

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Our wide-spread country will soon become thoroughly agitated by that greatest of all terrestrial elections—the election of President and Vice-President of this "Glorious Union." It is an election which involves more patronage than any other now known among men. Nor is this remark an empty truism. It conveys a meaning wide and deep. It means that a government of seventy years' growth has already out-stripped every predecessor. It means that North American Republicanism, while securing freedom to the individual, has been obliged at last to begin to begin to come over the spirit of her dreams.—The swaddling clothes of the infant are about being torn asunder, and a new being will stand erect, conscious of its own power, clad with the toga virilis of true dignity and strength.—We congratulate the South upon her emancipation from the fetters of old usages and slumbering energies.

We have already spoken of the brilliant progress the South is making in the department of manufactures. Every paper we receive adds fresh evidence of the fact. The spirit of enterprise and progress which is rife in the midst, is not confined to one section, nor do the illustrations of its efficiency belong to one class of objects. The spirit of enterprise is eminently contagious. Activity begets activity, and energies well spent engender new elements of progress. This fact is fully corroborated by the simultaneousness with which the Southern States have commenced their march of improvement. The erection of manufactories, the application of labor to capital in new forms, has called into requisition larger and more profitable systems of artificial intercommunication. Thus railroads and manufactures have gone hand in hand, increasing the necessities of the existence of each other, and contributing to their mutual success.

Next to the above two features of her industrial progress, we regard the attempt now being made to establish direct trade with Europe as freighted with the most incalculable advantages and enduring results. We would prefer not to see its success jeopardized by involving it with questions of sectional concern or political intrigue. Let it stand out by itself alone, towering high above all other interests. Let its consequences be calculated, and its influence measured. Let antagonistic feelings be compromised, and their united efforts will succeed in perfecting a great and magnificent work. The position which the South is fast acquiring demands it. The benefits which would accrue from its establishment would be immediate as well as lasting.

The great States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, bound together as they soon shall be by their railroads, possess within themselves elements which will secure the accomplishment of almost any object. Their resources are exhaustless and the results of their labor abundant. Already they supply the markets of the world with the great staples of the world.

It will be seen by reference to his advertisement, that Mr. Kemmerer and his pupils will give a farewell Concert on Friday evening next. We were present at his Concert on Tuesday evening, and heard but one opinion expressed by the large audience—that of universal satisfaction—and as evidence of it, it is at the solicitation of a large number of our citizens that Mr. K. repeats his Concert on Friday.

All who have not heard this juvenile band should by all means attend.

DEATH OF MR. WM. FAIR.

This venerable and much esteemed old man departed this life, on Monday evening, at the residence, in this town, of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Graham, at the age of 84 years and crowned with the benisons of a numerous posterity. The aged wife of his bosom still survives to mourn her bereavement, and a large family of children—all of whom have attained to positions of honor and distinction—are left to attest his faithfulness in the discharge of all his relative duties. None have lived more useful lives; none have died with brighter prospects of a glorious immortality.

Mr. Fair was born in the year 1770, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. He came to this country at two years of age. His father, Sam'l Fair, settled in this district in 1772 and died in 1775. Ever since he first came to this country, Mr. Fair, continued a citizen of this district, much esteemed by all who knew him. He is the father of Col. S. Fair, of this town, Solicitor of the middle Circuit of this State, of Dr. Sam'l Fair, an eminent physician of Columbia; of James Fair, of Abbeville district, formerly a Representative in the Legislature, Dr. D. Fair, a distinguished physician of Selma Ala.; of Gen. E. Y. Fair, an able lawyer of Montgomery, Alabama; of A. Fair, of Florida; of Mrs. Mary Graham, an estimable lady of this town, and only surviving daughter; and a son who is now in California; all of whom are indubitable evidences that he lived for his country's good, and died when his appointed task on earth was completely done.—Newberry Sentinel.

REASONS FOR KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN.

At a meeting of the American Academy, December, 1848, a paper was read by Dr. H. J. Bowditch, on animal and vegetable parasites infesting the teeth, with the effects of the different agents in causing their removal and destruction. Microscopical examinations had been made of the matter deposited on the teeth and gums of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition; and, in nearly every case, animal, vegetable parasites of three or four species, were found to exist. In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. One or two of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effectually. In all cases the number of parasites was greater in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The effect of the application of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least. The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and several other popular detergents. The application of soap, however appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer that it is the best and most proper specific for cleaning the teeth. In all classes where it has been tried, it received unqualified commendation. It may also be proper to

add, that none but the pure white soap, free from all discolorations, should be used.

From the New York Commercial Dry Goods Reporter.

