

From the Jacksonville News, Sept. 18th.  
**Great Excitement!—The Steamer Welaka Fired Into!—The Engineer Reported to be Wounded.**

In anticipation of the steamer Welaka attempting to run the quarantine established by the Town Council, the following resolution of the Board of Health, was unanimously adopted by the Council:

Resolved, That the Intendant be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to take such forcible steps as he may deem necessary to prevent future infractions of our quarantine laws and regulations.

Under these instructions, collectors were enrolled, and a battery consisting of a twenty-four, and a brass six pounder, was planted on the bluff in front of, between the mill of Foster & Stevens, and Messrs. Mooney & Cook's foundry and machine works.

The Port Physician was then despatched to the quarantine ground, at Dames' Point, with the warning to Captain King, that if he attempted to pass Jacksonville he would be fired into. In order that the passengers who might be on board should not be exposed to the danger of the fire, another messenger was despatched to May Port, with a like warning. The passengers, if there were any, were advised to go ashore at both of these points. The Port Physician and messenger were sent down by the steamer Meyers. We also learn that Mr. Bisbee & Canova, agents of the Welaka, accompanied by Captain Shaw, of the steamer Gaston, went down in the Meyers and earnestly entreated him not to endeavor to pass Jacksonville. His answer to them was that he was bound for Blakka, and intended to go there. His answer to the Port Physician and messenger was: "You have done your duty, but I am bound for Palatka."

At eight o'clock on Sunday morning the volunteers assembled, according to orders; established a military camp, planted sentinels and manned their batteries. A look-out was posted upon the dock of Messrs. Stevens & Posters' Mill, who was to announce the approach of a steamer by the discharge of his musket.

The day passed off very quietly, very little excitement being exhibited by either citizens or volunteers, but a firm determination was evinced by every contemner, to uphold the laws which they were called upon to defend at any cost. This determination was not the result of a sudden ebullition of passion, but that of settled conviction, that they were performing their duty, and in full view of the responsibility of their position. At ten o'clock an evening gun was fired, and it was fondly hoped that the Welaka would not make her appearance—that she had brought up at the quarantine ground, and would respect the laws of the town. Those hopes were soon dissolved by the report of a musket from the lookout station, and soon the smoke of a steamer became visible over the point. As the steamer advanced she was ascertained to be the Welaka, and the batteries were manned and port fires lighted ready for a discharge. As she came abreast of the battery a blank cartridge was fired to bring her to anchor, but she disregarded the warning the guns were then shot, and commenced a fire upon her. It was now growing so dark that the aim of the guns could not be certain, and the steamer passed on up the river. It is supposed, however, that she was struck, and a report has just come in that her engineer was wounded by a splinter and carried ashore to the residence of Dr. Athurst, near Phillip's point.

The Town Council are in session this morning (18th inst.) and what further measures will be resolved to have not yet transpired, we await the result.

The following is from the charter of the town, granted by the Territorial Legislature, endorsed by Congress upon its passage through that body, and subsequently confirmed when Florida became a State:

"They shall have authority to guard against the introduction of infectious or malignant disease, and for this purpose may prohibit and regulate the ingress or approach of vessels into the waters within the limits of said corporation, and whenever necessary may compel them, under fixed and certain penalties, to perform quarantine, and to observe such other rules and regulations as the said Council may deem proper by ordinance to establish."

Below will be found the boundaries of the town, which it will be observed, takes the whole of the river:

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the town of Jacksonville.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That so much of the act entitled an act to incorporate the Town of Jacksonville, approved 10th of Feb. 1841, as defines the boundaries of said town, be, and the same is hereby repealed. To take effect from and after the approval of this act, and that from and after said approval the boundaries of said town shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the south bank of St. John's river directly south from the mouth of Hogan's creek, thence north to the mouth of Hogan's creek aforesaid, thence along said creek ascending with the meanders of the south branch of said creek to a point near the public road (called the king's road) where said creek takes a direction from nearly southwest to nearly northwest, from said bend by a direct line nearly a southwesterly direction to the mouth of McCoy's creek, thence across the St. John's river by a direct line, to Hendrick's point, thence eastwardly along the bank of St. John's river to the point of beginning.

