#### South Carolina Senators.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer, under date of the 10th inst., writes as follows:

"Judge Evans, who has been elected successor to Mr. DeSaussure, as a Senator from South Carolina, is a Union man, and a conservative Democrat. This is an important indication of a change of sentiment in that State. He was opposed by a Col. Chesnut, who was a very prominent Secessionist during the stormy period preceding the enactment of the compromise laws. The defeat of such a man is a subject of congratulation with all lovers of the Union. The new Senator will form an addition to that band of conservative Democrats in the Senate from the South who have continued in fellowship with the party solely through the pressure of the slavery controversy, and who are just as likely to oppose as to second the policy of the new Administration as soon as it shall become developed."

We make no objection to this last statement Doubtless the Senators from South Carclina will vote and act according to their conscience. They are under no bonds to party and neither their own principles nor the wishes of the State will tempt them to support any Administration blindiy.

But the first statements in the above extract are about as wide of the truth as they could be made. Judge Evans is no "Union man," and Col. Chesnut was not "a very prominent Secessionist" at any period of the late controversy.-He was a prominent and active Disunionist, it is true, and we have heard no intimation that he has changed from that position. But he was also one of the most active and influential lead ers of the Co-operation party, who were opposed to the separate secession of the State, and advocated a Southern Confederacy. This also was the position of Mr. Preston and Mr. Magrath, who were brought forward by their friends at the recent Senatorial election. Col. Pickens was the only Secessionist among those who were named as candidates. We say "Secessionist," as mean-ing one of the party who advocated the separate action of South Carolina. In the broader sense, they were all Secessionists. They all maintained the right to secede from the Confederacy; and that there was full justification, in principle, for the exercise of this right. But they denied its policy, and thought it would result disastrous ly for the very objects we all had in view.

There were certainly "Union men" in the State, though they were but a small fraction of the whole, and then number has not, as we believe, increased, and no one of those named for the Senate is to be looked for in their ranks. The position of Judge Evans has already been defined in this paper. He was opposed to the secession of the State alone, as a matter of policy; but in all other respects he agreed with the Secessionists. His position was that taken by the State Convention-affirming to the fullest extent the right to secede, and only declining to exercise it from motives of policy.

The congratulations, therefore, which the correspondent of the Courier and Inquirer offers to the Union-that is, the general assemby of office hunters, spoilsmen, monopolists, demagogues and dupes, who form the drapery, chorus, supernumeraries, prompters and candle-snuffers of the Federal Government-on the important change in the politics of South Carolina indicated by the recent election of Senator, are altogether misplaced. This whole mob of sycophants and parasites have gained nothing at all by it. Our of the brotherhood has been increased, and we State is still as far as ever from being of their feeding ground, or making their interests the true the motive power of Newspaperdom in South test of political principle. South Carolina is where she has been on all the great questions ted by every one of the States that were as deeply pledged as herself to the redress of wrongs in spirit and action of all those who are connect-that equally insulted and threatened the whole ed with the Prsss in South Carolina. South .- Charleston Mercury.

#### Correspondence of the Charleston Courier THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Senate were not in session to-day, and

have not yet settled the Kentucky case. The

continued discussion is fruitless. Mr. Dixon is

accredited as Senator elect from Kentucky, and

Mr. Merriwether does not contest his right to the

seat. The discussion which has arisen upon a

new question, which the case presents, will end

in giving the seat to Mr. Dixon, or in referring

the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The tariff and financial questions are still dis-

