

State Convention.

This body assembled on Monday last at Columbia:

On motion of Mr. E. Bellinger, jr., R. J. Davant, esq., was appointed secretary. The members present then proceeded to enrol their names, and a committee was appointed to verify the credentials of the members present. Mr. Bellinger, from said committee, reported that there were delegates from all the districts present, except St. Georges, Dorchester, and that one hundred and forty-seven members had enrolled their names.

On motion of Mr. E. Bellinger, jr., the Convention proceeded to ballot for President, and the votes being counted, his Excellency Gov. J. H. Means was found to have received 136 votes, scattering 7.

On motion of Mr. J. Bond Ion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John Cantey, W. F. DeSaussure, and W. A. Owens, was appointed to escort the President elect to his seat. The committee returned with the President, and the Convention received him standing. The President, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention.

Although I am fully aware that I am indebted more to my official station than to any merit of my own for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, yet I must be permitted to express my profound gratitude to you for having honored that station in my person. Unaccustomed as I am to parliamentary usages, I should be disposed to shrink from the position you have assigned me, but that I feel assured that I will be sustained and assisted in the discharge of its duties by the same kindness which has prompted you to bestow it upon me. While I am fully alive to its responsibilities, I trust I feel still deeper the solemn responsibility which rests upon me as a member of this Convention. We have met together clothed in the sovereign power of the land. The voice of this Convention, when it speaks, must be potential for good or for evil. How much prudence, how much caution and deliberation does it become us to use before we act? It is useless for me to enter into a detail of the peculiar circumstances under which we have met; a mere allusion to them is sufficient to bring to your minds the fact that they are full of embarrassment. We certainly have a most delicate part to act; one which we cannot perform with credit to ourselves, or with honor to the State, unless we are buoyed by a devoted patriotism above the petty considerations of party strife, of personal ambition, or which is even worse and more to be deprecated, vindictive feelings to each other because we differ in opinion. The external circumstances by which we are surrounded, and which we have no power to change, are full of danger. The very dangers of our position call loudly upon us to be united. But, unfortunately for us, and the great cause of the South, we are not united. We have been divided and distracted by the convulsive throes of party strife. The great question of our wrongs has been forgotten amid our wranglings as to the remedy. While this state of things exists amongst us, the fiendish fanaticism of an abolition spirit, which tramples all law, both human and divine, under foot, is steadily moving forward towards the accomplishment of its ends. If we intend not basely to desert the cause in which we have so long engaged, and finally submit to our degradation and ruin, this tide of fanaticism must be sooner or later met. As dark as are the dangers which surround us, still more gloomy are those which threaten us from our internal commotions. If we are united, we need fear no danger. The justice of our cause, and our strong arms will be sufficient to protect us. But if, in the madness of party strife, we fall upon each other and forget the common enemy, an easy victory will be accomplished by them; a victory which will bring ruin and disgrace upon us. The very first object of this Convention should be to heal these divisions. I will not presume to suggest the course which will involve no sacrifice of principle; one, the object of which will be to promote the best interests of our State. We meet together as members of one common family, whose interest, honor, and destiny are the same. A deep devotion to our country and its institutions should be the polar star to guide us in our course. The arm of our State, which was recently strong and ready to strike, has been paralyzed alone by our dissensions. Let us heal them at once, that with firm and united strength we may meet the enemies of our institutions. Upon the union of our State, I solemnly believe, depends our destiny.

Mr. DeSaussure submitted that upon an occasion which so deeply concerned the honor and interests of the State, it was fit that the proceedings of the Convention should be opened by an humble supplication to the throne of Divine Grace to enlighten our counsels and direct our course. Wherefore, he moved that the Rev. Mr. Coit, a member and delegate from Chesterfield, be requested, on behalf of this Convention to address the throne of Divine Grace.

Mr. Coit having officiated, on motion of Mr. E. Bellinger, jr., it was ordered that the Convention on each day be opened by prayer. On motion of the same gentleman, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Clerk, Messenger and Doorkeeper. J. A. Strobhart, esq., was elected Clerk, B. I. Hayes Messenger, and B. O'Neill Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Burt, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Burt, Nance, H. C. Young, Buchanan and Harlee was appointed to contract for the printing of the Convention. Several orders in relation to the hour of meeting, printing, &c., were adopted.