DIRECT TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

We have noticed with pleasure the advent of every new enterprise of genuine promise at the South. We have long believed that she has not made that judicious use of the talents entrusted to her care which her advantages afforded, and which her necessities require. With a climate and soil the choicest of the earth, it should be the home not of hospitality only, but of industry, capital and power. A change has begun to come over the spirit of her dreams.—The swaddling clothes of the infant are about being torn asunder, and a new being will stand erect, conscious of its own power, clad with the toga virilis of true dignity and strength.—We congratulate the South upon her emancipation from the fetters of old usages and slumbering energies.

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Exports from U. S.	Exports from G. B.
1846 295,000	191,000
1847 169,000	215,000
1848 255,000	192,000
1849 222,000	207,000
1850 194,000	282,000
1851 265,000	285,000

This should not be so. It is for the interest of both producer and consumer that they should be brought more closely and more directly together; they should understand and appreciate the wants of each other. In order to secure these important objects, such intermediate agents should be dispensed with. The markets of Great Britain, and her markets above, should be supplied directly from the Southern ports. The markets of Germany, France, and the interior States or Europe, should receive their supply directly from Savannah or Mobile, as the case may be, in the ports of Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, or Havre. Our own coasting trade would supply the markets of New England, and the Atlantic States generally.

Thus the influences of commerce would be more widely diffused, the articles of manufacture cheapened, and the progress of labor diversified. The interchange of commodities would be more common, and the comforts of life more widely spread. The commercial cities of the South would spring into new life, and diffuse some of the vigor of their growth into the sections adjacent. New avenues to wealth and enterprise would be continually unfolding themselves. Nor would these evidences of prosperity be regarded with jealousy by the cities of the North. They too would share in the general increase of trade. There would be a more equal distribution of power and capital

and wealth. And as commerce is liberal in the influence which it exerts, and cosmopolitan in its nature, it would bring from all our minds sectional feelings and geographical distinctions. The closer we draw the links of trade among ourselves and with other nations, the more improbable do we render the chance of collision, and the mutual interchange of products will lead to a reciprocal courtesies that will finally bind all nations in a common brotherhood.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information in the possession of the President, concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the Id of Cuba, of Mr. John S. Thresher, wherever referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Also a message on the same, in reply to Mr. Cass's resolution calling for information respecting the first into and seizure of the American ship *Prætextus*, by the British vessel *war of the isquito coast*.

The President's reply in the complaint made, and a statement of its receipt, instructions were immediately to the American Minister in London, and that no reply has as yet been received. He declines communicating the instructions at this time for reasons of public policy which will be sent in as soon as the public interest permits. He sends to the Senate instructions sent to Commander Parker, string him to leave for that coast and pret American vessels and interests there. I need to be printed.

Mr. Schuch presented a petition from Philadeph, praying the restoration of flogging in navy.

Mr. Skon was surprised that such a petition should be presented, and, desiring to speak on subject, the petition was laid on the table Tuesday next.

Mr. Fer reported a bill to provide compensation such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep public money, under the 15th section of act of August, 1846, for the additional duties required under that act—and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ver introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations the expediency of an open declaration of Congress to foreign nations and the world the United States hold strictly to the grand principle that each nation has sole right of navigation and settle its own affairs without interference by any foreign power; that interference is an infraction of the law nations authorizing interposition to prevent infraction. Also the expediency of requesting the President to cause negotiations to be had with all constitutional powers, to obtain co-operation in defending

A bill for a pension to the widow of General Wwas, after debate, passed.

Mr. Foote's resolution concerning the compromise was not taken up.

Mr. Masfended his course on the fugitive slave in the session of 1850.

Mr. Foote's several explanations.

The debate further continued, nothing new being brought by Messrs. Rhett, Brodhead, Poindale, Butler, and Underwood, and the Se adjourned.

IN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Carol Ohio, submitted a resolution, appointing committee of five members, to wait on L. Kossuth on his arrival in Washington; it was objected to, and the unanimous consent of the House being required where a non interference with the regular order of business, it was withdrawn.

The Speaker then proceeded to call for petitions from States and Territories, when a number were presented, which, with accompanying motions, kept up the time of the House till near one o'clock.

Mr. Clinan, of N. C., gave notice that he should move amendment of the rules, which render impative the reading of petitions.

Mr. Waitman, from New Mexico, submitted a resolution authorizing the translation of the President's Message and accompanying documents into the Spanish language, for the benefit of his constituents, and that five hundred copies be printed.

Mr. Goodough, of Mo., moved that during and after a present session each member be furnished with newspapers, not to exceed four daily papers; and also moved the previous question.

The ayes and nays were demanded on a motion for the rejection of the resolution, but the yeas being 100 and the nays 100, the original resolution was carried.

A bill providing for the claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by France, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Allen, of Mass, introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report by bill or otherwise, on the expediency of amending the Constitution if that is necessary, so as to authorize the election of Postmasters; which was over under the rule, which prevents action on the day a motion is made.

