully convinced that there is no chance for co-operation, and that the true issue now before us is submission or secession. This being the alternative, I have no hesitation in going for the latter, at all hazards. Yours, very truly, DIXON BARNES. Messrs. W. F. DeSaussure, James U. Adams, A. F. Dubard, John T. Goodwyn, committee of Invitation.

For the Camden Journal. Mr. Editor: I notice in the Journal of the 19th inst. an article over the signature of Carolina (N. C.) which I beg leave briefly to notice. I am by no means disposed to give importance to trashy communications, by bestowing attention on them, which they do not deserve; and I am exceedingly loth to do so in this case. A desire however, to call attention to the style of the article, and the petty spirit of malice it exhibits, induces me to depart from what I believe to be a wise rule.

The writer heads his article, "The mountains labor; lo! a mouse is born." What is the meaning of this? The Southern Rights Associations are, I suppose the "mountains," and it is equally evident that Messrs. Barnes and Owens figure as the "mouse." Is it possible that this is the way Col. Preston and Chesnut's friends advocate their claims, and do those gentlemen sanction it? Is it possible that they look upon the office of Delegate to the Southern Congress as one of such vast honor and importance, that their friends are allowed to be thus disrespectful to Messrs. Barnes and Owens—men whom Messrs. Preston and Chesnut well know to be as worthy as themselves? I have no acquaintance with Col. Preston, but I have with Col. Chesnut, and I know him to be a man above such paltry tricks to get votes, or I should be strongly tempted to hold up the article in question to the people of Lancaster, and show them how they and their fellow citizens and their nomination are sneered at in Camden, the election of their favorites there may be secured.

Another mark of spite—the writer styles his favorites "Cols. Preston and Chesnut," and the nominees of Richland and this District, simply "Barnes and Owens." How very small! O tempora, O mores, which in plain English means "how very little some people can make themselves appear!"

Has the correspondent of the Journal any evidence that Cols. Preston and Chesnut had or have an exclusive place in the "minds and affections of the people" of this Congressional District? If so, I should like for him to show it. We have all cherished them in our "minds and affections," as gentlemen, and worthy sons of the State, but our "minds and affections" are not so narrow and contracted, that the rest of our fellow citizens can find no place there. Are the people of this Congressional District under more weighty obligations to vote for Messrs. Preston and Chesnut than for Messrs. Barnes and Owens? I have always been taught to believe that the "people" are at liberty to vote for those men whom they preferred, but it does not seem so understood by the friends of Messrs. Preston and Chesnut. If some few of us dare prefer other gentlemen, we are accused of "cracking necks." Are the people thus to be gagged? Has it come to this, that however much we may prefer others, still we must go for Cols. Preston and Chesnut for fear, if we do not, we will "crack their necks?" But why is all this clamor raised against the nomination of Messrs. Barnes and Owens? Are the friends of Messrs. Preston and Chesnut afraid that the "mouse" lately born will eject them from the "minds and affections of the people," and take up its abode there? Yet we are told that we are about to "break their necks," (easy now) "proscribe" them, "sacrifice" them, &c., and a powerful hubbub generally, is raised. Won't somebody read the riot act.

But when did Kershaw become wedded to Messrs. Preston and Chesnut? If I mistake not, the nomination of Mr. Witherspoon was first made by a Kershaw man, and that nomination kicked up no row, although it appeared at the head of the columns of the Journal. Other persons were nominated or "spoken of," but quiet still brooded over the Third District. But as soon as the "mountain" brought forth "a mouse," a terrible commotion is raised, and according to some, the "necks" of Messrs. Preston and Chesnut are about to be "cracked"—others I have it that they are about to be sacrificed on the altar of party rage. It seems, however, pretty well established, that they will die either by the garrot or guillotine.