Mr. Jamison, delegate from Orange, arose, and, in a feeling manner, announced the death of his colleague, Capt. D. Rowe. On his motion, the customary resolutions were adopted.

The President then read a letter from Hon. G. W. Dargan, resigning his seat as a member of the Convention; which, on motion of W. B. Seabrook, was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the Convention adjourned to 12 o'clock, M., this day.

South Carolinian of Tuesday.

SECOND DAY.—The Convention met at 12 o'clock yesterday and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dupre. The committee appointed to draft rules of order made a report through their chairman, Gen. D. F. Jamieson, which was adopted. Mr. Burt from the Committee on Printing, reported that the committee had contracted

with Johnston & Cavis for printing the proceedings of the Convention. The report was confirmed. The President read a letter from T. G. Simons, a member from Charleston, resigning his seat as a member, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves offered a resolution that the President appoint a Committee of Twenty-one, to whom should be referred the act of the Legislature providing for the appointment of deputies to a Southern Congress and the call of a Convention, which committee should be instructed to consider and report thereon. The resolution was agreed to, and, after a recess of an hour, the President announced the following gentlemen as composing that body.

Landon Cheves, J. P. Richardson, W. B. Seabrook, A. P. Butler, D. E. Huger, R. W. Barnwell, J. J. Evans, J. N. Whitner, D. L. Wardlaw, B. F. Dunkin, J. Buchanan, B. F. Perry, Maxey Gregg, E. Bellinger, F. W. Pickens, I. W. Hayne, W. W. Harlee, Henry Arthur, and Saml. McAilley.

On motion, it was ordered that 300 copies of the Rules of Order be printed for the use of the members. The Convention then adjourned.

South Carolinian 27th.

THIRD DAY.—This body met at 12 M. yesterday Mr. Cheves, from the Committee of Twenty-one, stated that that committee was not ready to report. On motion, the Convention then adjourned until to-day.

It is supposed that the committee will report to-day, and much interest is felt to hear what the report shall recommend. It may be a platform to unite the two parties in the State, or it may be such an one as will divide them still more than heretofore. It will have been noticed that the majority of the members of the committee are opposed to secession—some of them extremely so. South Carolinian 28th, inst.

Freedom in the Southern States.

The editor of the South-Western Advocate, referring to the discussion of Southern Rights which proceeded and has followed the adoption of the compromise measures, quotes a memorable passage of Burke's writings which we annex, and concerning which the Advocate justly remarks that its importance and applicability at the present time are not less remarkable than the political sagacity and prescient wisdom of its utterance. The extract is taken from the great speech of Burke on conciliating with America, delivered in the British Parliament on the 22d of March, 1775, concerning which Sir James Mackintosh said:

"The second speech by Mr. Burke on American taxation was thought by Mr. Fox the best work of the master. The judgment was certainly right; it has the careful correctness of his first manner, joined to the splendor of his second; it was the highest flight of his genius under the guidance of taste. Except a few Burkeisms in the noble oration, it contains few deviations from beauty." Such is the testimony of the antagonist of Burke, the illustrious author of the *Vindiciæ Gallicanæ*. But to the extract:

"Sir, I can perceive by their manner that some gentlemen object to the latitude of this description, because in the southern colonies the church of England forms a large body, and has a regular establishment. It is certainly true. There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which, in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirit of liberty more high and haughty than in those to the northward. It is that in Virginia and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves.—Where this is the case, in any part of the world those who are free, are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom to them is not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, which in other countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with such abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks amongst them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so; and these people of the southern colonies are much more strongly, and with an higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our day were the Poles; and such will be all masters of slaves who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

BANK OF ST. MARY'S.—This Institution, as it will be perceived from the subjoined card received by Telegraph yesterday by one of our most influential business men in this city, has been forced to a temporary suspension of specie payments. The paragraph alluded to in it from the *Mobile Tribune* is, we presume, the following which appeared in that Journal on Tuesday last:

"Bank of St. Mary's.—There was a good deal of excitement in town yesterday in regard to the issues of this bank. For several months the bills have passed here in ordinary transactions at par, and as they were redeemed on demand at the counter of a respectable merchant, almost every one had confidence in the solvency of this institution. The present distrust, we understand, grew out of the fact that a draft of the bank, for a large amount, was protested here on the 15th instant, for nonpayment."