A bill was introduced to regulate passenger ships; also a joint resolution for granting 150 acres of land to those Hungarians who have been brought here by government.

A bill was referred to the Committee on Patents, extending the Woodworth patent.

The House was then occupied in the reading of bills and receiving resolutions.

The committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the coin of the United States, so as to make the real and nominal value the same.

A Resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, relative to the forwarding of a mail from New Jersey and New York to a port on the western coast of Ireland.

Mr. Evans, of Md, moved that the Secretary of the Treasury report as to what measures are necessary to prevent the exportations of coin, and if he recommends any mere value, or any *sci-pu-er*.

CAMDEN,

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1851.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Notice.

The year is nearly gone, and we take the opportunity to notify our patrons in arrears that we want money, and must have it. We hope they will do us the kindness to call and liquidate the demands against them. It will be very little inconvenience to them respectively, and at the same time confer a very great favor upon us. Do friends recollect us, and oblige us in this reasonable request. The amounts due us by each of our subscribers will help us out amazingly, and be no trouble to those who pay us. Recollect this friends and do your duty.

Missionaries to California.

Rev. J. W. Kelly and Rev. S. W. Daves, have been elected by the South Carolina Conference, and appointed by Bishop Andrew, at its recent session in Georgetown, under the conditions of Dr. Boring, superintendent of that Mission. They will preach at Camden on Sunday, 4th of January next; at Wimborsboro, Monday 5th, at 7 P. M.; Chesterville, Tuesday 6th, at 7 P. M., &c.

Persons wishing to contribute to the cause, may forward their donations to Dr. Wightman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

Christmas Day.

Our patrons will see by our paper to-day, that we have anticipated its publication and appear one day earlier than usual. This we do in order that the hands in our office may have it in their power to enjoy at least one holiday.

Christmas day has always been considered a day of rest, and opportunity is always afforded (or ought to be) to all persons to enjoy it as such. It has been the custom time out of mind, to make special provision for its approach in some way or other. At all events it is a gala day, and expectation with almost every class of persons, is always on tip-toe, relative to its enjoyments and pleasures. We can well recollect in by gone days, the thousand fond fancies which invariably anticipated its return. In childhood, toys and sugar plums invested its coming with no little interest. In later days, its advent was marked with other associations, suitable to the gradual progress which the 'march of mind' would naturally make. Even now, since we have arrived at full stature, we have not forgotten nor ceased to look for extras, during the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

We hope that all of our friends may have a happy time of it, and that many returning anniversaries of this happy day, may find them each and all in the fullest enjoyment of health and happiness, with all the blessings and comforts possible for mortals to enjoy.

Christmas Presents.

There is no doubt the idea is a good one to make the hearts of our friends glad at least once a year, by giving them such tokens of our friendship, love and esteem, as seem adapted best to the circumstances under which we are placed.—Now, we have this proposition to make to our many kind friends, who have so often given us unmistakable evidences of their regard: never mind about troubling yourselves to conjure up what you think would suit us best; just send us what you owe us as a New Year's gift, and we promise to acknowledge the same in becoming terms, and thus you will have discharged your duty; and it may be, save yourselves many hours of sleepless anxiety, and stop the cry of that syren satan, PAY THE PRINTER.

Episodes in the House and Senate.

Under this caption the co-operation organ of Saturday, devotes considerable space to inform its readers how badly the secessionists fared in the recent war of words, in the Legislature of South Carolina. It is even amusing at this late day, to hear the several comments made in reference to that occasion, when wit and sarcasm assumed their sway to the exclusion of better judgment and strict propriety. Each one claims for his favorite the greatest amount of glory. For our part we say no call whatever for the attack made by Mr. Campbell upon the Secession party, and of course have our own opinion as to who came off best. It is a matter of no consequence who got the best of the fight. All we ask is, that justice be done—let the old maxim be observed by the Standard, and we are ready to compare notes with him. "Let justice be done though the Heavens should fall."

Although we belong to a class of men who once were called Secessionists, and we would glory yet in the name, if such a thing would be in order. Yet we are not blind to the faults of our co-adjutors. They as well as the co-operationists are but men, and are liable alike to the imperfections of human nature. We wear no party collar with the inscription upon it "my dog," R. B. Rhett, or any body else—(the idea is borrowed.) We hold ourselves amenable to no party of men, for the expression of "OUR PRINCIPLES." We are no organ-man, nor would we be. Yet, nevertheless, we would have some sort of showing, and claim some glory as it goes along.

