

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Auxiliary Southern Rights Association of St. Phillips and St. Michaels, was held on Monday evening, 27th inst., at South Carolina Hall, the President, the Hon. John S. Ashe, in the Chair. The meeting being ready for business, Mr. Wilmot G. DeSaussure announced that the following gentlemen were in attendance as delegates from the Southern Rights Association of St. John's Berkey and St. Stephens, and moved that they be invited to take seats upon the stage; which was unanimously adopted, and the Delegates took their seats according to order:

Hon. Wm. Cain, Hon. T. L. Gourdin, Peter P. Palmer, Benjamin Marion, Peter G. Snowden, Wm. Threat, Roye Neal, H. F. Porcher, P. C. Kirk, Percival Porcher, S. W. Palmer, P. E. Porcher.

Maj. Edward Manigault, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then presented the following Address and Resolutions:

ADDRESS.

Inasmuch as since our last meeting, the party to which we belong has been defeated in an election in which we had confidently expected a decided majority; it becomes us to consider, and decide upon, the position to be taken by our Association, in the present altered state of affairs. In so deciding we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we assume not to indicate the course to be adopted, even temporarily, far less permanently, by the party at large, or the Southern Rights Associations throughout the State; such a course should be decided on by the Associations for themselves, in concert with the State Central Association, which, by the terms of its formation, should be shortly called together for its semi-annual meeting. Our object now is, simply to lay down the course we deem at present proper for our individual Association.

Our Constitution provides that "the Association shall continue in existence, and persevere in its efforts, until the wrongs of the South are redressed, or the State resume the powers heretofore delegated to the United States for special purposes." Neither of these conditions having taken place, we must still look forward to the attainment of the grand end for which our Association was formed. Yet, as from being in a minority, we feel our inability to effect anything decisive at present; and furthermore, as the successful party have avowed themselves to be as highly indignant at Northern and Federal aggressions as we can be, and as zealous and earnest in their intentions and efforts to redress our wrongs, we deem it proper to suspend from the present our meetings, and to abstain from agitation, in order that they may have a fair opportunity of carrying out their plans for the redemption of the South, and the security of the State. We had an honest faith in the remedy we proposed, namely Secession, or the withdrawal of the State, in its sovereign capacity, from the Union; and we still have full faith in its justice and propriety, and in its full efficacy if fairly and firmly carried out. We were willing to have assumed, if the party to which we belong had been in a majority in the State, our full share of the responsibility of endeavoring to put it into execution; but the matter has now been taken out of our hands, and upon the successful party must devolve at present the responsibility of devising and sustaining measures for carrying the State through the difficulties which encompass her.

Impressed with these considerations, we present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we still regard separate State action to be in the last resort the true and effectual remedy for the evils under which we labor.

Resolved, That this Association do appoint the Constitutional number of Delegates to represent it in the next meeting of the State Central Association, whenever it shall be held.

Resolved, That feeling that we have done what we conceive to be our duty, so far as under present circumstances we can, and looking to the successful party to devise or maintain measure to relieve the State from her position, we will for the present suspend the regular meetings contemplated by our Constitution; leaving our Association to be specially called together again, in the manner provided in the Constitution, whenever circumstances may render such call expedient.

Col. John Cunningham then rose and seconded the Address and Resolutions, and delivered an able, spirited, and conclusive argument in support of the necessity of continuing our organization, in view of certain future success, although, for the present, our monthly meetings might be discontinued.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the address and Resolutions, and was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. W. Burnet, from a sub committee of the Executive Committee, presented the names of the following gentlemen, as nominees of the Committee, to represent the Association in the semi-annual meeting of the State Central Association:

Williams Middleton, Col. M. I. Keith, Hon. Wm. Rice, H. W. Sullivan, Hugh Wilson, Sr. Dan'l Heyward, Peter Manigault, Col. Chas. Kanapaux, Thodore Dehon, W. K. Davis, John Heart, E. Barnwell, Jr., F. D. Richardson, W. E. Snowden, Wm. Blanding, Otis Mills, J. L. Rhett, N. B. Hill, Col. R. F. Reynolds, Geo. S. Hacker, W. G. DeSaussure, E. W. Mathewes, F. J. Shaffer, Col. J. Cunningham, C. B. Northrop, E. Tennet, T. P. Lockwood, Jr., E. B. Bryan, Maj. Chas. Parker, T. Grange Simons, H. H. Raymond, George J. Crafts, John Dens Charles Kerrison, B. R. Carroll, James Duffus, J. L. Patterson, W. R. Taber, Jr., J. L. Nowell.

And these nominations were, upon motion unanimously adopted by the Association.