cussed in the House, though with no purpose of

legislative action at this session. This is to be

a loitering session. The House appears to look,

with reluctance, upon their copious calender of

the last session, and to be unwilling even to ap-

Mr. Brooks, by his movements and speeches

in favor of a reduction of duties, has not pleased

either party to the protective question. The tar-

iff men say that he wishes to imitate Sir Robert

Peel, in his change of opmions; but, on the other

hand, the freetrade men give him no credit for

sincerity. They attribute to him the purpose of

preserving and strengthening the protective fea-

tures of the tariff, and of throwing a bomb-shell

The amount of the surplus revenue has been

much exaggerated. It is now ascertained that

the surplus, after meeting the indefinite appro-

priations required for the service of the last three

quarters of the present fiscal year, will not exceed

seven or eight millions, instead of amounting to

twenty, as has been often stated in the debates

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

on the state of the finances, is not yet submitted

to Congress. It is believed, however, that it

will relieve Congress from every supposed neces-

sity of disposinfi of the surplus, or of reducing

the revenue at the present time. The Secretary

has, it is believed, adopted such a construction of

the laws as will remove his scruples as to his au-

thority to appropriate the surplus to the purchase

In this case, the surplus will be easily disposed

of, even without allowing a margin for the excess

of appropriations which Congress may make, in

Many members of Congress seem to be im-

ressed with the necessity of keeping on hand a

arge sum-not less than five millions- to meet

In estimates of appropriations for fortifications,

the completion or preservation of those in the

In addition to the regular articles for the na-

y, appropriations are asked for a propeller steam

frigate, and eleven smaller propeller steam ves-

els. The entire naval estimates will exceed

THE EDITORS' CONVENTION .- We publish else-

where the proceedings of the "South Carolina

Press Association." These will show the objects and purposes of the Association. From this

printed record it will be seen that something

more than dollars and cents, is proposed to be

gained by this combination of a common broth-

erhood, laboring in a common cause. Some-thing higher and more noble is proposed. An l

we trust will be accomplished. Indeed a higher

purpose has already been gained. An acquaint-

ance has been formed-the hitherto good feeling

have no doubt a new impetus has been given to

It was indeed pleasant, to meet face to face,

South-Carolina harbors are provided for.

exigencies which may grow out of our relations towards Mexico and Cuba.

addition to the estimates, of forty-six millions.

of the public debt, at the market price.

into the ranks of the Democratic party.

in the House.

eleven millions.

Carolina.

proach the bills on the Speaker's table.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1852

# THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

**Divine** Service May be expected in the Methodist Church to morrow morning at the usual hour.

#### Our Cotton Market.

The Cotton market has been active since our last, with an advance. We quote at 71 to 83.

#### All Right.

Our Railroad Bridge is all right again, and the Cars have been passing over as usual since Wednesday last.

#### Temperance Advocate.

It will be seen by our Card in to-days' paper, that on and alter the first of January next, the Temperance Advocate will be issued from this office. We hope that every subscriber to the Journal will take it; although we shall send it to none unless specially directed, and when sent, we expect Two Dollars in return. It is a plain business transaction, and if you desire it kind patrons. we shall be pleased to furnish you with it. The Journal and Advocate are two separate and distinct papers, although edited and published under the same roof, and by the same person. The profits derived from both, are exclusively ours; and whilst we shall labor earnestly for the cause of Temperance in this new field, we expect to be paid for it in something more substantial than the good wishes of our friends-very acceptable, it is true, in their proper place.

Those who wish the paper, will please send in their names at once, that they may be entered with the beginning of the year.

#### New Arrangement.

On and after the first of January the Camden Journal will be published only once a week .-Those of our patrons who have paid for the semiweekly beyond that time, will be furnished with the Weekly as much longer after their subscriptions have expired as will make up the difference. As nearly all our semi-weekly subscriptions end with the first of the year, we propose to furnish to the few, which extend beyond that date, the Temperance Advocate in place of the Semi-Weekly Journal. This will not, however, be done unless expressly desired by those subscribers. We do not wish to force the Advocate upon any one; although upon its success and increased subscription list, will depend our pecuniary advantage.

## Post Master at Boykin's.

The Post Master General has appointed Mr. Thomas J. Jones Post Master at Boykin's Depot, in place of Mr. J. S. DePass, resigned.

## Medals for the Palmetto Regiment.

The South Carolinian is requested by the Secretary of the Executive Department to state that the Medals for the relatives of the deceased of the tto Regiment are in preparation ; and, when Pain ready, the fact will be made public.