Now let us see how matters stand between Messrs. Campbell and Keitt. It was during Mr. Campbell's advocacy of his rendition and retaliatory scheme, that he indulged himself to an unwarrantable extent in a philippic against the secessionists, which had about as much to do with the argument of the bill, as there was justice in the bill itself. Mr. Keitt replied to Mr. Campbell, after Mr. Campbell had indulged his sarcasm to a very considerable extent, at the expense of those secessionists who celebrated the 25th June last, under the shadow of Fort Moultrie.

Now we ask what had this matter to do with Mr. Campbell's bill, which proposed to take the property of a man in South Carolina, who, unfortunately, came from a Northern State, which refused to observe to the letter, the fugitive slave

law, or, in other words, refused to render up fugitive slaves? (Pretty good compromise doctrines this.) Here was Mr. Campbell's error. He had no right to ride over down-trodden secession. If he had contributed largely to the defeat of the secession party, was it magnanimous in him to try still to cast reproach and contempt upon it? Mr. Keitt replied to Mr. C., and he did it well—we thought so, and others thought so too.

Now friend Standard, there is always two sides to a doubtful question, and on this occasion it is a matter of extreme doubt who bore off the palm. The pretty part of the matter is, that Col. Keitt in his reply, was called out by Mr. Campbell, and consequently, we know that the effort was imprudent, or in the language of the Standard, a "sinon pure," "off hand shot," which we are happy to say, did not miss the mark. Nor did Col. Keitt have a "marked" copy (extraordinary discovery in the case of Gen. Adams) with points to "laugh at"—or when to get eloquent. A more simple process would be when in the vicinity of the funny party; just hold up the hand, so that all might join in the grand laughing chorus. Whenever the Standard intends to be witty, we would advise that a **BT** be raised, so as to let us know when to laugh.

Mr. Keitt proved a double-handful for Mr. Campbell on that memorable occasion; and he (Mr. C.) was quite willing to play quits, notwithstanding in the piercing language of the Standard, his "Damascus blade had lost nothing of its keenness in Columbia."

Why is it, friend Standard, that you display such eagerness in raking up the expiring coals of political strife? Why not let them die? Why seek to blow them to a blaze? If the Secession party are politically and numerically (at the polls) whipped, where is the good sense, good taste, or magnanimity of the co-operation organs, when they embrace every opportunity to hold us up to the ridicule of our common enemy? Your pity we do not ask—it is a commodity we have no desire to deal in. Common justice is all we claim at your hands.

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More about Plank Roads.

We copy the following from the South Carolinian of Tuesday, for the encouragement of our citizens:

PLANK ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that an effort is now making, and with some success, to organize a company for the purpose of building a plank road from Columbia to Union Court House. A portion of the stock, through the exertions of one of our leading merchants, has already been subscribed for, and we trust the necessary amount will soon be subscribed.

We regard this enterprise as absolutely necessary to the mercantile interests of our town and it requires no very scrutinizing observation to become aware of the fact. There is capital enough to build a dozen such roads, and all experience on this subject proves that these roads are not only profitable investments, but add largely to the business and trade of their termini.

The present undertaking has been commenced in the right mode—without any extraneous efforts to enlist public sympathy. Those who have seen its importance have gone to work; and we must devoutly wish them the most abundant success.

MR. MILLS AND HIS STATUE.

We find in the correspondence of the New York Post, this merited eulogium on a native artist, of whom his State and the country may well be proud:

It will be gratifying to the readers of the *Evening Post*, to know that the equestrian statue of Jackson, which has been a topic of Washington conversation for some two years past, will soon be finished and submitted to the admiration of the public. Mr. Mills, the artist, commences melting for the body of the horse to day, and during the current week, one half of the body will probably be cast. All but the body is now ready. I have seen the head of the hero, and the head of the horse, and it is safe to say that the horse will divide the admiration of the public, with his rider.

It is generally conceded here that there is no finer horse's head upon any equestrian statue in the world.

The General's head is very characteristic, and by his most intimate friends here, especially by Mr. Blair, is esteemed satisfactory.—When raised upon the horse, the aggregate elevation will be between fifteen and sixteen feet. It is to be placed in the centre of the park, in the rear of the President's house.

As Americans never do anything precisely as other people do, your readers may be curious to know what novelty has been introduced into the first piece of bronze casting of any size ever made in this country, and into the first equestrian statue ever cast on this continent.

This will be the first and the only equestrian statue in the world which is supported solely by the hind legs of the horse. In most cases, one of the forelegs has a rest. The famous statue of Peter the Great comes nearest to an absolute poise, but that is supported by the tail, which gives the horse a constrained appearance, as if he were trying to pull himself away.

What adds somewhat to the interest which this work is naturally calculated to inspire, is the fact that two years ago, Mr. Mills was an obscure worker in plaster in South Carolina, without name or experience. He never saw an equestrian statue made in his life; he never before attempted a piece of casting, and has constructed his own furnaces and machinery without the models, or even the advice of any