On motion of Major Edward Manigault, it was Resolved, That the President be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Delegation, and that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Mercury and Courier.

On motion of Mr. B. R. Carol, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN S. ASHE, President.
EDWARD B. BRYAN,
CHAS. K. PRIOLEAU, Recording Secretaries

The widow of Commodore Patterson died at Washington, last week.

(From the Southern Standard.)

MOUNT ELOY, Oct. 25, 1851.

At a meeting of the "Co-operation Vigilant Association of the Western part of Darlington District," held this day, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the *Southern Standard*:

"Resolved, That this Association deems it proper and necessary that the Co-operation party of the State should appoint delegates to meet at some convenient point, in Convention, and that the number of the said delegates should be double the number of the representation of each district in both branches of the Legislature of South-Carolina."

O. D. LEE, V. P. Chairman.
 W. H. WINGATE, Secretary, *pro tem*.

THE TAMMANNITES AND PUBLIC LAW.

One of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Tammany party, New York, related to the Foreign policy of the U. States. It indicated what that policy should be—not only extending the right hand of fellowship to all oppressed nations, but something beyond the moral aid of sympathy. It plainly expressed in one of the resolutions that the foreign policy of the United States should be shaped with a view to extend assistance to all revolutionists on the American or European continent. According to its language the principles of public law should not form any impediment. The people of the United States should make a public law unto themselves, suitable to their institutions, circumstances, and condition.—The international codes of the rest of the civilized world, it is significantly intimated, has no binding force or obligation on our country. If this is to prepare the way for fresh schemes of conquest—if invasion of other lands, which we are under treaty obligations not to invade—if this is the new programme of foreign policy which is to herald the election of the next Presidency—which is to form the touch-stone of party, and the result of the election should correspond with it—then would the maxims of Washington, in his foreign policy, be widely departed from, and this country will have commenced embroilments, having no end, with the Nations of Europe which hold dominion on this Continent, or have colonial or maritime interests to defend in the American seas.

We are apprehensive that some such issue is to be forced into the next Presidential canvass. We think we perceive unmistakable signs of this purpose and tendency to set aside in our country the rules and obligations which stay the strong arm, where there is not physical force and energetic government at hand, to arrest and punish their violation. It is morally incumbent on the people of the United States, in proportion as they recede from the presence of European power, to respect public law, in its application to European possessions on this Continent. Our vicinity gives us advantages. The remoteness of the parties which an ocean divides from those possessions, renders the claim to the guardianship of that law strong, without the sanctity that belongs to treaties of amity, which are in substance treaties of mutual territorial guarantee.

Now, that the press should here and there give out insinuations that the code of nations is not of binding obligation on the people of the Union—that its licentious conductors should covertly hint to the unquiet spirits among us, that it is the office of patriotism to add new domains to the territory of freedom—excites no surprise, for such is their natural vocation; but that leaders who profess to guide, and who frequently control the opinions of party, should incorporate with their solemn resolves those that deliberately proclaim doctrines which no form of European innovation has yet exhibited, affords the most melancholy proof that a large portion of the American people is thought to be prepared to cut themselves loose from the rules and usages of civilized nations. We hope there is no foundation for this expectation.—We trust that these Tammanites of New York will meet with no large portion of popular sympathy, in thus endeavoring to arouse hatred for those precepts of public law which genius and civilization have consecrated.

Char. Ere. News.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PAP.

They carry on things with a high hand at Washington in the bestowal of the favors of the federal government. A law of Congress exists by which the public advertising of the government is to be given to the newspapers of Washington having the largest circulation. How the law is complied with let the following, from a Washington letter to the chief Whig journal in New York, the *Courier and Enquirer*, answer:

"Doctor Bailey, editor of the freesoil organ here, the *National Era*, has made affidavit in due legal form, that the regular circulation of his paper is upwards of thirteen thousand copies, and that he believes it largely exceeds that of any other Daily or Weekly paper published here. Elwood Fisher, of the *Southern Press*, the organ of the other extreme in politics, has also preferred a claim to the printing, on the ground that his paper has the largest circulation of any of the Daily journals, which alone, he contends, are eligible to receive the benefits of the Executive patronage under the law. Fisher swears that his Daily and Weekly circulation is about eight thousand. The *National Intelligencer* shows by affidavit that it circulates, of all issues, something over seven thousand copies; the circulation of the *Union* (Democratic) is a few hundred in excess of this number. I have not heard, or have forgotten, what is the circulation of the *Republic*. The official printing and advertisements are now divided between the *Intelligencer*, *Union*, and *Republic*."