#### Lawyers and Editors.

We are glad to find that there are so many good Editors in South Carolina, who are also good Lawyers. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with one, at least, whose ability in either capacity will justify this remark. We mean likely to engage attention, and if she has failed those with whom we come in spiritual contact in meeting all the issues that have been made, it week after week. And we trust the annual meetas at least not been until she saw herself deser- ing of the Association will be the means of bring- metto Standard." We are pleased, however, that it is not an indispensible pre-requisite, that to be a good Editor, a man must be a Lawyer, although it cannot be denied that it is a great advantage. The truth is, an Editor ought to be a little of everything to suit the multitudinous wants of the public, and the wonder is, that Editors are able to get along (all of them) as well as they do. Speaking of Lawyers, our friend Rice, of the Southern Rights Advocate, at Anderson, has lately added to his profession of Editor, that of a Lawyer. We hope he may always have on hand a We wish him success, either as an Advocate in the Forum, or of the people's rights through the Press.

# BY THE GOVERNOR.

HEADQUARTERS, Columbia, December 14, 1852. ORDER NO. 2. The following gentlemen have been appointed and commissioned Aids-de-Camp to llis Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and will be obeyed and respected accor-By order: dingly.

J. W. CANTEY, Adjutant and Inspector General. A. BAXTON SPRINGS,

А. М. Кстн, TILLMAN INGRAM, ROBERT MUNRO, Jr., J. M. HOWELL, RANSOM CALHOUN. PACL HAMILTON, W. E. WILSON, WM. PICNKNEY STARKE, ACCUSTUS SMITH, W. L. REYNOLDS. J. II. WITHERSPOON, ROBERT J. WILLINGHAM, A. WARING, E. P. BRADLEY, WM. E. ZIMMERMAN, R. L. HERIOT, JACOB BELSER, SAMUEL SPARES, Jr., J. E. CURETON, B. RUSH CAMPBELL, FRANCIS W. HERIOT, J. B. JACKSON, R. G. HOWARD, ELLIOT M. KEITH, JOHN J. CONYERS, J. EVANS EDINGS, JOSEPH J. POPE, GEORGE M'CLENAHAN. 103

# BY THE GOVERNOR.

Dec. 24

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Clarendon, December 21, 1852.

2

In relation to the *Pardoning Power*, whenever peti-tions shall be presented for pardon, the report of the Judge who tried the case will be a requisition, in all cases, not to be omitted. The facility with which appeals for mercy can be obtained, are too well understood to weigh with the Executive; and to enable the Governor to dispense the high prerogative of mercywhich is a constitutional bequest—it is manifest that a dispassionate statement should be made. This determination is absolute. By order: B. T. WATTS

Dec. 24	Secretary Ecocative D 103	opartment. 1
i - Changa ang sa	and a second	
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 21, 1952.	
	nications to the Governor s	hould be ad-
	n at his residence in Claren	idon, Fu ton
Post Office.	By order:	

B. T. WATTS, Secretary Executive Department.

# Hon. J. L. Orr

Will accept our thanks for his kind attention in forwarding us Congressional Documents, &c.

#### Life's Inequalities.

There are, to be sure, a great many inequalities in life, but after all, are we not, ourselves, responsible for much of the pleasure we enjoy, or lose, From a strange perverseness in the nature of man he is more apt to murmur at misfortune, than to rejoice at prosperity-he takes success in a matter of course way, as his due, and does not consider for a moment, that of himself, he is nothing, and that he owes to another and a greater being his existence-life-and all its blessings.

There are comparatively few men, who have not at some time or other imagined that if they had the arrangement of things, they would provide differently for the mass of mankind; for example, equalize things, take from the rich and give to the poor. This is, to say the least of it, presumptions, for where would still be the remedy for Life's Inequalities ? 'Tis true, "Fortune in men has some small difference made, One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade, The Cobler apron'd, and the Parson gown'd, The Friar hooded, and the Monarch crown'd." "And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare And estimate the blessings which they share, Though patriots flatter, still shall Wisdom find An equal portion dealt to all mankind; As different good, by Art or Nature given To different nations, makes their blessings ev'n.' To descend from the poetical, and come down to the practical, we have but little doubt, that the ups and downs of life are, with most men, every day occurrences-there is something always at hand to interfere materially with our plans of life, has been admitted to the seat for Kentucky. for it is said, "The lone Miser visiting his store, Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er, Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill, Yet stil he sighs, for hoards are wanting still." The world has little use for the man who allows nothing to disturb the equilibrium of his mind -In other words, if such a thing were possible for a man to pass through this vale of tears without an anxious thought, he might very reasonably conclude that he was of little consequence to the world. Of course, some have more attention paid to their affairs than others, or rather others concern themselves more in some cases, with matters which do not legitimately belong to them.