I have no disposition to notice your correspondent further. It is far from the wish of the Secession party of this District to advocate the election of Messrs. Barnes and Owens by instituting comparisons and sneering at their opponents, and they will not so far descend from the dignity that marks gentlemen as to do so, unless provoked by repeated assaults. CATAWBA. Lancaster, Sept. 24, 1851.

CO-OPERATION MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Co-operation was held at Temperance Hall on Saturday evening, the 27th ult. On motion, C. J. Shannon, Esq. was called to the chair, and W. C. Moore and C. S. West requested to act as Secretaries. After the meeting was organized, Mr. W. M. Shannon moved that a committee be appointed to prepare business for the meeting, and the motion being agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair: W. M. Shannon, W. E. Johnson, C. Matheson, A. M. Kennedy, A. H. Boykin, John West, K. S. Moffat. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Col. Chesnut, on the great topic of the day, with his usual force and ability. The committee, upon their return, reported the following Address for the consideration of the meeting:

To the Voters of Kershaw District.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We trust that on the eve of a great crisis, on which depend not only your own interests but those of your children and your children's children in which is involved not only your duty to your beloved State, but perhaps her very destiny, we may be excused for addressing you a few words of friendly counsel. They shall be prompted by truth and an honest sense of duty, free from appeals to your prejudice and passion, and directed to you as honest and intelligent men.

We assure you that the unhappy divisions which unfortunately exist among us, have arisen despite our every effort to prevent them; zealously and sincerely have we attempted to

preserve peace and good will within our borders. We feel that as Carolinians, we all own a common mother, and must share a common fate. We were even content to abide the action of the Convention, although elected by a minority of the people, and a majority of that Convention were thought to entertain views of State Policy differing from our own. For we could readily believe that wisdom could more easily be found in the deliberations of a body clothed with the power and responsibilities of that Convention, rather than in the angry excitement of party strife; but we have been at length forced to leave our position of inaction, and to stand opposed to those who should be our friends. However we may regret the necessity that urges this step, still the step must be taken, or we win a title to the epithets which, with equal injustice and bad taste, some of them lavish upon us.

We believe that the issue which you are called upon to decide by your votes, for Deputies to a Southern Congress on the 2nd Monday of October next, is briefly this, whether South Carolina shall, during the sitting of the Convention already elected, and which can exist but a year from its convocation, resume all the authorities which she has delegated to the Government, and "single and alone," embark upon the sea of separate nationality, or shall yet longer remain in the Union, seeking the aid and co-operation of those States identified with her in every interest—this we candidly believe is the complexion of this great question. Choose ye which shall be done. Our purpose is not now to argue the question—we only assert as our fixed belief, that the duty, the honor, and the interests of our beloved State, forbid the sacrifice involved in isolated secession, and in this opinion we are fortified by the last letter and the last speech of our immortal Calhoun; by the wisdom of Cheves, Butler, Barnwell, Johnson, the entire Judiciary, with one exception, and by the most of the prominent Statesmen of this and other Southern States—and will you, can you against the counsel and entreaty of such men, (some of them alike the sages of the Republic and the Heroes of many a well fought field) risk your all, as citizens and men, upon the single hazard of secession? We know that appeals are made to you well calculated to stir your blood with honest indignation, against an unjust and corrupt Government, but we pray you strike not the blow which shall shiver your arm, but leave the foe unsated; precipitate not your energies but reserve them until you can wield a weapon which shall prostrate your enemy. In words fresh from the lips of your own Butler, we implore you not to "use secession as an arrow which escapes the bow, spends its strength and is lost forever."

We respectfully recommend to you, as worthy of your suffrages and your confidence, John S. Preston and your own well tried citizen James Chesnut, Jr.—men whose elevated characters, aside from their interests, are a pledge of their fidelity. We are aware that high wrought appeals of duty to your country are made to some of you—that you are told that party requires you to sacrifice your personal feelings for these estimable men; but while we admire and esteem him who from a sense of duty sinks the friend in the patriot citizen, still we kindly warn you that he who one moment hears these noble professions on his lip, and the next whispers the words of venomous detraction in your ear, is unworthy of your confidence or respect.