Columbus, Ap. 23, 1 p. m., Charleston, Ap. 23, 3.25 p. m.

To the Public.—A very heavy and unprecedented run upon the Bank of St. Mary's, for the month past, aggravated and brought to a crisis, by an unnecessary and probably vindictive publication in the *Mobile Tribune*, and copied in the *Montgomery Advertiser*, without comment, of the inability of a Drawer, to pay the Bank's draft for \$20,000 (dollars). I am pained to say, forced here to a temporary suspension of specie payment. It affords me, however, pleasure to assure the public, that the Institution is abundantly solvent and requires only a little time to marshal her assets. In addition to her own means, I will bring to her aid my own ample fortune, until not a note shall be left in circulation. The means will be in a few days provided to pay all her depositors; and the outstanding checks upon the several points drawn, will be honored on presentation. These assurances to the public of the entire solvency of the

Institution, are not given for the purpose of sustaining its credit, as the Bank will be wound up without delay, and her Charter surrendered to the power that created it. The small notes of the Bank, as well as my own, will be promptly redeemed, without intermission, until the last dollar shall have been resumed. I will close my financial connexion with the public with honor, even should it be necessary to part with everything but its good opinions.

JOHN G. WINTER.

P. S.—Other papers will please copy.

Fogies and Fogyism.

Is a general plea for those Democratic stipendiaries who persist in cumbering the stage long after they have played out their parts, the Federal Union of last week plainly misconceives a term which it professes to explain. The term, Old Fogies, is not applied by us to "those veterans who have grown grey in the service of Democracy," but to those greedy pensioners who suppose the party to be solely intended for serving them.—Neither is it applied exclusively to men of a certain age. A very old Foggy, like a very old donkey, may sometimes be a very young man. The term is applied indiscriminately to those young men who have none of the vigor of youth and those old men who have none of the wisdom of age. Mr. Buchanan, for instance, though far advanced in years, is the very opposite of an Old Foggy. Time always enfeebles the body, but some intellects never grow old. Such an intellect is Mr. Buchanan's. He is fully up with the age—lives for the great Present, and wastes none of his time in mulling over the inscriptions on ancient tombstones. Such a man is not to be mentioned in the same breath with Gen. Cass. To that arch Foggy, age has brought nothing but garrulity and greediness. For forty years he has enjoyed an uninterrupted succession of office, and still clings to the party with the leeches cry of give! give! He has lost a great race, demoralized and sectionalized the party, and for no other reason than his defeat and bad management, asks to be entered again.

The editors of the Federal Union are right in all their objections to this hoary stipendiary, but they are wrong in promising to support him if the Baltimore Convention should nominate him. Not so with us—not so with the people of Georgia. For no light cause will we ever abandon our party organization, but under no contingency whatever will we give our humble support to the time serving sophist and shallow demagogue, who represents Michigan in the Senate.—The young men and the old men who loaf around the Bar Rooms and oyster cellars of New York may cling to his fortunes.—The Free Soilers may repay him with their favor for his course on the Fugitive Slave Law.—Clemens and Foote may gratefully remember how he charged treason and faction on all those who stood to the South during the Compromise spoliation; but the same intrigue that procures Cass the nomination, will certainly and inevitably defeat the Democracy. There are a host of good men before the Convention, and while the South virtually concedes to the North the candidate, she claims for this concession a potent voice in the selection of the man. She looks for a candidate who has never played her false. A dozen nominations, backed by a thousand letters, cannot restore Gen. Cass to the confidence of the southern people. To the remarks of our cotemporary about Senator Douglas, we heartily subscribe.—He is in the prime of intellect and of years, having the courage without its rashness, and the wisdom of age without its weakness. To such a man the whole South, and the whole country will give a cordial support.—*Macon Ga, Telegraph.*

SMUGGLING.—For the last year or two this section of country has been regularly visited by a gang of Irishmen, whose business it is to make sales to families of linens of almost all descriptions. They enter almost every house with their wares, stating that they are only offering the products of their own labor, and that of their families for sale; professing consequently to sell lower than the merchant, who must make a profit. By such statements they make large sales, without paying the State taxes, paid by Merchants and Pedlars, and consequently realize handsome profits by an open violation of our laws.

During the past week one of these characters has been making considerable sales of ladies dress silks about town, in violation of the law. Yesterday proof was obtained sufficient for his conviction; a warrant issued but not served, in consequence of the doleful lamentations of the culprit whose well feigned distress we understand not only turned the prosecutors eyes into fountains of water, but melted down his flinty heart into liquid sympathy, upon which he was permitted to launch his richly laden bark, and sail into a port of safety.

These violations of the revenue laws of the State should be no more tolerated than similar violations of the revenue laws of the United States; and every offender should be brought to the bar of justice for punishment. But they are not, and why? because the punishment is esteemed disproportionate to the crime. Fine not less than \$500 and imprisonment, is the penalty incurred for every piece of goods sold in violation of the law. Now, there are few men who like to prosecute for such an offence, when they know the consequences of conviction.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

LIGHTHOUSES.—A document of some eighty pages has been recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, the object of which is to show

1st. That the lights on our coast are satisfactory to our captains of ships and pilots generally.

2nd. That the annual expense of them is very little more than one-third of those of Great Britain, either as it respects lighthouses or light-ships.

3d. That our light ships are superior in all respects to the British.

4th. That the oil for the lighthouses is inspected in the best manner, by requiring it to stand a degree of cold 32 degrees of the thermometer for winter pressed oil, and 45 degrees for spring-pressed oil, and by burning some of each cask at the custom house.

5th. That the French lenses are more expensive, without showing a better light than the reflectors, as is proved by the Trinity Board in London.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

OUR MARKET.

Our Cotton market is brisk, sells freely from 6 to 8. A fine article would command a 1-4 more in lots.

W. T. PHIFER, Esq., is authorized to collect debts due this office in Lancaster.

Ledger please copy.

Spring Weather.

We are now having most delightful spring weather. It is warm, and everything looks flourishing.

A New Post Office.

Has been established at Waxhaw, in Lancaster District, and W. M. Taylor has been appointed Post Master, says the Ledger.

Drowned.

Mr. Joshua Knight, a citizen of Chesterfield District, drowned himself on Saturday last in Lynches Creek. We learn that he swam across the Creek once or twice, and then threw himself in and was drowned.

Religious Meeting.

An interesting meeting is in progress at the Methodist E. Church in this place. It commenced on Wednesday evening 21st inst.; several conversions have taken place, and a number of persons have joined the Church. The congregations continue large and attentive, and an increasing interest is manifested in the preaching of the word.

Several ministers from abroad are in attendance, and it is earnestly hoped that the good work may continue, and their labors in our midst may be abundantly blessed in the salvation of souls, and like bread cast upon the waters, may be seen and gathered after many days.

Mr. White's Lecture.

Was well attended last evening, notwithstanding there was a Religious meeting in progress at one of our Churches; and it was gratifying to see the interest that was manifested at the Lecture, as well as at the Church: the determination of one body to exterminate King Alcohol, and the other to break down the Kingdom of the Prince of Darkness.

The cause of Temperance is a noble and benevolent cause; it leads men to religious reflections and wise conclusions, we therefore wish God speed to the cause of Temperance, Virtue and Religion. Mr. WHITE will Lecture again this Evening, at the same hour and place. We hope our citizens will turn out, and after hearing resolve to do something in the ennobling cause of Temperance. Mr. WHITE is a good Lecturer, and is engaged in a good cause.

A Useful Hint.

The Lancaster Ledger mentions the fact that a horse belonging to a gentleman of that District, was recently tied to a tree very near to a bee hive, which being accidentally upset, the enraged inmates made an attack upon the horse, and strange to say, the horse did not leave the spot for some time. At last writhing under the agony, he began to kick, and finally succeeded in breaking loose and ran off. After great suffering he died in eight hours. The Ledger advises, be careful where you tie your horse!

Death of S. Beckham, Esq.

The Lancaster Ledger of Wednesday says:—"With melancholy feelings we announce the decease of Mr. SIMON BECKHAM, which event occurred at his residence in the lower part of this District on Sunday last.

Mr. BECKHAM was one of the meritoriously esteemed men of Lancaster District. He filled the office of Clerk of the Court for twelve years, from 1833 to 1842, and retired then to pursue the more quiet occupation of a Farmer and Merchant at Pleasant Hill. We pen this article in sorrow. Mr. BECKHAM was amongst the first of our acquaintance in this District, and from a years' residence in his neighborhood, we learned to esteem him on account of his probity and virtue. For a number of years Mr. BECKHAM has been a constant firm and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and the piety in and around New Salem Camp Ground, in a great measure, has resulted from his example and religious instruction."

We regret to learn from a letter received by a gentleman of this place, (says the *Cheraw Gazette*), that John McLean, Esq. for many years a large mail contractor in this State, died at his residence, Scotch Grove, near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. on the 24th inst. He was in the prime of life, though for some time in feeble health. He leaves an extended circle of friends and relations to mourn his early death.

Gutta Percha Pens.

We have been favored with a sample of these new Pens, and from the following notice it will appear that they are useful and convenient. We have not given them as yet a sufficient trial to speak confidently of them. Mr. HAYWOOD will likely be in Camden soon, and give all an opportunity of testing their qualities:

HAYWOOD'S GUTTA PERCHA PENS.—This is the name given to an excellent pen we are now using. They seem to be a pen that will last a long time, and prove highly useful to those who have much writing to do, and may be used on all kinds of paper. One great merit attached to them by those who have tried them thoroughly, is that they will not corrode. We copy the following paragraph, in reference to the pen, from the *Norfolk (Va.) Beacon*:

"This is the name of a new pen just introduced into our city by the agent from the manufactory. They are a composition of gutta percha and metal, are durable, and will not corrode. Those who have used them think them superior to any other pen, and they are commended as not required to be wiped after being used. The gutta percha and metal are imported, and they are now manufactured in this country. The agent has met with good success.

Fatal Affray.

An unfortunate difficulty occurred in Lancaster District on Saturday last, between John Reeves and Archibald Bowers. It grew out of some disagreement between the parties relative to an account which Reeves had against Bowers. Words were followed by blows, and in the fight Reeves struck Bowers on the head with a piece of wood, which causing confusion of the brain he survived but a few hours and died before medical aid could reach him.

The Lancaster Ledger of Wednesday gives the following particulars relative to the above affray:

On Saturday last, a fatal affray occurred at the mill of Mr. John Reeves, in this District. It appears that two young men by the name of Bowers, went to the mill, and while there, a difficulty took place between Reeves and Thos.

Bowers, when Archibald Bowers, a brother present dismounted from his horse and threw a stick or piece of sawed timber at Reeves—when Reeves got in possession of the same, and beat A. Bowers so that he died in about six hours. Reeves has since surrendered himself to the proper authorities, and is now in close confinement. There being no animosity existing between Reeves and the deceased previous to this affair, it is presumed to be the work of ungovernable passion.

A SMALL LOT OF SUNDRIES.

Kossuth has been received with public honors at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was to have addressed the people previous to his departure for Boston.

The President has commuted the punishment of Wells, the Marine, convicted of the murder of young Mundell, to confinement in the Penitentiary for life.

There were rumors at Washington, of the resignation of Postmaster General Hall.

Reed and Clemens were hung at Richmond on Friday last.

Dr. David Theodosius Hines (says the *Charleston Courier* of Wednesday), was released from custody yesterday, under the act commonly called the Prison Bounds Act. We understand that a cast of his face has been taken by that skilful artist Vannuchi, and that the Doctor's second-self is now on exhibition amongst other notables in the inimitable collection to be seen at Hatch's Hall.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and then give him advice and means.

If we reprove or chastise before we feel a painful regret on account of the necessity for it, the proper season for doing it has not yet arrived.

Rufus Greene, of Mobile, charged with forging the name of Daniel Robertson, to a bond of 25,000, to the Farmers' Insurance Company, of which Greene was Secretary, has been convicted, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Alabama.

The passions may be humored till they become our master, as a horse may be pampered till he gets the better of his rider; but early discipline will prevent mutiny, and keep the helm in the hands of reason.

The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive, is as the web of the gossamer, compared with the pledge of the man of honor. The wall of stone and the bar of iron may be broken, but his plighted word never.

A man should never put a fence of words around his ideas, because many who would otherwise give him a fair hearing, lack resolution to climb over such a rugged inclosure.

A FATHER'S ADVICE.—"Jeems, my lad, keep away from the gals. Ven you see one coming, dodge. Just such a critter as that young 'un cleaning the door step on 'tother side of the street, soiled your poor dad, Jen. my. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might have been in California huntin' dimuns, my son."

Why is a person snoring in bed like a new song? Because it's sheet music.

Acidulated Drops.

Mr. Editor: Having seen in some of the papers an article to the effect that the Acidulated Drops, were injurious to health, I deem it proper to request you, to publish the following extract from a letter which I received a few days ago, from Messrs. Hy, Maillard & Co., of New York, in which they say—

"The demand for this article still keeps up, in spite of the false reports in some Newspapers of its being composed of materials injurious to health. When they first appeared, we had the essences at once submitted to Chemical analysis, by Dr. Chilton an eminent Chemist of this city, who declared the reports without any foundation; but there has been a spurious article in market, a vile compound, used to produce a cheap article, which certainly should not be touched."

I add nothing to what they have said, believing it to be sufficient. Respectfully yours, Z. J. DEHAY.

Camden, April 30, 1852.

For the Camden Journal.

To the Tax Payers of Camden.

In a hurried communication through the last Journal, I attempted to present to your view, some few objections to a sacrifice of the Railroad stock held by the town. A view of the present condition of the South Carolina Railroad company will furnish the strongest argument against a sale of its stock at the current rates, except where an unyielding necessity exists. In presenting this cursory view, I am forced to rely upon memory as I have not the reports by me, but the statement I am sure will be found upon examination to be a sufficiently close approximation.

The capital of the company, including its debt may be set down at \$6,000,000. Its gross receipts last year were \$1,000,000, or 16.2-3 per cent on debt and capital, current expenditures 40 per cent of gross income or about 62-3 per cent on capital and debt, leaving a net profit of 10 per cent to pay dividends at 7 per cent on capital stock, and interest at 5 per cent on the debt; this leaves a fund of over 3 per cent on capital and debt to form a sinking fund to meet the debt of the company; and they now have such a fund of \$300,000 or upwards. Does not this brief statement show conclusively that there is good ground for the advance of two hundred per cent in the last few years,—of twenty per cent in the last two. The history of the road for many years presents a regular advancement. Freight, travel, and income have increased as year succeeded year; and the present year, thus far, is the most prosperous it has ever known; and does not the future promise a still more marked improvement? or is it supposed that the Wilmington and Manchester Road, with its immense through travel, the South Carolina and Charlotte, the Greenville and Columbia Roads, passing through the best portion of the up country of Carolina, the Rabun Gap Railroad, pouring upon this Road the rich products of Tennessee, the extension of Railroads to Montgomery, to Nashville and to Memphis, all give no promise for the future, and the shrewd capitalists and zealous patriots who have invested their funds and expended their labor in these enterprises are all wrong. If so, why or how has Charleston improved so rapidly in the extent of her population and the value of her real estate? The world believes that these Railroads have done it, her rivals believe it; for now N. Orleans