The Express, another Whig paper, copies the above, and adds the following additional proof of the violation of the laws of Congress:

"When the *Southern Press* made application for the printing of the Treasury Department, (C. M. Hodges then being acting Secretary of the Treasury,) the editor was honestly and independently told by Mr. Hodges, that even if the claim of the Press was entitled to the consideration upon the ground of circulation, it was not entitled to the public printing, as Congress never contemplated having its advertise-

ments circulated in an organ of disunion or secession."

Thus it appears that Mr. Hodges, an appointee of the President, sets aside with the greatest *sang froid* a law of Congress, and takes upon himself to establish a "higher law," and obeys it to the letter. We should think that Congress would look after Mr. Hodges.

DIRECT TRADE.

Speaking of the circumstances which invite direct trade between the South and ports on the continent of Europe, the Southern Press remarks:

"The city of Liverpool occupies the same position as the other cities of Europe in reference to our trade, that New York does as to the other cities of this country. Liverpool is nearest to us, and concentrates not only the articles of British, but of continental production we want. But of late years, manufactures have increased rapidly on the continent—in France, Holland and Switzerland. And the question now is, whether a Southern port shall send a large part of her exports via New York and Liverpool to Havre, Amsterdam and Antwerp, and receive her returns by the same circuit, or go and return direct. It must be obvious that the extra expense of two transshipments on such a route is very great, and the loss of time considerable. And to save these, some advantages could be relinquished, of the more comprehensive markets we now deal in. The cities of the continent have plenty of capital, and we scarcely doubt they can furnish it at a much lower rate than that we now use. Indeed, we can hardly account for the clumsy and costly manner in which the business is done. A shipper of tobacco or cotton at present, draws a bill on his consignee in Europe on time, and gets it cashed in an American bank, and pays virtually, 10 or 12 per cent. interest, the value of money here. Why is there not in Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans, English, French and Dutch capital to advance on shipments, at the rate of five per cent. per annum?"

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was yesterday held at No. 247 Avenue, A, on the body of Mrs. Catherine Rudenbeck, whose death was caused in a most singular manner. On Tuesday night last, it appears she was sleeping in bed with a child about two years of age, and that during the night the child becoming uneasy and restless fell upon her breast, causing her to wake immediately from a sound sleep. Becoming alarmed at the singular sensation she felt when she awoke, she went to her sister, who was asleep in another room, awakened her, and inforced her of her fears. The sister tried various means to relieve her, but without effect, as she died yesterday morning.

A post mortem examination was made upon the body by Dr. Slidell, who found the right ventricle of the heart ruptured and large quantities of blood in the cavities of the pericardium. A verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased came to her death by a rupture of the heart, caused by a little child falling upon her breast. The deceased was about twenty years of age, a native of Germany.

N. Y. Evening Post.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

One branch of the social economy, that in relation to the proportion of marriages of persons of different ages, within certain periods of life, has lately received much attention. The statistics of marriage have, in fact, come to assume the form that admits of some important general conclusions. Independently of large emigrations, the decreasing proportion of early marriages is an evidence of the decline of a State, acting as both effect and cause, the difficulty of subsistence being an impediment to marriage, and the decrease of population lessening its productive power, further diminishing that subsistence. From some statistics of marriage lately published in the Report of the City Register for Boston for 1850, taking this city as a standard, the proportion of very youthful marriages in the United States is much less than is supposed. Thus in a population of 138,788, there were only 2,557 marriages, or one in 54; while of those between 15 and 20 years of age, there was only one in 38; between 20 and 40 one in 20, and above the age of 40 one in 110. Assuming, therefore, Boston as a standard, it appears that only five sixths of the American population marry between the ages of 20 and 40, and of the whole number of marriages rather more than one half marry between 20 and 30 years of age. From the same statistics it appears that the larger proportion of females marry between 20 and 25, and the larger proportion of males between 25 and 30. Of 2,557 women married, 431 were under 20, which is only one-sixth part. The number over 40 years of age is quite small, the largest number are widows and widowers.

From these figures it seems that only one tenth enter into second marriages. Of the numbers of men who enter into second marriages there were 354, women 219; third marriages, men 28, women 5; fourth marriages, men 6, women 1. The statistics show, is only approximately, that the tendency in the United States to enter into early marriages is much less than is imagined by European statisticians.—*Evening News.*

THE HAVANA PRISONERS.

A friend at Havana communicates to the Washington Republic some minutes of an interview with the Captain-General and the American prisoners. He says that the violence of the new Orleans mob towards the Spanish consul at that city, was explained to the Captain's entire satisfaction; and he expressed his intention to recommend to his own government the release of the captives immediately on their arrival. He spoke in just terms of the President and Government of the United States, and took occasion to say that they had done everything in their power to prevent the invasion.

