

CALIFORNIA.

There are indications that California has not yet exhausted her stock of material for abolition agitation. The next Congress has a chance of being as busy with her affairs as the last. A convention has been called by the Southern Counties for the purpose of devising and carrying out a plan of separation from the Northern part, under a Territorial, not a State Government. The two sections are essentially different in character. The one is the land of gold, and adventures, and crimes; the other contains nearly all the old Spanish population, is essentially agricultural, and would naturally be filled up by emigration from the Southern States.

The difficulty now presented, and which seems, on the surface, to have caused the movement for a separation, is the unequal operation of the State tax laws. The wealth of Northern California depends on the gold digging, where there is no ownership of lands, and consequently no taxable property. In the South the whole inhabited country is under individual ownership, and thus bears the burden of supporting the State Government, though sharing the least in its expenditures. South and North share it there, very much as they do here.

But the consequence is different. The South, in California, seems to be moving resolutely and quietly on, to extricate itself from its unequal position, and the North appears by no means bent on keeping its hand on the throat of its victim.

Several of the papers of San Francisco favor the division. They admit that the probable consequence will be the establishment of slavery in the South; but they say that is a matter they are not called upon to determine for their neighbors. We have before us a paper from the extreme North of the California settlements, which treats the question in much the same spirit, and seconds the demand of the South for a separate organization. The question therefore has become serious and practical.

It is certainly looked upon in this light by the abolitionists. The last number of the Washington *National Era* discusses with much earnestness, this heinous plot for the introduction of slavery on the shores of the Pacific, and sounds the alarm for the faithful to stand to their guns. The *Sandusky (Ohio) Mirror*, of the 28th ult., contains the proceedings of a public meeting in Erie County, in which the dangers that threaten freesoilism in the Pacific region are largely dilated on, and the remedy proposed is the establishment of a "Free Territory League," the object of which shall be by raising a large fund, to set in motion influences powerful enough to counteract those that are working, or are supposed to be working, in favor of slavery.

The means they propose, are, 1st, the establishment of freesoil presses in Santa Fe and San Francisco, (for they allege there is danger in New Mexico as well as California); 2d, to publish a series of foul and false Northern tracts, in both the Spanish and English languages, "exhibiting the disastrous influence of slavery slavery upon the morals and the industry of a community," and 3d, to hire a set of lawyers to be sent as missionaries to all suspected places, whose business it shall be to render it impossible for any man to hold slave property in peace.

This is the programme of anti-slavery for the present, and we suppose the South may possibly have spirit enough left to abuse it, and to say, if much more of the same sort of thing is done, they will hold a Convention and pass resolutions; but time will show.—*Chas. Mer.*

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT FROSTS.—The Newberry Sentinel of Wednesday says.

This District, in common with other portions of the State was visited, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th of last month, by two severe and killing frosts. We omitted to note the incident at the time, in order that we might ascertain and report their effects upon the incoming crop of cotton, with some degree of certainty. The information we have received since their occurrence, warrants us in saying that they have proved completely destructive of the late bolls. The bolls destroyed made their appearance after the rains in the latter part of the summer. By reason of the subsequent drought they had an appearance of maturity, which gave promise that they would materially aid in eking out the scanty yield of the early crop. This promise has, we regret to say, proved a delusion, notwithstanding the late favorable weather. The crop in this district the present year will be materially less than the crop of last year. Many of the farmers have finished picking; a sure indication that the crop is a light one.

The Terra Haute (Ind.) Express says, that lately, the infant son of a Mrs. Seeburger, of that place, was taken ill. His mother seeing him in such agony, was totally unnerved, and the neighbors coming in and seeing her very great excitement and distress, insisted that she should lie down on the bed—telling her that the little boy would be better. Mrs. S. accordingly laid down, and those present left the room a few moments to attend to the boy, but when they came to her bedside afterwards, they found her a corpse! All the means restored to failed to restore life, and she evidently died from affright.

The high sheriff of a city in the South of Ireland was accused last week in the Crystal Palace, to his great amazement, of picking pockets, and upon this transferred to the police. The worthy gentlemen repudiated the charge with horror and indignation! nevertheless, a purse of 18 sovereigns was found in his pocket, which he avowed did not belong to him. The protestation and assurances of the high sheriff, who gave his address, set the local authorities upon the alert, and after a sharp scrutiny of the visitors, the detective recognized a noted member of the swell mob, who it appears, a few minutes before had relieved a visitor of the identical purse, which was instantaneously missed, and the scoundrel fearing exposure conveyed the purse with singular dexterity to the pocket of the Irish high sheriff, who was in his vicinity, and as quickly disappeared in the crowd. Explanations apologies followed quite satisfactory, and the innocent gentleman

was restored to the society of his sister and her daughter, whom he accompanied from Ireland to see the wonders of the Exhibition.