Passed the House 29th Jan., 1842.  
Passed the Senate 25th Feb., 1842.  
Approved 4th March, 1842.

P. S.—We learn that the Town Council have decided upon letting the steamer Welaka out of the river without molestation, but that if she returns her reception will be a warmer one than what she has now experienced. Nearly the whole community, comprising our oldest and best citizens, are enrolling themselves for future service.

The Intendant (Hon. Mr. Barret) and the greater portion of the Town Council, were on the ground nearly the whole day, aiding and encouraging by their presence, the vindication by the military of the laws of the Town, even unto the "bitter end."

**CROPS NEAR SAVANNAH.**—Extract from a letter received at the office of the Savannah Republican, dated Bryan county, Sept. 13:  
"I am glad to say that since I wrote you last a thorough inspection of my crop leads me to hope that I am better off than most, if not all of my neighbors. I learn that on the Ogeechee river the storm was most destructive to the rice crop, and one of my neighbors, who planted for 150 bales Sea Island Cotton, told me he thought he might now make 20 bales."

**NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The Sumterville Baptist Church was opened for holy worship on Sunday last. The dedicatory sermon, an interesting and instructive one by the Rev. Mr. Bealer of Darlington, was founded on the first verse of the 3rd chapter of Thessalonians, "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you." Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Kershaw, and the Rev. Mr. Graham, of this place.

A prolonged meeting is now held in this church and we are informed, that eminent Ministers of the Gospel are expected soon to assist in the services. The congregation have not yet succeeded in obtaining the services of a regular Pastor, but hope to do so shortly.

**Sumter Banner.**

Amongst the ministerial resolutions in the Canadian Parliament, was one which declared that the Assembly "has learned with satisfaction that the United States government has exhibited such an amicable and liberal spirit on the Reciprocity question, that Canada will show itself animated by the same sentiments." Instead of which, Larwill, opposition, moves, in effect, that Parliament "will exhibit a liberal and amicable disposition towards the United States for the generous spirit with which that government has treated the question (of Reciprocity) and that as a proof of the disposition the Provincial legislature will exact in future from black immigrants the same capitation tax as is now upon other strangers entering the Province will incorporate no further societies for the special benefit of blacks as a class; and will discourage the formation of any institution, the object and end of which shall be a union with the Abolitionists of the Northern States for the furtherance of the dissolution of the American Union."

**OFF FOR NEBRASKA.**—We learn that his Excellency Gov. Burt, and suite, left Pendleton on Monday morning last, bound for their new homes in the far west—Nebraska. Two esteemed citizens of our own District—James A. Doyle Esq., and his brother, Col. E. R. Doyle—were to have joined the Governor's party at Athens, Ga; from which place they go direct to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Council Bluffs, Iowa, which will be their address for the present.

The Messrs. Doyles will return during the next year; when, should they be pleased with their exploration of the country, it is said they will remove their families to this land of promise.

A friend, who accompanies his Excellency, has kindly promised to keep our readers advised of the movements of the party; the incidents of the journey; the soil, climate, and prospects of Nebraska, and his adventures with the Bears, Buffalo, and "Red men of the forest," of that distant region.

May success attend them!

**Keowee Courier 16th inst.**

**WOOL-GROWING.**—We learn with great satisfaction, that the experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool, in the upper part of South Carolina, promises to be completely successful. Capt. J. D. Wagener, the Hon. R. F. Simpson, and other gentlemen in Pickens, have engaged in it, that sheep flourish in that region remarkably well; that they can be raised at trifling cost compared with that of the wool-growing regions of the North and that the quality of the wool of the choice European breeds does not degenerate. Capt. Wagener has taken an active part in this enterprise, and has imported a stock of the famous Saxon sheep which is found to thrive well in Pickens. Specimens of wool of his raising, were transmitted to one of the largest Manufacturers of New England, who pronounced a most favorable judgment on them, and rated them at the top of the market.