Passing events, fellow citizens, are developing the most licentious features of our system of government, and it becomes you as the guardians of your own rights and interests to be prompt and active in the exercise of your duties. When Athens was ready to be lost, the people banished their best citizen because they were tired of hearing him call it "the just." Where evidences of such feeling are found, the people must watch their own interests, or it is "time to despair of the Republic."

We again invite you as lovers of your country to remember the idea of October—let every citizen go to the Ballot box, and quietly, soberly, and with a due sense of responsibility, exercise that right which now assumes an importance hitherto unknown among us.

On motion of D. H. Shular, it was ordered that the Address be published and circulated throughout the District.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again upon next Saturday evening, the 4th of October. All the friends of co-operation are respectfully invited to attend.

C. J. SHANNON, Ch'n. W. C. MOORE, } Secretaries. C. S. WEST, }

For the Camden Journal. No. V.

Will delay lower the Spirit of our People?

Is it probable that delay will accustom the People of the State to oppression, and beget the habit of submission? If the Government would cease at this point and forever, their unjust legislation, it is possible that the people (now said to be eager for resistance) might agree to acquiesce. If we had some great assurance that the institution of slavery in the States was no more to be interfered with, and if there was a resolution exhibited on the part of the North to carry into effectual operation the constitutional provisions in relation to fugitives from labor—if all these things could once be obtained, I am of the opinion that the majority of the citizens of the State would no longer meditate a dissolution of the Union; but these things, we are all aware, are utter impossibilities. The doctrines which are daily gaining new proselytes, at the North, the overflowing tide of emigration, the disposal of the public domain, the rapid settlement and admission of new slaveholding States, the increasing corruption of the Government at Washington, the bribery and immense patronage of the Executive, all are elements which enter into this great question, and in relation to a change of Government, and all of which conspire to render it most certain that ere long, a practical issue will be made, which all of us can see, and the great argument will be settled, whether this Government is a Confederacy of Separate Sovereignties, leagued together for special purposes, or one grand Despotism.

When the issue is looked upon from this point, we see but little likelihood of the spirit of our people being allowed to falter. It is most true, as is said by the May Convention in their "Address": "The new outrages we are well convinced, will come in due time; but we feel no assurance that the spirit of the rascal will rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head." None of us can expect that "the spirit of the rascal" will rise in proportion to the injuries inflicted upon him. Are the people of the South "vassals"? On the contrary, why should we say that they were less brave than we are? They are freemen, and the least likely of all nations on earth, to submit to enormous aggression. It is the character of the Anglo Saxon to bear oppression a long time—any school-boy is familiar enough with English history to tell you how many long years there were of oppression, misrule and arbitrary despotism before the "Great Rebellion" was resolved upon. And the pages of Macaulay, fresh in every body's memory, will show what a length of time elapsed before the House of Stuart was driven from the throne. We have many instances of the Saxon being trampled upon, but none, in which "the spirit" of the Saxon "did not rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head." I have no fear of the premature decay of the spirit of our people; and above all things, if a delay of five or ten years will break the spirit of our people—that presents one of the very strongest reasons why we should not at present move. I that should delay will dissipate their courage, depend upon it, it is not the true spirit to carry them through a Seven year's war; if in that short time they will change, they are not nearly ready even for the hardships, and privations, and sacrifices which it may be necessary to undergo in forming a Southern Confederacy, much less will they be able to face the disappointments, disasters and dangers which stare us in the face if we go it alone. But this a moment of the decline of spirit is used for effect only; for it is contrary to all that we hear from the Secessionists themselves. How can they believe that Carolinians will so easily cover beneath the lash of the despot, when they are continually stirring our blood by the recollection of Fort Moultrie and the glorious deeds of our ancestors in the revolution. We must indeed have degenerated, if so short a delay will break the spirit of resistance which is now said to be so strong in all of us. Yet they chant loudly, the heroism of the "Palmettes," in the Mexican war, and say they did not disgrace our ancient character, but on the contrary, reflected new lustre upon our name.