NOVEL EXPORTATION.—Among other commodities comprising the cargo of a vessel which left New York last week, for Chagres, was a consignment of one hundred cats, for the California and Oregon markets. This will not be considered so very singular when it is known that in Oregon it is not uncommon to exchange a horse for a cat, as horses and mice are plentiful there, but cats are very scarce.

SENTENCE FOR MALICIOUSLY KILLING AN OX.—At the Hillsboro, N. H. County Court, recently, Enoch Pillsbury was convicted on a charge of maliciously killing an ox belonging to Jos. Noyer, of Franklin, and sentenced to the State's prison for two years.

ANOTHER FREE SOIL STATE.

A movement has lately been set on foot by the settlers in Oregon Territory, which has for its object the organization of a separate Territorial Government for that portion which lies to the north of the Columbia river. It is to be called the Columbia Territory, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing. For the promotion of this object a Convention of twenty-five delegates assembled at Carolitz, Lewis county, on the 29th of August, and, after discussing the matter, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Convention to prepare a suitable memorial on that subject to Congress, and that the same be forwarded to the Delegate in Congress from Oregon Territory, requesting him to use his influence to procure the organization of a separate Territorial Government."

Previous to the session of the Convention, a committee on districts and counties having been appointed, the territory north of the Columbia river was divided into twelve counties, with well prescribed boundaries. The convention is to meet again at Olympia some time about the middle of next May, there to form a State Convention, preparatory to asking admission into the Union as one of the States thereof, provided that Congress has not at that time organized a Territorial Government.

South Carolinian.

THE PLAGUE AT CAPE PALMAS.

DEATH OF THE U. S. CONSUL AND FAMILY. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, dated on board the U. S. brig Porpoise, Sept. 4, says:

Our stay at Tenerife will be longer than it otherwise would have been, on account of a terrible malignant disease existing at Palmas, another port in this group of islands, which we were to have visited, but are now obliged to give up. The mortality there has been fearful indeed. Since the disease first broke out, one-fifth of the whole population of 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is still raging, though somewhat abated. It is not thought to be the cholera, for it is very contagious; but it resembles it in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought to the island in a small vessel from the coast of Africa. The family of our consul (Mr. Torres) together with himself, are all dead with the exception of one child. He was a very worthy man, and had several handsome and interesting daughters, who were great favorites with the officers of our ships that touched there. Mr. Torres sent them all into the interior upon the first appearance of the pestilence, but hearing afterwards that some of them were sick; he started off to join them, and on his arrival found them all dead, servants included, with the exception of the child here mentioned. In less than five hours after he himself was a corpse. The panic and the distress on the island is inconceivable. No communication is allowed with it from the adjacent islands, except this, from whence a small vessel sails twice a week for letters, to a port that has as yet escaped the malady. Every precaution is taken, by smoking the letters that are sent, with brimstone, and dipping them in vinegar, and by putting the vessel in quarantine as soon as she arrives, in order that the disease may not be communicated to this island. Here it is remarkably healthy; only two deaths having occurred during the past month, out of the population of over 12,000.

The Louisville Courier of 1st instant has the following:

Hogs.—The market continues unsettled and the packing season is not expected to commence before the middle of the month. We hear of a sale of a small drove of good hogs in Fayette at \$4.25 net; and several contracts in the neighborhood of Frankfort at \$1.4, \$3.8 and \$1.2 cts, gross. We also understand that drovers in Mercer and Boyle counties have been offering to contract at \$1.2 cts, without interest.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The Free Soilers held a meeting to-night at Faneuil Hall, which attracted a great crowd. Resolutions were passed in favor of receiving Kossuth, O'Brien and Mazzini. Among the speakers was Giddings, of Ohio, who was twice called a liar during his speech, and frequently interrupted by calls and cheers for Webster. Giddings, however, finished his address, and no serious disturbance took place as was feared.

BEING SHORT.—The following anecdote, told by Dr. Chalmers, of that remarkable man Edward Irving, may serve to show what some preachers mean by "being short."

"I undertook to open Irving's new chapel in London. The congregation, in their eagerness to obtain seats, had already been assembled about three hours. Irving said he would assist me by reading a chapter for me in the first instance. He chose the very longest chapter in the Bible, and went on with his exposition for an hour and a half. When my turn came, of what use could I be in an exhausted receiver? On another similar occasion he kindly, proffered me the same aid, adding, 'I can be short.' I said, 'How long will it take you?' He answered, 'Only one hour and forty minutes.' Then, replied I, 'I must decline the favor.'"