We attach no slight importance to the induction of wool-growing in the upper Districts. Properly followed up it will prove a source of wealth to that part of the State. Moreover it is a wholesome and pleasant employment, beloved of poets, and that affords between man and beast that equitable distribution whereby the latter is made cool in summer, and the former warm in winter. And then the sweet fat muton, however, we must not indulge that vein of thought.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**INDIANA.**—The democracy of this State are making a gallant fight against the contending isms and factions of the day, and all looks to victory. General Joseph Lane, Hon. Jesse D. Bright, and Hon. John L. Robinson, are travelling through the counties, arousing the democracy by their eloquent appeals. The speeches of the veteran Lane are producing great effect. Bright, always true and orthodox, is full of energy and resources, and full of confidence. Of Robinson—a friend who has heard a great deal of the speaking on both sides, says: "He is decidedly the best speaker that I have heard in many years. He labors constantly, and is doing good service."—*Washington Union.*

**MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.**—At the last session of Congress this naval station was tendered as a free gift to the corporation of Memphis. The people of the town, however, have had a public meeting, and resolved not to decide upon the acceptance of the gift until the people of the valley of the Mississippi have had time to consider the subject. They have also requested the Secretary of the Navy to arrest any sale of public property at the navy yard until the meeting of Congress; the object of these movements being of course, to make a strong effort at the approaching session for the repeal of the section giving away the yard.

**PLAGIARISM EXTRAORDINARY.**—A writer in the Mobile Tribune over the signature of U. brings a serious charge against Blackwood. He says:

"The August number of Blackwood's Magazine contains the coolest specimen of literary larceny that we have met with for many a day. 'The Ethnology of Europe'—an article of eighteen pages, and by far the most interesting in the whole number—is stolen bodily, and almost 'punctuatum et literatim,' from Dr. Nutt's 'Types of Mankind.' It is worth any one's while, who is fond of fun, to take up Blackwood and compare 'The Ethnology of Europe' with the original from which it has been so unceremoniously appropriated."

**SAN JUAN.**—Last night a special bearer of despatches to the British Embassy arrived in Washington, direct from London, with the British Government's first communication to their minister here on the Greytown affair.

*Washington Star, Saturday.*

# The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, September 26, 1854.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

**Agents for the Journal.**  
Charleston—AUGUSTUS E. COHEN.  
Columbia—W. W. WALKER, Jr.  
Lancaster—A. MAYER.  
Jacksonham—S. A. ROSSER.

**Tax Collector.**  
It will be remembered that the polls for Tax Collector will be opened only for one day—Monday the 9th of October.

**To Correspondents.**  
The chaste and beautiful lines of "W." will appear in our next.

**Camden—Its Trade, &c.**  
We are glad to see evidences of the opening fall trade. Cotton wagons are beginning to come in, and our merchants are preparing for a heavy fall and winter business. An unusually large number went North this summer, all of whom we are pleased to see, have returned in good health. Their stocks will be uncommonly good, and will be sold cheap, of course. The fact has long been an undeniable one, that Camden is about the best cotton market in the State.

In a week or two, we shall take pleasure in referring our readers to the columns of the Journal for particulars in regard to good, cheap goods.

**Replies of our Candidates.**  
We publish to-day the replies of our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature, to certain queries propounded to them in our paper of the 12th inst. It will be seen that Col. Chesnut and Major Boykin have modified their opinions considerably upon the electoral question, which we are pleased to find accord with the views advanced by us a few weeks ago in an editorial upon this topic of State politics.

Col. Kershaw maintains his former position, and gives good reasons for preferring a change. We are pleased to know that these differences of opinion between our Representatives will occasion no sort of misunderstanding, as all parties agree to disagree, without creating the slightest agitation upon a question which our people are willing to let alone, and every one act and think for himself. As remarked, it is a question which "does not involve political right, that is conceded on all sides; but is one of expediency alone."