There are some again, who urge Secession now, because there is evidently no hope of Co-operation. Now it is certainly no easy matter to answer any one who reasons after this style. He will endeavor to convince you that it will produce Co-operation—that it will give us what we want, a direct, plain issue. And then when it is shown, that it will not give us Co-operation, and that if it does give us an issue, it will be one in which we will find every single Southern State either neutral, or actually in arms against us. Then he admits the strength of your argument, and the correctness of your conclusion, and immediately says: "I believe you are right, now let us go out alone, for we never will get Co-operation." This is certainly a very interesting aspect of the question, considered merely as a political speculation, (for it has at present no practical bearing on the point at issue) Are the Co-operation party in favor of Separate State Action when every hope of concurrent action on the part of other States is futile? Having first promised that we consider it impossible for any man to say positively, when all hope of Co-operation is dead, (and we have endeavored to show that there is a prospect of Co-operation, but a prospect that the Separate Secession of this State will most effectually destroy, and patience on our part will most assuredly suffer to ripen.)—But for myself, I am willing to meet this question, as it is stated. Are you in favor of Separate State Action if you were certain that we never could obtain Co-operation. This, I have said before, I look upon as *potentia remotissima*—"a most improbable possibility;" but still I will answer it, that for myself, in that extreme case, I believe it would be death to remain in the Union, and certain destruction to go out. "Death in the front, Destruction in the rear," the question simply resolves itself into this, whether it were wiser for us to cut our own throats, or let some one else do it for us. I am willing to let the majority determine between the two, and will cheerfully abide their decision.

But has the spirit of Disunion increased or lessened throughout the South in the last thirty years? A hasty glance at a portion of history with which everybody is familiar, will serve to determine this point for us.

And here let it be remembered, that the great cause of all our discontent and disaffection, is the intermeddling of Congress with the institution of slavery. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was adopted in Congress by Southern votes; it was not only acquiesced in, but actually carried by Southern votes. Before that time we know what Jefferson's opinion of slavery was. In 1833, the debates in the Virginia Convention show what the opinion of the leading men there was in relation to the subject; and their votes showed yet more plainly, when it is recollected how very near they came to abolishing slavery. The ordinance of '87, which practically enacted the Wilnot Provision, was passed by the vote of every State, and the Territory was given away by Virginia. At that time the almost universal opinion of the people of the South was, that slavery was immoral, and at all events a very great evil; since then their views have entirely changed; they no longer regard it as an evil, but as the main pillar of their prosperity, as vitally important to their very existence, as sanctioned by Jehovah himself; so many words, in the Old Testament, and as having the implied sanction of the Son of God in the New.

Mr. Webster says that "Cotton" has produced this change. Be that as it may, the Scripture argument for the institution, has never been overthrown, though many times assailed, and it is upon this ground, that the citizens of the South, choose to put their fondness for this institution. There is not the slightest reason to

believe that the people of the Southern States will give it up without a struggle; and more than anything else could, this agitation will, increase their determination to stand by it to the last. Persecution spread the Religion of Islam over the East, and was ordained and foretold in the sure forerunner of the success of the Gospel of Christ.

All these things conspire to make me believe that at no very distant day the whole South will rally in defence of this great institution. The spirit of the people of the South will rise as the certain tide of aggression sweeps on, and they at last will surely be found ready and determined to resist. In the meanwhile the spirit of the people of this State will not be lowered by delay; it is not in the nature of the Saxon race to submit to continued wrong; nor is this question one upon which they would be likely to yield at any time. Why then not wait until at least one State of the South, shall take her position beside us? Let us at this time, hearken to the "words of wisdom," as delivered by two of Carolina's greatest Sons, CALHOUN and CHEVES, (*iri nullo aera peritura*): "Disunion is the work of time," says the first, in his last speech, (dated from a solemn scene, the border of the grave.)