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1851

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

Our cotton market continues in the same dull and languid state noticed in our last, scarcely any offering, with very little demand. The quotations up to yesterday evening, continued the same as our last. Intelligence from Europe was received by the mail, advising of a decline of 1-8 to 1-4d. but its effect upon our market had not transpired up to the hour of going to press.

To all Concerned.

We are advised by the publication of the Commissioners in to-day's paper, that the Books for subscriptions to the Plank Road are now open in this place at the Bank of Camden. We ask, write, and beg, that the special, undivided and particular attention, of every man in Camden and vicinity, as well as in the District, may be called to this matter. Whether you own a dollar's worth of property or not, it is an enterprise in which all should unite, and do a work which will tell for years to come, to the advantage and prosperity of our town. Those who would prefer to see the streets filled with wagons, and trade going on briskly, rather than behold grass growing before our doors in luxuriant abundance and our highways filled with idlers and loafers, we ask you men to come up bravely and nobly to the work, and build the Road. What is one hundred and thirty thousand dollars to the people of this District? A mere drop in the bucket; an iota, compared with the wealth and means in the hands of our capitalists. Gentlemen, you must do your duty if you expect Camden to survive the shock and revulsions in trade, which are now upon us. If we fail in this project, we had as well give all up in despair, close our doors, and leave town. What use will either of the Banks be to Camden, when there is no trade going on. If the Plank Road is not made, one man can buy all the cotton which will come to market, and do no great things at that! Let us see if this is not really so. Cheraw is building a Plank Road through the lower Counties of North Carolina, our legitimate trade. Lancaster is determined to be deceived no longer; a road to Chester, with increased facilities in Lancasterville, will assuredly deprive us of all the trade from this large and productive District. The lower counties of North Carolina will trade in Cheraw. Charlotte and Lancasterville, and Chester will come in for a share, and Camden will be whittled down to a few wagons and carts, from the sand-hills of Kershaw, Chesterfield, a part of Sumter, and a small end of Darlington; a beautiful prospect for the support of fifty or sixty stores.

All the Districts contiguous to ours, have towns or villages, which are able, or nearly so, to supply the people with what they want. And in our judgment, the consequences resulting from our imbecility if we fail to make that Road, will be most unfortunate and fatal in its character. We have delayed already too long, and unless something is done, there will be nothing to do. Will somebody tell us what will be the probable value of real estate in Camden two years from now, if there is no Plank Road made—and what is it likely a store which at present rents for \$250 to \$300, will rent for when there is no tenant to be got? When the merchants and traders, and mechanics and all are gone, who will be left? The picture is not overdrawn. Whether our people believe it or not, we do not care. They may think and do as they please. We have talked, and written, and bothered with the matter until we are tired. We have spoken the words of truth and soberness. Our plain, homely hints, are not offered in a spirit of dictation—by no means at all. They are intended for the good of the people—"at the public good we aim." We are confident our regret at not building the road, will, when it is too late, be very considerable. What good will that do?

"Let fate do her worst."

If we are too indifferent to our own interests, we well deserve all the fruits of our misdoings. We have more confidence than this yet in our people. Walk up gentlemen to the Books, and subscribe liberally, according to your ability. Let every man take at least ONE SHARE.

The Illustrated Family Friend.

We are highly pleased with this excellent paper, the first number of which has been received. If this is to be a fair specimen of the others, we can most confidently recommend it to the patronage of our friends without fear of being charged with indulging in the hyperbolic to the slightest degree. The expectations of all the friends of the enterprise must be fully realized in the present number, which is well filled with a large amount, and great variety of choice reading matter, and also embellished with representations of Governor Means and Col. Wade Hampton, Sr., together with brief biographical sketches of these distinguished Southerners, and Carolina gentlemen of the first letter.

We copy with pleasure the notice sent us by Messrs. Godman & Lyons, the enterprising proprietors. We hope their success and remuneration may be commensurate with their energy and merits. We wish them abundant success in their new field of Southern enterprise.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Telegraphic despatches give the following items of election news:

Gen. Foote's majority for Governor of Mississippi is about 8,000. All the Union Congressmen have been elected.

The Democrats have been successful in Illinois. In Maryland the Whigs have a majority in the House.

In New York, the Democrats have a majority of the Assembly. The Whigs have elected a majority of the State Officers.

COL. BENTON.—It is said that Mr. Benton, when he shall have completed his volumes of the reminiscences of his past conflicts and achievements

in the Senate, will go to California to join his son-in-law and other members of his family now there.