**A New and Valuable Invention.**  
Our worthy Post Master and Telegraph operator, at this place, John N. Gamewell, esq., has recently returned from New York and Washington City, where he has been for the purpose of obtaining a patent for his valuable invention, which properly arranged in connection with the telegraph wires, serves admirably to attract the atmospheric electricity from the same and renders the office and station of the telegraph operator perfectly safe during the prevalence of the heaviest thunder storm. The principles which Mr. Gamewell claims for his instrument have been thoroughly examined and approved by scientific men of the first order, and a practical application of the same was made previously by Mr. Gamewell with complete success, during a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, illustrating by matter of fact the words of the poet where,

"The bolt passed the suppliant harmlessly by  
And left the freed captive to wonder."

The matter is no longer one of doubt and uncertainty, for seeing is believing, and when such men as Professor Morse—the inventor of the telegraph—and Professor Hiltz, pronounce favorably and give their testimonial to that effect, Mr. Gamewell and his friends may well have cause to calculate largely upon complete success. Arrangements have been made to secure a patent for the United States, Great Britain and Cuba.

**Advertising Worth Having.**  
Our Anderson friends, EARLE and KECK, are fortunate in the way of advertising. In their papers there is an advertisement, by the Commissioner in Equity, of the lands of the estate of Mr. Maverick, which measures forty acres, and is worth about ninety dollars, according to published terms, which we presume our friends observe.

This is equal to ninety cash subscribers to the Gazette, and sixty to the Advocate, for a whole year. When we think of the petty annoyances attending the publication and mailing of papers to subscribers, fifty-two times a year, with the multitudinous complaints about not receiving their papers, which subscribers rarely omit to mention, when a single copy fails, one may be pardoned for wishing that all our subscriptions were in the shape of advertisements, for one good, liberal, prompt paying advertiser is worth a dozen or two cash subscriptions. But we must take things as we find them and be content to do the best we can. Here we take occasion to remark, to subscribers, that whilst we regret exceedingly the great and increasing irregularities of the mails, that we consider our part of the contract complied with when we print and mail our papers. As soon as we confide them to the safe keeping of "Uncle Samuel," we are not then responsible for their non-arrivals, although the effect of these provoking mail failures, falls with crushing weight upon the shoulders of the printer-man. Is there no remedy? Forlorn hope answers NOSE.

**The Cost of Paper.**  
Says the Cincinnati Commercial, is becoming alarming to newspaper men all over the land. As long as advertisers were prosperous and eager in competition, the burden fell upon them. There was hardly an atom of profit in mere circulation. The white paper that the New York Tribune was printed upon, before its size was cut down, cost as much as the paper, when printed, sold for by the carriers. The depression of business cut down the advertising patronage on which it had depended, and the Tribune had to haul in its horns. The reduction of the size of the Tribune will reduce its "paper bill" six hundred dollars per week, or thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars per year. The New York Journal of Commerce, a paper of immense dimensions, but of small circulation, recently stated that its bills for paper amounts to nearly fifty thousand dollars per year. The New York Times states that its paper bill for the last six months was sixty thousand dollars.

**The Edisto Clarion.**  
Is the title of a new paper which Mr. P. H. LAREY proposes to publish at Orangeburg, on or about the first of October next, the prospectus of which we publish in our paper to-day. We shall cordially welcome Mr. Larey into our fraternity and extend to his new enterprise our prompt recognitions, and will at once place the Clarion on our books as an exchange.

**Bridge over the Pee Dee.**  
The Marion Star of Tuesday last says: "The bridge of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. over the Pee Dee is in a near state of completion. The cylinders have been finished some time and there remains but one span of the superstructure to be completed, which it is expected will be done by the 15th of October, and be ready for the passage of the trains."

## Noble Sentiments.

The following extract from one of Lord Morpeth's Speeches on America, is worthy to be treasured up, and held in sacred remembrance by every patriot, in this and in every country. Lord Morpeth had travelled extensively in our country, had seen and heard for himself, and knew how to appreciate the glory of America,—"unlike many of those base and treacherous European hypocrites, who come here and share largely of American bounty and pretend whilst in our midst, great admiration for our national character, yet abuse and vilify us, when they return to their own country. Here are the words of a wise and honorable man: "I do desire, with the most fervent feelings, that the peculiar glory of America in coming generations, may be a social, an intellectual, and a moral glory—the glory of laws made more equal in practice as well as in theory, of institutions made more enlightened, both in their general and in their special application; the glory of descending into the receptacles of suffering, of filth, of ignorance, and of crime, in order that by descending we may cleanse and illumine and amend the glory of raising and embourging industry—whether in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits—of commerce extended—of education made universal—the glory of drying the tears, of brightening the hopes, of elevating the character, of recasting the destiny of man, of making freedom the guarantee of order, toleration the ally of religion, government the object of love, and law the helmsman of virtue."