#### Is Slavery a Sin?

The New York Day Book says that the Rev. Dr. Spring, of that city, recently declared that if by praying for the abolition of slavery he could accomplish it, he would not dare to make that prayer. In discussing the subject, the Day Book makes the following sensible remarks :

"The bible teaches us what is and what is not lawful in the eyes of God, and as it is no longer a sealed book, but open to all, each individual can judge for himself whether slavery is or is not We go to a lawyer to learn what is law, a sin. and the decision of eminent judges upon ques-tions of law are received not only with deference and respect, but are regarded as binding upon parties who, disagreeing, appeal to them for their decision. The lawyers and the judges examine their books, they look into the matter and tell as plainly what the law is, and we abide by their declaration. Is it not quite as reason ble then to appeal to emineut divines upon questions in dispute as to what is gospel. One man says slavery is a sin, another says that it is not a sin; neither party is as well acquainted or as familiar. with the bible as he ought to be, and they therefore appeal to men who have made it theirstudy all their lives, and have become eminent for their wisdom in things pertaining thereto. These men have told us over and over again "that the bible loes not condemn slavery as a sin, and that it lainly d es not make it obligatory on the master to manumit his slave."

This is almost the universal opinion of the em-inent clergy in the Northern States ; why then should the newspapers and the laity continue to "admit that slavery is an evil ?" The supreme court of the United States, the constitution, the bible and the clergy, have all passed judgment upon it, and all admit the moral and the legal right of man to property in the service of man. No one pretends that man can own property in man, as he does in an ox or an ass. The laws of the Southern States make a wide distinction -they recognize a slave as a man, and protect him as a man. No man can kill and eat his slave as he does his ox or his sheep, nor can he turn him out when old and helpless, to die ou the common, as he does his horse. The property is only in the services of the slave. The law of the State recognizes the negro as a pauper-a human being incapable of taking care of himself. and steps in and makes a contract in his behalf and for him, with his master. It agrees to give the master his services, and in return the master agrees to give the negro his living-to take care of him in sickness and in old age, and provide for all his wants. This law may be wrong, may be hard and unjust to the negro, but that re-mains to be proved. Experience has not yet t ught us that it is.

"The States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have withdrawn their guardianship over the negro, and admitted that they had no just right to make such contracts for him. They have acknowledged his rights to equality with the white man, and left him to make his own, terms and take care of himself and family as best suits him. The consequence has been a total failure on the part of the negro to maintain, not a decent, social position merely, but life itself .----He has sunk lower and lower in the scale of intelligence and humanity, his offspring has withered and died on the parent stem, and his race, but for the supply from the slave States, would soon be extinct. There is no denying these facts; and the negro, like the Indian, if left to himself,\* would disappear before the white man like frost before the sun. To live he must be owned, fed and cared for, by a superior intellect. No man will care for and provide for another if he cannot have his services; and when we take from the white man the power and the right to work the negro, we deprive him of the means of support ing him, and as a consequence the negro is left to his resources-which resources, the experiment in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, has abundantly proved, are not sufficient for him to maintain an existence in competition with the white race. That the law of the States which contracts with the white man for the support of the negro through life do better for him than he can do for himself is no longer a question. That in so doing it does him a real and lasting beneft, we have no doubt-but more of this anon."