ECLIPSES IN 1852.—Mr Gibbes, the great American almanac maker, states that there will be six eclipses next year, three of the Sun and three of the Moon. There will be a great eclipse of the Moon, the 6th and 7th of January, visible and total. Duration 3 hours and 40 minutes.

THE BLACK LAW.—The law prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming in and residing in Oregon has been decided to be constitutional and valid by Chief Justice Nelson, of that territory, in a case brought before him recently. The defendant (colored) was directed to leave the territory within thirty days from the date of the decree.

ORANGE WINE.—We were permitted to taste yesterday a sample of Wine manufactured from the Sour Orange, by Dr. B. B. SAMS, of Beaufort. It was quite palatable, resembling in dry Malaga wine in flavor, and we have no doubt when mellowed by age that it will compare favorably with the imported article.

Charleston Mercury.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This body assembled on Thursday last at the Presbyterian Church. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. ANDER, Moderator, from Romans, 5th Chapter, 1st verse.

At the conclusion of the Sermon, the Synod was called to order, and after the transaction of some ordinary business, it took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M. On its re-assembling, nominations were made for Moderator and Clerk for the ensuing year. The Rev. T. R. EXLISH was elected Moderator, and Rev. E. PALMER, Clerk.—*Winnboro Herald.*

For the Camden Journal.

PLANK ROADS.

The hour is upon us, and the citizens of Camden and Kershaw must stir themselves to ensure the great good of a Plank Road from Camden to North Carolina. It is my firm conviction that this road must be built, or the result will be disastrous in the extreme to Camden, and all her interests,—to her Merchants and Mechanics of every description,—to her Banks, to her Schools and Churches, to her men of capital, and to men seeking to make capital,—to the owners of Town real estate, and to the owners of negroes.

I will not undertake to say that this Road would pay a large dividend, and double or treble the trade of Camden, but from the experience of other companies we may reasonably, and in good faith, expect a fair rate of dividend to be made, when the statistics below are examined. We may also thereby certainly retain our present trade, and with every prospect that it will increase.

These are the values of such a Road to Camden. The trade in the smaller articles of barter and exchange, must and will be very greatly augmented and increased, with the necessary benefit derived from such trade.

Many articles will be brought to market on this road which cannot now be sent because of the difficulty of transportation. Wood and lumber can be brought from much farther distances than they can now be, and furnished at present, or even lower prices, from the facility of getting to market, and from competition.

It will not do for any one to say that he cannot spare a part of his capital from his business purposes. There is not a man in business in this town who cannot devote from one hundred to one thousand dollars to this road. He must regard the road as a part of his business, or he will lose the whole of it.

Every man should subscribe, according to his ability, and the value the road will be to him,—better one share than nothing. Show your sympathy with friends struggling for a common benefit, by taking one share, if no more. It is a struggle for the life of the town, and every share taken in the road, is adding one drop of blood to the system.

Stand not upon your opinion against the value of the Road,—others, the great majority think differently. Be modest, and yield your opinion to the weight of authority, by taking enough shares to say that you have yielded.

But reverse the picture, and suppose we fail. What then? A Plank Road will be run across the river from Lancaster to the Charlotte Rail road,—all that trade, and of the country above it, will be cut off from Camden. Sumter has nearly left us already and will do so, on the completion of the Manchester and Wilmington road. The trade of the upper part of Kershaw and part of Chesterfield and Darlington are left us. Will that support the present state of the Town? Surely it cannot do so. If it will not, then your people must move off to seek a living elsewhere, in numbers. If the trade is lost and the population moves off, will the Banks remain? For what use? They cannot live here. Your schools and your churches must dwindle into insignificance. If we cannot send more than 10,000 bales of Cotton from this place, as would be true upon the above state of facts, will this amount of trade pay for keeping up our present Railroad? If not, how long will the Railroad company be willing to keep up 30 miles of road, which will be of no use to them, and for which they would have to pay 40 or \$50,000 every year? I apprehend we should soon cease to hear the railroad whistle.

If any man, upon this state of facts, can conjecture where the stopping place of the town of Camden, in her descent to nothingness, will be, he is more of a prophet than I am.

We say to our friends in Kershaw and Lancaster that we do not desire to locate the road—our main interest is to get the road built,—the route is a subordinate consideration to us. Subscribe liberally and you may control the route, which must be left for those to decide on who adventure their money in the enterprise,—but this we say, that we shall be willing to run a branch to any point which will pay the expense.