**Glenn Springs for Sale.**  
The Spartanburg Express informs us that the proprietors of the Glenn Springs, yielding to the urgent solicitations of friends, have consented to dispose of the property in order that it may be converted into a Watering Place again.

**Some Independence, That.**  
A candidate for the Legislature in one of the upper Districts of our State after avowing his political principles to be those of "free trade and sailor's rights," &c., concludes, very pithily, with the following: "If you like my principles, and can come to the polls divested of every influence but that exercised by an independent freeman in casting his suffrage, then I shall be proud of your votes; but if you are trammelled by individual fears, sectarian training, or party drilling, I beg of you to serve your masters, I ask the suffrage of freemen only."

**Davidon College.**  
We see it stated that the Rev. Dr. Williamson has resigned the Presidency of this College.

**Death of Bishop Wainwright.**  
We see it announced that Bishop Wainwright died in New York on the night of the 21st inst.

**Yellow Fever.**  
The Board of Health report 128 deaths by yellow fever in Charleston for the week ending at 10 p. m. on Sunday.

We are gratified to see it stated that the fever had ceased in Wilmington, N. C. We are sorry to state that it is prevailing to some extent in Augusta, Geo.

**Closed.**  
The Telegraph Office in Charleston has been closed for a few days in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Samuel H. Bingham, the Chief Operator.

**Harper and Putnam.**  
There was a time when we used to talk a good deal about the inconsistencies of Southern people, encouraging Northern, and other incendiary publications, to the almost entire exclusion of their own papers and magazines, when we endeavored to urge upon our people the importance and necessity of fostering and protecting home industry, &c., but we grow weary in our almost useless and thankless task. Whilst our feelings remain unchanged, and we regard the same advice as proper now, and the necessity as great, if not greater than ever, we prefer to say but little, and let others write and talk. We are nevertheless quite pleased whenever we find a paragraph, in any one of our cotemporaries, like the following, which we take from the Southern Weekly Post, published at Raleigh, N. C.:

HARPER AND PUTNAM.—Many of our Southern cotemporaries have already given vent to a very just indignation against the publishers of these two hitherto popular magazines, on account of their recent course on the slavery question. We, ourselves, have had no occasion for a long time to pass a judgment, good or bad, upon their respective merits, because after receiving some sincere and cordial commendations at our hands, the publishers thought proper to drop our acquaintance by a summary "cut," and have never honored us with a copy since. We have nothing to retract of what we have published in their praise, but we will very heartily unite with our friends in this region in denouncing the political principles they have recently avowed, and most earnestly urge our fellow-citizens to bestow, for the future, upon their literary publications that patronage which has been so grossly abused by these Northern magazines. Justice requires us to say that Putnam has violated the public confidence much more heinously, perhaps more candidly than the Harpers. The following is the proclamation of that treacherous periodical. Ours in return is, "NO MORE PUTNAM IN THE SOUTHERN MARKET!"

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of Slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable, if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner, inscribed with these devices: 'The restoration of the Fugitive Slave Law, 'No more Slave States, 'No more Slave Territories, 'No more Slave States for Free Men on the Public Lands.' Putnam's Monthly for September.

The Corner Stone of the new Court House in Greenville was laid with Masonic ceremonies a few days ago, Dr. A. G. Mackey, of Charleston officiating, whose attainments in Free Masonry are said to be unsurpassed in this country.

A new Methodist Church will be dedicated at Marion Court House on the fourth Sabbath in October next.