WESTERN HOG TRADE .- The Cincinnati Price Current of the 7th inst., says :

The receipts of hogs for the past week were 71,069 head, previously reported 11,854; total 189,923. To same date last year 159,816; to same date in 1850 99,596. The receipts from Kentucky to date, including those slaughtered in Covington, comprise 53,327 head, leaving about 19,000 to be received to make up the total number from that State last year.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th, says :

Hogs have continued to arrive freely, those having contracts to fill being anxious to hurry their stock forward with the least possible delay ; and we are now somewhat in advance of last year, close much earlier than usual. The market has quotations for the last two weeks :

Nov. 30. Dec. 7. Hogs per 100 lbs. net, \$6,25 a 6,31 \$6,35 a 6,40.

In the value of hog products there has been no Lard, which has receded 1 8 a 1-4c. per lb.

The Madison Courier of the 6th, furnishes the to Saturday night 48,404, to corresponding date pounds; in 1850, 215,312,720 pounds. last year 23,502; gain this season 24,902. "The weather is very unfavorable and although

the pens are full, slaughtering has been suspended at all houses except Godman's and Armel's on from the block sold at 8 1-2."

The trade at Louisville up to Saturday night, is shown by the following statement from the 78,233; total number in pens 34,900; total 113,weather.

The Louisville Courier of Tuesday, says :

Owing to the exceeding inclement and warm weather there was nothing doing in hogs. Prices are very firm, and holders demanding 6 1-4 cts. net, with more hogs in the pens and neighborhood than ever was known before. The average weight of the hogs packed thus far this season at three of the pork houses, show a falling off of fully ten per cent. as compared with last year.

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to live on? War-fare.

ing about and keeping up a more thorough union

To the gentlemen of the Columbia Press, the members of the Association were largely indebt-ee for their kindness and hospitality. The Editorial Banquet gotten up by the Columbia Press was a magnificent affair. The Party given by Dr. Gibbs, the President of the Association, and the accomplished Editor of the Palmetto State Banner to the fraternity, was a suitable *finale* to the first meeting of the "Carolina Press Association." Time and space bid us stop .- Due West good client, with a pocket full of rocks. Teleccope.

RICE .- The amount of Rice exported from South Carolina in 1724, was 18,000 barrels; in 1721, 41,957 barrels; in 1740, 90,110 barrels; in 1747-48, 55,000 barrels; in 1754, 104,682 barrels : in 1760-61, 100,000 barrels ; from Savannah, in 1752, 2,299 barrels, besides 237 bushas regards number, but the season is expected to els of paddy or rough rice; in 1760, 3,283 barrels, besides 208 bushels of paddy; in 1770, continued to maintain a firm tone, and prices are 22,120 barrels, besides 7,064 bushels of paddy; again in favor of sellers. The following are the from Philadelphia, in 1771, 258,375 pounds. The amount exported from the United States in 1770, was 150,529 barrels; in 1791, 96,980 tierces; in 1800, 112,056 tierces; in 1810, 131,-341 tierces; in 1820-21, 88,224 tierces; in variation since our last, with the exception of Lard, which has receded 1 8 a 1-4c. per lb. lierces; in 1845-46, 124,007 tierces; in 1846-47, 144,477 tierces; in 1850-51, 105,590 tierces. following statement of the receipts of hogs at North Madison, this year and last: Total receipts of the United States amounted to 80,841,422 parable. According to the census of 1840, the rice crop

The London Herald estimates the increase of he consumption of Teas in the United States as 10,131,000 pounds in 1843, to 20,000,000 the hill, and the Mammoth Cave. We hear of pounds in 1852. The last figures probably unbut few sales, at prices \$6 a 6,10; 4000 hans | derrated. The British Empire consumed in 1847, fifty-two million pounds, since which the increase has been from 20 to 30 per cent; leaving to other countries, than the United States, about fif-Courier of Monday : Total number of slaughtered | teen million pounds of the 100,000,000 annually sent out of China. England pays ten millions 133 Prices were quite firm at \$6, with but few sales, however, in consequence of unfavorable ted States six millions in money and the remainder in goods. The money, twice told, returns to the British East India Company for Opium, whence they derive a profit of \$25,000,000 a year. The tax on Tea in Great Britain yields \$27,000,000 revenue to the Government.

> CHANCE OF RELIGION .- Rev. Dr. Ives, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, who is on a vist to Europe, is reported in the last number of the Tablet says he has gone to Rome, but while in London had an interview with the Cardinal Archbishop. We find the extract in the New York Freeman's (Catholic) Jouraal.