"If South Carolina be wise, she will wait for her sister States, *vet a loco vitare*," says the venerable Cheves, and he ought to be heard as the voice of Truth, speaking from the very edge of Eternity.

Their interests are our interests, our rights are no more trampled upon than theirs; our people have no more spirit and intelligence than the people of the other States of the South; they are bound to us by every tie which can possibly hold Nations together. Let us wait then; let us cease to think about this scheme of separate State Action; the people have never yet sanctioned it—it is worse than ineffectual, it is suicidal. It is beset with dangers and unheard of difficulties, such as it becomes every brave and prudent man to look carefully at, before he ventures upon the, as yet untrodden path. Let us accustom ourselves to look upon Separate and Solitary Secession as the very last desperate resort of a down-trodden people—to be used only as the virgin uses the concealed dagger, to destroy herself with, when every other attempt to preserve her honor has failed, and the dreadful alternative is presented, of disgrace, or death. Trust, I trust, we will be found wise enough and spirited enough to determine, but let us wait until it is necessary. And whenever the Banner of South Carolina shall kiss the air, though it do wave, without one ally in the field, all her citizens will follow her, with the same devotion, as Douglas did "The Bleeding Heart," even though it lead to certain death. In that hour of Dreadful Passion, there are none who have been nurtured upon her soils who will not watch with her then. At least, I pray, when this "Garden of Gethsemane" is to be entered, that she may find none sleeping, but all ready to watch "at least one hour;" but remember, there is no necessity for the victim before the hour of Sacrifice.

On the other hand: Look what elements we have for the formation of a magnificent Southern Republic! observe on the map "the singular felicity of position." Consider their history, and behold! what congeniality in their ethical and political tenants. There they lay, complete, great, symmetrical, awaiting but the breath of renewed agitation, and the feeling of a common danger, to wake to a new and glorious existence. A Republic beautiful in proportion, and comely in its parts, as the yet lifeless Eve beneath the All-shaping Hand! Already does a slight spark of vitality begin to appear. Why should we not wait until blood and life shall be given to it.

On the other hand, take the map, and see what a small space the independent Republic of South Carolina would occupy; look at the smallness of her territory, consider her position; see what are her products; examine her resources; and then inquire as to the expenses of supporting such a government; and it will require no very intimate knowledge of Statistics, or the Science of Political Economy, to demonstrate, how utterly inadequate our people will be, to the support of a separate Nationality.

Mr. Editor, I shall trespass no longer upon your kindness, and that of your readers. KERSHAW.

For the Camden Journal. Free Discussion.

A Public Meeting will be held at James F. Cloud's Store, in Fairfield District, on Thursday, 9th October.

Cols. Preston and Chesnut, and Gen W. A. Owens and Hon. Dixon Barnes have been invited to address the Meeting.

A Barbecue will be provided. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMESTEAM, W. L. PICKETT, WILEY ALBERT, W. B. WATKINS, J. P. RICHBURG, Committee of Arrangement.

A fearful visitation has befallen the Kingdom of Naples. The villages and towns of one entire region have been laid in ruins by the sudden and repeated shocks of an earthquake. For many miles round, in the district of Basilicata, the fatal convulsion of nature spread terror and dismay; at Bari and Meli whole streets and all the principal buildings were levelled to the ground; hundreds, if not thousands, of human victims were overwhelmed in their fall. No previous perturbation of the elements seems to have presaged the approach of the calamity. The summer air was calm, and the bright wave broke upon the strand as it had continued to do every morn and eve since 1789, when a similar catastrophe occurred; but in an instant destruction was spread wide among the people and the entire district became one vast scene of desolation and distress.

A young lady complaining of an affection of the heart, was told that she must lay hand on strength. She replied that a husband was the only thing that could relieve her complaint.