It is almost useless to address one word to the planters and farmers above Camden, respecting the value of this road to them. In truth they will have the lions share of the benefit, in the increased value of their lands, and greater ease they will haul their produce to market. A wagon would save on a Plank

Road, three days in ten, with very nearly a treble load of Cotton, with certainty, without the dangers of the usual road, and an immense saving in horse flesh, wagons and gears.

From 1st September 1849 to 1st September 1850, there came to Camden, 4,800 wagons from places above Camden bringing 20,700 bales of cotton and other produce.

20,700 bales Cotton at 6 to load equal 3,450 cotton wagons. Other wagons, 1,150

20,700 bales Cotton, at 12 bales to load, gives 1,725 cotton wagons.	4,600
725 Cotton wagons at 3 cents per mile and return 65 miles.	2,827
1000 Cotton wagons at half distance and return 33 miles.	1,380
1,150 wagons, general produce, 65 miles and return, at 3 cents.	4,485
Increase, supposed, 250 wagons 65 miles and return.	975
Stage 100. Pleasure carriages 100,—average, \$3.	400
Wood wagons from Camden 1000, at 25 cents.	250

Gross Income, 10,917

Expenses.

65 miles of Road at \$1,900 per mile.	125,500
say \$125,000. at 6 per cent interest.	7,500
President salary.	1,000
Treasurer salary.	500
3 gate keepers at \$150 each.	450

9,450

Surplus income for repairs, &c., \$1,467
The above facts as to the trade of Camden have been derived with care from the books of the merchants and from other sources. They are accurate.

Much of the statement is estimate of course, and must be so— which every one can conjecture for himself. I am well satisfied that this estimate is entirely below what the truth will be.

A united effort, producing a large subscription, will strongly show to our friends above, that we are in earnest, and have determined to build this road—upon that basis they will come into the measure, wisely and liberally, and the enterprise will succeed beyond doubt.
J. M. D.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1851.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York to-day, with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult, inclusive.

Kossuth had reached Southampton on the 23d, and was received by the authorities, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens. He was addressed by the Mayor, and responded in eloquent appropriate terms.

The steam frigate Mississippi, with most of the Hungarian refugees, sailed for New York in Liverpool, for the week ending 25th, cotton was in fair demand, but the market was weak and irregular—holders pressing the article on the market, and closing with a decline of 1-8 a 1-4. Sea Island scarce and dear. Sales of the week 40,000—of which speculators took 2,000 and exporters 6,000. On Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the sales amounted to 27,000—of which speculators took 500 and exporters 6,000. The market extremely dull, and prices in favor of buyers. Fair Orleans 5 1-2; uplands 5 1-8; middling Orleans 4 11-16; middling uplands 4 1-2 inferior and ordinary 3 3-8 a 4. The stock on hand is estimated at 530,000, of which 334,000 are American.

Less business is doing in goods and yarns, and prices lower. Buyers restrict their purchases to immediate wants.

Rice, no sales. Really fine Carolina worth 20s.—*South Carolinian.*

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.—The London Morning Post gives certain rules on this subject, which we commend to the attention of our contributors:

"1. Use note-sized paper, because a large sheet covers the printer's case, and hinders his work. 2. Do not write on the back of the paper, as that doubles the time of printing the article—while one side is being set up, what is written on the back cannot be gone on with. 3. Write with dark black ink; for an editor will read with reluctance what he sees with difficulty; and the compositor, for the same reason, will dislike to set up. 4. Always write a plain, bold hand, some hands which are elegant are too elegant to be understood. If you send an indistinguishable scrawl, it will be thrown aside until the editor has leisure to make it out, which may not be until the interest of the article has passed away, and it may be too late to print it. 5. Remember, that whatever gives an editor trouble at his desk doubles the expense in the printing office. The printers and readers waste in deciphering bad MS; and out of any failure in interpretation, commonly grows a charge against the journal for misrepresenting the writer. 6. If you know that the editor will take any trouble to oblige you why give him any trouble you please!—You may scribble with a pin on our butter paper, and the editor will try to make it out, but if the editor is under no obligation to you, if you are not so popular that anything must be printed that bears your name, why cleave to good sense, good taste, correct expression, and a plain hand."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats and abolitionists of Massachusetts have coalesced, and JOSHUA GIDDINGS, the notorious Ohio Abolitionist, delivered two addresses last Saturday at Worcester, Mass. to the mongrel party.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The amount of duties paid at Boston for the quarter ending September 30th, 1851, is \$1,894,444 13. Amount paid for corresponding quarter last year, \$1,706,182 73. Excess of 1851, \$188,261 40. Foreign arrivals for the quarter ending September 30th, 1851, 969; corresponding quarter last year, 1017. Decrease of 1851, 48.