AN INDIAN COMPLAINED TO A RUMSELLER

that the price of liquor was too high. The latter in justification said that it cost as much to keep a hoghead of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied, "May be he drinks as much water, but he no eat so much hay."

CAMDEN,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

There has been a slight improvement in the cotton market since our last, and we advance quotations 18 for the best qualities. Extremes 5 to 7 5-8.

His Excellency Governor MEANS, has issued his proclamation, setting apart Friday the 21st of November as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer, on which day, he most earnestly requests that all secular business be suspended, and that all religious denominations meet for public worship.

We would direct attention to the sales of sugars and coffee advertised by Mr. Mordecai, of Charleston, to take place on Tuesday, the 11th of November next.

The Proper Spirit.

The following Resolutions have been passed by the St. Helena Southern Rights Association:

Resolved, That as the recent election has placed the character and interests of the State in the hands of the Co-operation party, we earnestly pray that this solemn responsibility be accepted and discharged in a spirit of earnest and undivided devotion to our beloved State.

Resolved, That ignorant as we necessarily are, of any system of policy on the part of the Co-operationists, we will yet never desert the State in any contest she may commence, and we pledge ourselves to her support in any forward step she may take in the redress of her wrongs of which she has not ceased to complain, and the maintenance of rights which she has not ceased to claim.

They are calm, dignified and firm, and we believe express the sentiment of a large number of the members of the late Secession party, who notwithstanding, they have been defeated in their action by overwhelming odds, and are forced to submit to the rule of a majority which must govern. We believe they are as true as ever, and will be found ready to act in concert, with their fellow-citizens who are denominated Co-operationists, but not those of the Perry & Co. school of anti-secessionists, who have always and ever will deprecate all action; and are ready and anxious to submit to whatever may come, at all hazards and to the last extremity. Our friends of the Co-operation party cannot deny that a coalition of these parties took place, and the overturning of secession as demonstrated at the late elections gave the submissionists, in and out of the State, a complete and signal triumph, for which they seem to be very grateful, and attribute their success to the good work performed by the Union Secessionists, whose notions, we fear, of a union of the South and concert of action among the Southern States, will prove for ages yet to come, quite as chimerical as they now seem.

Notwithstanding the result of the late election is regarded, by all save the Co-operation party, as an absolute and positive acknowledgement of our fear of Federal power, (we have the right, but fear to exercise it) despite the unpropitious circumstances which surround us, the Co-operationists have it yet in their power to stay the hand of Federal aggression, and roll back the mighty tide, which is ready to engulf us. The destiny of South Carolina, and the South is in their keeping, and they can say to our enemies, so far shalt thou come and no further. Will they do this? We hope so.

We cannot regard the result of the late election for delegates, of such a character as to interfere with, and separate the true men of the State.—There is nothing in that election or result which should alienate friends, or cause an unkind word to be entertained or expressed, by those differing in opinions. We have no fault to find with those who differ with us; there may be honest differences of opinion, and one man has as much right to exercise this privilege as another. An election like the one just determined, is no triumph of personal popularity, and therefore, it is wise, that no exultation should be heard; it would be in bad taste, most decidedly. As much as we regret the result, we have no cause to complain of ourselves. We did honestly what we conceived to be our duty; we are not our brother's keeper; we have no excuse to ask or offer, and are supremely indifferent to those who don't like us. We expect as long as we live to think and act for ourselves, without the aid of a political dictator or adviser. And even if Mr. Rhett, the "great apostle" of Secession (or "agitation") should act wrong, we assure our friends we are not obliged to follow him.

We regard the whole matter now as in the hands of the Co-operation party—they must do as seemeth unto them good—they must devise ways and means to redeem the State from the awkward and ridiculous position in which it is placed. We hope their decision will not be hopeless and absolute submission!

I Won't.

How full of ingratitude and bitterness is this expression, "I won't," coming from the child who refuses to obey a kind parents command.

"I won't!" said a child to his kind parent, when he had been requested to do a little favor. That child is now despised by his associates, and shunned by the virtuous and the good.

"I won't!" was the exclamation of a scholar, whose teacher had labored faithfully with him when he was asked to be punctual at school, and to commit his lessons more perfectly. That scholar is now employed as one of the lowest servants in an extensive establishment.

"I won't!" said a youth to his father, when requested to learn some honest trade. That youth has now scarcely a coat to his back.

COTTON DESTROYED.