**LARGE SHERIFF'S SALES.**—There are one hundred and twelve tracts of land advertised by the Sheriff of Marion District, to be sold on the first Monday in October next.

**NEW POST OFFICE.**—A post office has been established in the lower part of Green Hill District, by the name of Cottage Hill, and T. H. Stokes has been appointed Post Master.

The London Times, commenting on the English crops, states that the difference in the price of wheat compared with that of the previous twelve months, will be at least twenty shillings a quarter in favor of the public, which on the whole consumption will amount to a boon of £25,000,000 to the public on wheat alone, besides corresponding relief on other grain.

We see it stated in a Washington letter that the Greytown bombardment question, as between us and Great Britain, will be settled soon, together with the whole Central American question, and that the Administration is likely to reap substantial laurels by the settlement.

## Cotton.

We extract the following paragraphs from the annual circular of Messrs. Roeber & DeCassano, of Charleston:

"During the year under review, commerce has suffered under great depression; nearly all descriptions of provisions have ruled at high prices, and the money market has been stringent to an extreme point, and these have been continuous through the entire season; much has been written on this point, many causes suggested, and the opprobrium cast on the banking institutions.

While we admit that the banking institutions have devoted a larger proportion of their capital to exchanges than has been convenient to the wants of local commerce, yet as this tendency has not been confined to one locality, but has been felt with equal severity throughout the United States, from Maine to Texas, we must look beyond small local causes for this derangement of the finances of the country, and we see three prominent causes which bear heavily, and ramify themselves extensively into this subject:

1. In 1852 the low rate of interest in Europe sent a large amount of European capital to the United States, which was loaned out on call; in the fall of 1853 the rate of interest began to rise in Europe, and these funds have been gradually recalled, depriving the United States of a large amount of capital, and causing the stringency in money, under which we are now laboring, to commence last October.

The European war, involving the largest commercial nations there, has created a great want of confidence in trade and kept exchanges at a low point with the United States; causing also an unusual export of our breadstuffs, and thereby enhancing the price both of provisions and of labor.

The merchants, in their cotton operations this season, have had their margin cut upon, and have been generally less losers, which obliged them to raise funds from other resources to meet their losses.

In looking to the approaching season, we have every cause to believe that the crop will be as large as ever has ever come to market, and unless peace is restored to Europe, the prospect is that present prices will not be maintained. We would therefore recommend our friends rather to push their cotton forward early, than to keep it back for better prices, and we point to the following causes as bearing upon the future prices of cotton:

Europe must make a heavy drain upon our abundant provision crops, for in addition to the large amount of laborers taken from the fields to recruit the armies, it must be remembered that the seats of the war are upon the Baltic and Black seas, which may be called the granaries of Europe. This will make provisions high and labor dear, both of which have always been found to depress cotton.

The large number of vessels lost in the fall of 1853 have not been entirely replaced; while long voyages to Australia, China, and California are employing a greater number of vessels, the European difficulties also have taken many vessels out of the merchants' service to act as transports and store ships for the armies, and navies, these combined make vessels scarce, and freight high, and are adverse to the price of cotton.

And lastly the Russo Turkish war, with all its injurious effects upon commerce, seems far removed from any prospect of a termination for many months to come.

We close with the remark that bagging and rope are likely to rule high during this season, for the Russia hemp cannot be exported from that country, and the hemp of the United States is not adequate to supply the wants of the trade, while the prices of gunny bagging for the month past had got down to so low a point that the East India merchants found it an unprofitable article of importation, and the supply which is coming on this season is reported to be very small."

**THE COTTON TRADE.**—The New York Price Current publishes an official statement of the cotton crop for 1853—54. The total amounts to 2,927,608 bales, or 335,274 less than the one preceding. The export to Great Britain has been 1,802,850 bales being a decrease of 833,110 as compared with last year. To France 374,058 bales, decrease, 62,676. To North of Europe, 165,172, decrease, 6,005. To other foreign ports, 176,168; decrease, 17,468. Total exports, 2,931,148 bales; decrease as compared with last year, 200,352 bales. The quantity taken for consumption in the United States is 707,769 bales, or 64,240 less than last year. The amount on hand at the close of the United States, including Australia and Hamburg, as well as Boston, &c., is 138,366 bales; against 135,643 bales last year. The stock on hand in the usual shipping ports is 1167,271 bales, against last year, 106,340.

Shippers and speculators during the past season have been very busy in the foreign markets, and in a measure, have succeeded in their efforts. Planters, on the contrary, have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's business, since at no time during the season has Middling in the Southern markets been sold below 7 1/2 cents per lb., and during four-fifths of it the price has varied from 8 a 9 cents per lb.

The prices for the ensuing year will depend chiefly on the probable extent of the growing crop, but the war and its attendant circumstances will have a powerful influence in Europe in checking speculation, and confining the operations in cotton to legitimate purposes. To this fact it is stated merchants seem fully alive, and there seems to be a determination to avoid cotton as an article of speculation until the future gives better proofs of good results than can be at this moment discovered.

**Diabolical Attempt.**  
We are grieved to be compelled to record such an offence as the diabolical attempt, made on Monday evening to throw the passenger car off from the high trestle-work at the upper end of town, and opposite the dwelling of Mr. Jas. R. Aiken. It appears from the statement of Mr. Fowler, that some one had deliberately in a spirit of fiendish mischievousness laid a rail across the track, which if the train had passed over must have precipitated it to the depth of some 40 or 50 feet. Most fortunately when the train stopped to exchange mail bags, opposite the Post Office, the light from the lamp revealed the obstacle to the vigilant engineer.

We had not before, possibly have believed that we had such a wretch within the limits of our State, much less here in the very heart of our District. What could have been their, or rather his object, (for it is to be hoped it was not ours) but one such blood thirsty scoundrel in our neighborhood? It was not late enough, and too near town for robbery to have been carried on successfully, or to any extent. A few trunks may have been made away with in the first awful confusion, but from the number that would have been collected speedily, plundering would soon have been checked. It could only have been done by some being whose heart was not only destitute of human sympathy, but filled with hellish designs. The villain no doubt would have stood by, and chuckled horribly at the crushed and mangled bodies, fractured limbs and broken heads, and revelled in the sights of blood and human suffering that would meet his eyes. Could he be detected no punishment would be too severe. In truth, a reward should be offered to any individual who could devise the punishment commensurate with such a crime of wholesale slaughter. Every citizen should be vigilant, when such acts are being attempted in our midst.

Houses have been entered, robberies committed, and this late devilish attempt made, and yet no one has been detected; and we have the disturbing fact to reflect upon that the perpetrators are still going about among us, perhaps shaking hands and bowing to us every day, unwhipped of justice. A reward should at once be offered by the Company for his apprehension, or discovery. Many a deed enveloped in more obscurity than this, has been disentangled and the criminals been hung as high as Haman for it. Let us all be on the alert, and the Marshal in particular.—*Wilmington Register.*

There were upwards of sixty deaths by Cholera at Pittsburg on the 19th inst. The new cases having diminished, it was supposed that it had begun to abate.

## To the Voters of Kershaw District.

I perceive certain questions propounded to me as a Candidate for the Legislature, and I am altogether inclined to answer:

1st. "Are you in favor of the present mode of appointing the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States?"

An anxious consideration of this question, under all the lights in which it has been presented, and an attentive observation of the discussion of it in the course of the past summer, have brought me to review such a question the judgment which I had heretofore formed. I forbear to argue the subject, because it cannot be done without taxing, injudiciously, the patience of printers and readers. Let me merely attempt to state the position which I find my mind occupying at present.

In view of all that occurred in the Convention which formed and proposed the Constitution of the United States, I am persuaded that the broadest latitude of discretion was left to the respective States, as to the mode of appointing Electors of President; and therefore, that there is no violation of that instrument, nor any usurpation of rights, whether Electors be appointed by the Legislature or by a direct vote of the people. Repealing upon the words, "State's appoint," &c., is not sufficient to extinguish the broad light derived from the historical fact, that every special mode of election is to the manner of appointment a specific form of appointments of Electors was voted down in the Convention of 1787. The conclusion seems inevitable that Electors appointed by People or Legislature would be brought into existence, with entire conformity to the scheme of the Constitution, according to either form of appointment, was adopted by one State or another, in the past, and subsequently, and the validity of such appointment, in the one form or the other, was undisturbed. It follows, that no great question of expediency enters into the matter, and that it is hardly to be considered a matter of expediency, policy, or convenience. Now, although it is unquestionable, that the People have a right to give the power to control upon a question of expediency, where is the justification of bringing them up to the jurisdiction of a constitutional right, or an attribute of popular sovereignty, when none such is involved, which has already been invoked or usurped?

Congress, having fixed a day for the appointment of Electors, anterior to that which the constitution of South Carolina establishes for the meeting of the Legislature, such an appointment (by the Legislature) now involves expense and inconvenience of a substantial nature, in every fourth year, for that sole purpose. This is a serious inconvenience, considering our climate, which forbids the business of the Legislature and the Court into the months of Autumn, Winter and Spring, thereby rendering it difficult to convene a session of the Legislature into a space so thoroughly occupied with other ordinary and necessary business of the Government. This consideration has had much to do in controlling my opinions on this subject. On the other hand, the practical effort, frequently made, has shown the difficulty of so prescribing the mode of a direct popular vote for Electors, as to avoid a disturbance of that fundamental organization of the political power of the State, which is found in our State Constitution. What, in my opinion, is so to secure that relative weight in appointing Electors which the different sections of the State, politically considered, demand in our own affairs. Although this peculiar organization pertains specially to our home government, yet it is at present felt in the act of electing Electors by the Legislature, and I would not unnecessarily disturb and sap it.

But I am afraid from recent and current developments, (and this is the chief matter that makes me hesitate and reconsider) that the change of the mode of appointing Electors is designed, and if carried will be made an entering wedge to open a breach in our bulwarks—and through this means, changes of vast importance, of mischievous results, to be called reformations, ameliorations, &c., but which will set us adrift upon the sea of experiment. The folly of standing immovable by that which exists, because it exists, and has long existed, is well enough ridiculed and condemned. But a wild, unprovoked, rampant love of change, is, perhaps worse. Constitution-making has become a mania in this day and in too many States of this Union. I, for one, am indisposed to encourage the importation into this State of that experimental political philosophy so rife around us. There is such a thing as conservatism. I am at that it is equally removed from a wild love of change and a solid adherence to worn out devices or establishments. But I think the imminent danger of the times is, a propensity to change, an inconsiderate imitation of a string of examples from our neighbors. Looking in such a light at the movements now in progress upon the questions under review, it is proper to say, that I shall probably be found, if voted in the Legislature, in opposition to any change in the mode of appointing Electors. As already intimated, I do not regard the matter, separately and alone, as a vital one. I fear, however, it cannot wisely be considered and acted upon in that character.

2d. "As to Free Schools, I have nothing to add to that which I have heretofore said upon this subject. It is very much more material to the general and prominent interests, than the one just treated. I am confident that a capacity for self-government depends, in an eminent degree, upon that knowledge which constitutes wisdom—the School House is in general, the only gateway which opens to a child the road towards knowledge, and I would promote a free access thereto for every child in the State, in every possible degree, whether by securing the encouragement of private or public means. Correct and useful knowledge is wanting—of such the more the better. It is not easy to carry this, in any degree, into every family.—In much of the State, the population is too sparse for this purpose, and another misfortune is, that very often a parent thinks he cannot spare the labor of a child for the sake of the advantages of the school. I can only say, that I depend on the true education of a voter to enable him to winnow the wheat from the chaff; to enable him to distinguish the man of sense and honesty from him of folly and deception, among those who ask a delegation of powers, and thus depending for the only solid foundations of our Institutions, State and Federal, I will be ready, in either a private or public capacity, to advance the knowledge of the rank and file, and thus to consolidate the sole foundation on which we all must stand. I hope for a general and sure progress in this great and essential enterprise, rather, I confess, from self-reliance on the part of each citizen, enlightened by a deep sense of obligation to his posterity.

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