#### The Difference.

Mr. Webster's Works are selling, it is said, in New York, at the rate of one hundred copies per day.

Mr. Calhoun's Book lies upon the shelves of the book-seller, only now and then called for; almost a nameless tomb marks the place of the immortal dead.

The reason of this difference is, that the people of the North-in this particular instance at leastmanifest in a more effective way, their appreciation of the exalted talents of their great statesman. As a Scholar, Mr. Webster had scarce an equalas a Statesman, Mr. Calhoun stood almost incom-

#### Editorial Changes.

In the last number of the Southern Literary Gazette, the Valedictory of Wm. C. Richards, Esq., appears. Mr. Richards is a man of talent, and from a long connection with the Press of the South has gained the confidence and respect of the reading public. We wish him all possible success in his future efforts with that admirable Juvenile the Schoolfellow, to be published hereatter in New York. Paul H. Hayne, Esq., now takes charge of the Gazette, to whom we promptly and fraternally extend the hand of fellowship.

We also perceive by the last Sumter Banner that J. Richardson Logan, Esq., has become the Editor of that paper. We wish him success.

# Godey's Lady's Book.

The January Number has arrived promptly, and we are pleased to say, betokens no diminution in the beauty and interest of this elegant book.

We propose to any of our friends who desire to have the two, to furnish the Lady's Book and the the year is a good time to commence the volume. I of Judge Dargan.

To illustrate by another touch of poetic fancy, "Those that stand high,

Have many winds to shake them," It should be recollected however, that an arrow aimed at the sun, is not apt, in its upward course, to strike an object on a level with the archer; it only finds its real level when its strength is spent and falling far short of its aim, drops to the earth. The sun was never hurt by the arrows of puny man. Nor is the honest man, who pursues the even tenor of his way, seriously impeded by the snapping curs that infest his path-way through life. Onward he goes "pursuing unwavering his determined career, and rises at last, contemptuous above the clamors of the rabble."

The Cincinnatti papers announce the death, in that city, of the notorious "Fanny Wright," alias Madam Francis Wright Darusmont, after a long illness, the consequences of injuries received from a fall last winter.

Hon. L. Gibbons, Judge of the Mobile Judicial Circuit, has been appointed by the Govern Journal for Four Dollars-the price of these se- or of Alabama to the scat on the bench of the parately will be five dollars. The beginning of Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The Hon. W. R. King is worse, and has resigned his seat as President pro tem of the Senate, who have elected the Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, in his place. The Hon. A. Dixon The Hon. Richard Brodhead, jr. of Pernsylva-nia, presented to the Senate on Monday petitions. in favor of the introduction of a Bounty Land Bill. In the House of Representatives nothing of any importance was transacted.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 19.

The Southern and Western Trade, Convention met at Baltimore on Saturday. Two hundred delegates were in attendance, Senator Dawson presided. Au address of welcome to the strangers on the part of Baltimore, and recommending a concentration of trade in that city, was adopted. Resolutions conforming to the principles contained in the address were adopted, and the Convention adjourned to meet in Memphis on the first Monday in June. A splendid dinner was given after the adjournment in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, at which five hundred persons were prerent. Speeches were made by Dawson, Breckenbridge, of Kentucky, Orr and others. The party broke up at about ten o'clock.

THE LONDON TIMES .- This press is said to wield astonishing influence in Europe. "Stocks fall with rapidity on the stroke of its editorial pen, and a leading article from its gifted conductors, will shake a throne, and may drag down principalities and powers." It is a joint stock concern, and its principal editor received a salary some years since of six thousand dollars per annum. Its advertising is enormous, and paid for before it goes into the paper. The new advertisements in a single day have been known to reach as high as ten thousand and thirty-eight dollars. Probably the income from this source for a single day would be two thousand, or six hunared thousand dollars per annum.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Vermont. Specimens taken from a quartz vein, exhibit scales and grains in various sizes. The vein has been traced some 50 or 100 rods. The gold formation in Vermont is known to extend nearly its whole length.