We learn from the Dallas (Ala.) Gazette that a disastrous fire occurred at Cahawba, Alabama, on the night of the 22d inst., which destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000. Amongst this was a cotton house containing 2,366 bales of cotton, all of which was burned. The business portion of the community suffer greatly.

The Legislature.

We hope, at its next session, will reduce the taxes, as it is not likely there will be another provision made for placing the State in an attitude of defence, whereby three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be required to buy arms, &c.

"The King of France with sixty thousand men, Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

More than likely this is a cheering thought to many of us now-a-days.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.—Halifax, Oct. 28.

The Europa has arrived from Liverpool. The Cotton market is depressed, and has declined 1-8. Sales of the week, 30,000 bales, of which Speculators took 1000 bales, and Exporters 6000. Fair Orleans, 5 3-4; Fair Upland, 5 3-8. Holders are pressing their stocks on the market, while the demand is moderate.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts has slightly declined. Breadstuffs are steady, Flour and Provisions quiet. The demand for Sugar is moderate at a decline of 6d. The political news is unimportant.

The whole French Ministry had resigned. It was the determination of the President to restore universal suffrage. Paris was quiet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

The schooner Charles Bell, of Wilmington, N. C. has been sunk; the crew were saved, but her valuable cargo of dry goods lost.

The Congressional election in Virginia has resulted in the success of 12 Democrats and 2 Whigs.

A young man, named Cunningham, belonging to a wealthy family of Georgia, who has been confined in the Blockley Asylum Philadelphia, committed suicide on Thursday morning by hanging himself.

Ohio.

The majority for Wood, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio, will probably be 20,000, and the Free soil vote it is said, is only about 14,000. As far as heard from, 7 Whigs, and 21 Democrats, are elected to the Senate; and 19 Whigs, and 58 Democrats to the House. The full Senate comprises thirty five members, and the House ninety-six.

The number of marshals and assistant's employed in taking the late U. S. census was 3, 144.

The Mexican government,

under the pressure of its financial embarrassments, has applied to Congress for leave to anticipate \$700,000 additional of the American indemnity. What response the Mexican Congress will make is not known.

THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD.

We are gratified to perceive that the Wilmington Railroad Company has at length declared a dividend of 3 per cent, and it is estimated that the dividend hereafter will not fall below 6 per cent. per annum.

This favorable result has been brought about, in a high degree, by the admirable management and the indefatigable industry of its President, General McRae, who has not only extricated the company from its difficulties, but has made the road, which was at one time in a ruinous condition, one of the best in the United States.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ANOTHER CHARLESTON VESSEL.

We notice the arrival of the bark Mary, Capt. Hawes, from Rio Janeiro, via Pernambuco, with coffee, to M. C. Mordecai. This is another addition to the commercial marine of our port, the Mary having been purchased by Mr. Mordecai.—*Id.*

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSING.

It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk are assembled in that city at this time, and engaged in concerting a scheme to defeat the movement in favor of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

FIRE IN ALEX.

We regret to state that the residence of Mr. J. S. Chambers, recently erected was destroyed this morning, by fire, between the hours of one and two o'clock.—The fire was discovered bursting through the floor of the front room by a member of the family. The house and furniture was entirely consumed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Evening News, of Welnes day.*

At a meeting of the Board of Direction of the South Carolina Railroad Company, held on Tuesday, the 28th inst., John Caldwell, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robt. Caldwell, Esq.

We invite those who have any reason to fear that they are inclined to be consumptive to read Dr. A. Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort and Tar. They seem to be almost miraculous. For sale at Thomas J. Workman's Drug Store, Camden S. C.

See advertisement in another column.

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD.

Brem & A., C. F. Carpenter, R. Champion, E. W. Charles, J. Crockett, A. Craven, J. D. Emmons & S. Emmons & B., C. P. Evans, J. Henderson, S. F. Hurst, H. Holleyman, W. E. Johnson, R. Latta, W. Mungo, B. B. McCaa, J. S. Miller, R. Masley, J. S. McCaddon, Dr. Myers, E. Myers, J. McLaughlin, McDowell & Cooper, R. C. Potts, Udry & B., Wallace & D. A. Young, F. L. Zemp, Shaw & A., J. W. Morrow, D. Blue, A. C. McIntosh, J. H. Stevens, Mrs. A. W. Stevens, T. Boatwright, C. B. Jones, T. Caldwell & Son, T. Mulholland, T. Holland, E. D. Kennedy, S. J. Anderson, R. A. Rouse, T. P. Smith; R. King & Son, H. Platt, W. J. Myers, P. A. Sanford, J. A. Dagan.

2 Cases Pine Apples, in Juice. Received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN.