

PROTECTING LABOR BY LEGISLATION.

The Whig press are again rife with the sophistries of the protective tariff scheme in opposition to the simple truths of free trade. The hope of the restoration of the iniquitous tariff of 1842, stimulates to the revival of their defunct theories. On what calculations their hopes are based, it will remain for the next Congress to exhibit. But feelers are now thrown out in hitherto anti-protective regions, to see how the proposition will be received.

Georgia has hitherto been opposed to this doctrine of the right of Congress to assume the guardianship of the industrial pursuits of the people, and to legislate directly for the protection of American labor. The partiality and abuses of the system have been so palpable that no member of Congress from Georgia ventured to vote for the tariff of 1842. Let us wait patiently to see if any of them will vote for a restoration of its principles. We believe, however, that the days of protective tariffs have passed away forever in this country, and that no other commercial country will much longer stultify itself by unnecessarily multiplying restrictions upon the free intercourse of her people with other nations.

It is claimed to be wise, just and constitutional to protect labor by so legislating as to enhance the value of certain of its products. What is the effect of this? Clearly to require a larger quantity of the products of labor not protected to buy the products of labor that is protected. What A. produces is enhanced in price by the effect of legislation. Therefore, B. must pay, in the products of his labor, more for what A. produces than he would if the government had not interfered. The protection given to A. therefore, is given by taking the money out of the pocket of B.—or what is the same thing, it is taken out of his labor. Government cannot interfere between her citizens in this way without committing injustice. All that she has a right to do is to give all an equal chance. If B. prefers to take the products of his labor to C., in a foreign country, and buy of him, because C., producing the same articles as A. in this country, gives him a better trade than A. will, he should have the right to make the exchange. But unjust as is the system to the great body of the people, it is peculiarly so to sections of the country which can derive from it no compensating benefit. There are whole communities and States which would prosper under it, when, for the protection of the particular pursuits and interests of their citizens, commerce would be fettered and the whole country laid under restrictions. But in the South, there is no labor that would be enhanced by it. There is no pursuit, the profits of which would be increased by a revival of the protective system. In Georgia, especially, the people ask no legislative protection, and could be benefited by none, unless it were protection against the manufacturing States of the North. But it would be clearly unconstitutional to impose a protective tariff between the trade of Savannah and Boston, and Lowell, and Providence, and Philadelphia. The very wail would ring with the inquiry if it were constitutional and should be adopted. Yet if protection is a good thing, why should not Georgia, if it could do so, pass laws to exclude all Northern made products of the loom and the anvil, or levy such a tax as would immensely enhance their price. If this would be wise policy, and not an unjust interference with the rights of her people to trade where they can trade to greatest advantage, then why not carry the system out, and enact restrictive laws to restrain the intercourse between the seaboard and the mountains? Would it not be as wise to prevent the Cherokee people selling their flour, their bacon and their beef to the cotton planters of the midlands, and thus compel the latter to raise these for themselves?

The government would be only acting in the spirit of this restrictive policy, were it to pass a law laying a duty of 5, 10 or 20 dollars per pound on Chinese Tea, in order to protect Mr. Janius Smith's seven hundred tea plants, which he has recently imported with a view to grow that luxury on Southern soil.

If people are left alone they will find out how best to employ their labor profitably. They will not need government foresight or advice on the subject. All attempts to legislate them into prosperity and profitable employment, are a tax and a burden on the labor and the profits of ten men where it is a bounty to one. If the government makes one man's labor more profitable, or the products of his industry more costly, or enhances his wages by the effect of its legislation for his benefit, some one else has got to pay for it. Some one else has to pay a higher price for these things than they would have cost, but for this interference between the transactions of mankind in the interchange of labor. The imposition of restrictions on trade is a war upon commerce, and on every pursuit which is benefited by an active competition among the markets of the world.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of Southern Members of Congress, on Friday evening last:

Resolved, That the South, have an equal interest in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of '36.

Resolved, That the South is willing the said Territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of Constitutions, in which the subject of Slavery is referred upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such questions to be omitted in said Constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill for territorial Governments, upon the principles of the act of last Session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present Session by Senator Douglas with certain modifications relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union, to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests, in said territories at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

AZAHS AMONG THE MISSOURI SLAVEHOLDERS.—A meeting of ultra pro-slavery men was held at Fayetteville, Mo., recently. The proceedings of the meeting were of a similar character with those of South Carolina. The course of Senator Benton was strongly reprobated, and great alarm was expressed at the rapid progress of the abolition movements at the North. A similar meeting was to have been held at Fayette, Howard county, on the 23d instant.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31.
Important Meeting of the Select Committee of the Southern Convention—Their Views—Sub Committee Appointed, &c. &c.

The committee of one member from each slave State, appointed at the recent convention in the Senate Chamber of Southern members of the two Houses of Congress, yesterday morning had their first meeting. A very free interchange of opinion took place, and much unanimity of feeling prevailed. Nothing was determined upon, and after the appointment of a sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, (chairman,) Clayton, Bayly, Morehead, and King, the committee adjourned to meet again hereafter.

The vote taken, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, on the proposition to lay on the table Mr. Stuart's proposition to reconsider Mr. Gott's resolution, was deemed a favorable indication by this committee of fifteen, (only two of whom, Mr. Chapman, of Maryland—gone home, and Mr. Cabell, of Florida—sick, were absent.)

The House, by a considerable majority, refused to lay that motion on the table, and thus gave an indication that they would probably pass the resolution. Its further consideration, however, was postponed to some day previous to the 15th January.

When it shall again come up, the determination of the House on the subject will perhaps be made manifest. In the meantime, also, developments may be made as to the probable fate of Mr. Smith's bill for organizing a territorial government in California.

That bill contains the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. It will depend chiefly upon the indications of feeling in relation to this subject, and that embraced in Mr. Gott's resolution, which may be exhibited prior to the 15th of January, what course the Southern members may feel themselves called upon, at that time, to pursue.

The intelligence received here, by the Southern members, from their constituents, indicates deep feeling among the masses in this section of the Union. They still look forward with hope, that some plan may yet be devised to settle the present difficulties. They have not yet been driven to the conclusion, that northern statesmen, representing northern feeling, will continue, at all hazards what the South consider a Northern course of aggression.

Their apprehensions, however, have been lately greatly excited. They have been brought to consider, seriously, what it becomes them to do, and they desire that the issue shall be made at once. The continued annoyance to their feelings, resulting from the constant agitation of the question of slavery, is to them, of all things, the most disagreeable. They desire to look the future in the face at once, and know their destiny; whether it shall be bright or dark.

The impression begins to prevail here, that a better state of feeling in relation to this subject is about to manifest itself among northern men. If the evidence of this shall become decided before the 15th of January, the southern members, at the meeting then to be held, will probably conclude that it is best for them to take no further action on the subject. They may however, even in that case pass resolutions declaratory of their determination to make common cause against aggression upon their rights on the subject of slavery, whenever an occasion shall arise.

If, however, the hope alluded to above, that a better state of feeling is about to manifest itself on the part of Northern representatives, shall be disappointed, the Southern members will probably put forth an address to their constituents, showing to them the precise nature and extent of the aggression which have been made, and are still contemplated, upon their rights, and urging preparations for separate, but concerted, action, on the part of the Southern States.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—In the language of a contemporary, we have to say, that this thing called newspaper patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a newspaper, and pays for it in advance, goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement—asks the price and pays for it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man says, "please put my name on your list of subscribers," and goes off without as much as having said pay one. He asks you to advertise, but he says nothing about paying for it. Time passes—your patience is exhausted—and you don him. He flies in a passion and perhaps pays—perhaps not. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber for a long time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a change. Thinks he would like a Dollar Weekly. Tells the post-master to discontinue, and one of his papers is returned to you marked "refused." Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts.

Besides he wants his dollar sent to the city publisher. After a time you look over his account and send him the balance due. But does he pay it cheerfully and freely? We leave you to answer. Yet, this, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives next you—never took your paper—it is too small, (compared with some of the overgrown and sickly sentimental dollar weeklies,) it is too small, I don't like its politics—too Whiggish—too loco-focoish, or too something else. Yet he goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good stove fire; finds fault with its contents; disputes its leaders, and quarrels with its type, ink or color. Occasionally sees an article that he likes; takes half a dime and buys a number. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair of them; is always seen with hand and spur on foot, single man, no use for him to take a newspaper, knows enough now. Finally concludes to get married; does so, sends in notice of the fact, with "please publish and send me half a dozen copies." 'Tis done, does he ever pay for either paper or notice? No. "But surely you don't charge for such things?" This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another (and the class is very numerous) thinks that the prompt payment of two dollars per annum entitles him to the privilege of calling the editor to a personal account, at least once a quarter, for anything that appears in the paper which he cannot relish. This class believe that newspapers are published for individual, and no general benefit; and this, too, is called newspaper patronage. This class believe firmly in the ancient meaning of patron.

Another man—(bless you! it does you good to see such a man, and we do see them sometimes, and we have seen some such lately,) another man comes and says: "The year for which I have paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, January 10, 1849.

The Markets.

There has been but little cotton offering during the past week, but the prices of the previous week up to the arrival of the Europa were fully sustained; the favorable news by the steamer has caused an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. We quote at 43 to 6. Charleston quoters, 54 to 64.

To the Public.

In assuming the Editorial department of the Journal, the undersigned duly appreciates the heavy duties, and responsibilities before him, and undertakes the task, with doubts and misgivings, that unavoidably accompany efforts in a new field of action.

It shall be an object, to continue the Journal, in that manly and independent course that so eminently characterized it, while under the management of its former Editor. To speak out the truth, soberly and fearlessly, at all times and under all circumstances,—to denounce error, in whatever form it may show itself,—to approve of all needed reforms—and rebuke growing, and cherished abuses—to acknowledge no party distinctions of Whig or Democrat, that might prevent an ardent, full and unrestrained defence of the South, and her assaulted institutions—to contribute its mite in forwarding the great improvements of the age, and developing the interests of beloved Carolina—to direct attention, at proper times, to the important subject of education, and to the building up of an efficient system of public schools—to aid in disseminating sound morals, pure sentiments, and a healthy literature, and notice such changes in the moral, social, and political world, as may interest its patrons—not forgetting the claims of that "home and sine" of the land, the farmer, whose interest is the interest of every one—may be regarded as the chart by which it will be attempted to guide the future course of this paper.

While that which is right and constitutional will be maintained, and that which is wrong and unconstitutional will be exposed, and denounced, irrespective of the parties from which it may emanate—the Journal will continue to be strictly Southern, in all its views and positions—and the absorbing question of Slavery, which, like Aaron's rod, is swallowing up every other, and colouring the whole atmosphere of national politics, shall receive the attention its importance requires.

If these interesting topics receive proper notice, and each in due season, be served up to suit the tastes of numerous readers, it is hoped, that the circulation of the Journal will be more widely extended, and its patrons greatly increased; And why should it not be so?

Published in a Town of monumental importance, one of the oldest in the up country, and brightest on the page of revolutionary memory—the resting place of heroes—and mart of the surrounding country—at the head of steam navigation of the bold Wateree—with many moneyed and commercial facilities—the terminus of a newly erected and flourishing Rail Road—a link in the Telegraphic chain, whose wires run from the North, through the entire South and South-West. And above all, in a community, growing, intelligent, and enterprising, why should it not be more strongly supported, and more widely circulated? With a determination to use all proper means, to bring about the desired end, and to make such slight alterations, as may be deemed necessary, and which circumstances heretofore prevented, the undersigned undertakes the charge, confiding more in the indulgence of a generous public than in the experience or ability he may bring to the performance of the task.

The hand of fellowship is cordially extended to the brethren of the Editorial corps, with the assurance, that this paper shall always be found, as heretofore, heartily co-operating with them, in sustaining whatever tends to the public good; and that no ungenerous sentiment or unkind word will ever be penned, to disturb a pleasant intercourse, or excite personal ill-feeling.

W. THURLOW CASTON.

The New Year.

The readers of the Journal will excuse, that the usual compliments of the season, were not extended at the proper time. Another year has rolled away into the dark, impenetrable shades of the past, and its joys and sorrows, its hopes and fears, will soon be numbered among the things forgotten. Important political revolutions, and great national changes have thronged its passing moments. Thrones have been demolished, crowned heads driven into exile, governments and constitutions formed and broken up, as if a Nation's greatness, or a Nation's ruin could be conceived and perfected in a few weeks or months. Amid them all, it is confidently hoped, that the permanent interests of the human family, will in the end, be essentially promoted, and that the mediating spirit abroad in the world, will gather new lights from the experience of the past, to guide her surely onward, in the great work of man's redemption from political evil, and social grievances. The departed year has left our own country, not as it found us, with armies on a foreign soil in hostile array, but in peace, at home and abroad.

May it long continue to bless our Republican Institutions, and highly favored land.

The New Year is upon us, and has already run a space in its circle of days. What joys and hopes fit before in bright anticipations, beckoning on to continued efforts and new resolves! Many doubts, have already vanished; and many more are destined to become as the baseless fabric of a vision. May the rolling stream of time bear upon its bosom, to ALL, such joys and blessings, as will result in permanent and substantial good, to whom, and especially to the readers of the Journal, we wish most cordially, a happy recurrence of the season, until they measure out fully, by reason of strength, their "three score years and ten."

Tenth Volume.

The Journal commences this month, its tenth volume. The New Year, among other things, brings with it, the necessity of reminding subscribers, that Printers are paid—sometimes—as well as other people in January. Your patronage has well sustained the Journal so far, and we trust will continue to afford generous aid and prompt payments. The ready cash at this juncture, will not only secure the continued visits of the weekly sheet, but such an appearance in its dress, as a new set of type will give.

The Printer earnestly requests payments.

Mr. BULLITT of the N. O. Picayune, and Mr. GALLOUHER of the Richmond (Va.) Republic, are about to start a paper at Washington City to be called, the Republican Press—to advocate the views of Gen. Taylor.

THE CAROLINIAN.

In the Carolinian of last week, the late Editor Col. A. G. SUMNER, in retiring from the chair, introduces to its readers, Wm. B. JOHNSON, the former Editor of this paper, and speaks for his successor, the continued favors of numerous contributors, and encouraging smiles of former patrons.

Mr. JOHNSON follows in a graceful introductory, and states that the Carolinian, will continue "true to the Democratic faith." As the foundation of his belief, he points "to the peaceful and prosperous condition of our country," and thinks "the retiring administration deserve, and will receive the gratitude of their fellow-citizens."

Whilst he rejoices, "in the prosperity of our country, and devoutly prays for a long continuance of her undivided greatness as a nation," he earnestly recommends, as he did, early in 1847, while conducting this Journal, the meeting of a Southern Convention, "as the true policy of the slaveholding States," to arrest the lawless and unprovoked aggressions of the North upon our rights, to dispel the dark clouds that thicken the political horizon, and which have assumed, recently such a threatening aspect. If this policy is not adopted, and a speedy union not formed in defence of just rights, he asserts that "disaster degradation, and wide spread ruin will eventually overwhelm the planting interests of the whole South and South West." He breaks ground early on the Bank question, which occupied especial attention during the recent session of the Legislature, and starting from the Democratic creed—"separation from all Banks"—he gives us to understand that the Carolinian henceforth, will be opposed to the re-chartering of that institution.

He promises "that the agricultural interests of the country will not be forgotten—and that the ready pen of the former Editor will continue its services in that department. The mercantile class of his readers are assured, "that no labor or expense will be spared in procuring the earliest intelligence from all parts of the commercial world."

Mr. JOHNSON has our best wishes and kindest regards in his new undertaking. We feel assured that his skill, experience and attention to the interest of the Carolinian will sustain its high character, and be duly appreciated by its patrons. That paper is extensively known, and has done much in moulding the public opinion of the State, and we predict for it, under the management of its new Editor, a continuation of that brilliant career it has so long run.

In another column will be seen, the appointments of the South-Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, for the year 1849. We understand its session was lengthy, but harmonious and interesting.

Bishop Capers, though in feeble health, presided with his usual ability. His son, Rev. W. T. CAZENS, has been appointed to serve in our Town. We greet him with a hearty welcome. As he is personally known to many here, his residence among us, will likely prove as pleasant to himself, as it will be acceptable to his Charge. Conference will hold its next meeting in this place.

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. the following Brethren were installed officers, for the ensuing term, of Wateree Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance.

W. T. CASTON, W. P.
A. M. KENNEDY, W. A.
M. P. BELCHER, R. S.
J. W. BASKIN, A. R. S.
B. W. CHAMBERS, F. S.
T. J. WARREN, T.
T. J. WORKMAN, C.
J. B. KERSHAW, A. C.
T. W. PRITCHARD, I. S.
G. B. SHIVER, O. S.

Foreign News.

The late foreign news, is highly important and interesting. The Spirit of Revolution, which Pope Pius IX, first called into action, after sweeping over almost the entire continent of Europe demolishing thrones and monarchs, has fallen in all its fury, upon his own devoted head, and driven him from Rome to the Court of Naples. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has been elected, by an immense majority, first President of France, and tranquility is restored.

The hand of fellowship is cordially extended to the brethren of the Editorial corps, with the assurance, that this paper shall always be found, as heretofore, heartily co-operating with them, in sustaining whatever tends to the public good; and that no ungenerous sentiment or unkind word will ever be penned, to disturb a pleasant intercourse, or excite personal ill-feeling.

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THE CAROLINIAN.

The following is said to be a successful prescription for Cholera, and has been used with effect, in Fern and on the Black Sea.—Ten drops of bromine, ten of camphorated spirit, in half a wine glass of brandy, to be repeated every half hour, hot cloths to be applied to the stomach.

It is believed in Washington that Gen. Cass will be unanimously returned to the U. S. Senate.

It is stated that the Legislature of Kentucky, would elect Mr. CLAY, as Senator of the United States.

An Exchange states, that S. F. B. MOORE had just received from Constantinople, an ornament of gold set in about 200 diamonds. It is worn by the Sultan of Turkey—called the "Nishan Isterik." The Sultan presents it to Mr. Moore, as a magnificent testimony of his approbation of the Professor's mode of telegraphing.

DAVID FULTON, Editor of Wilmington Journal, died recently in Charleston, where he had gone to improve his health. Our acquaintance with him was slight, but like all others who knew him, we highly esteemed him.

HOTEL ROBBER.—On Saturday night last, a man of genteel address and appearance, calling himself G. E. JACOBS, arrived at Augusta from Charleston, and put up at Mixer's Hotel. On Monday morning, Mr. M'Pherson a lodger in the Hotel, and the employe of the Rail Road Co., found that his pantaloons pocket had been picked, and his pocket book and purse, containing over 200 dollars, in gold and bank bills taken. Having locked his room door the previous night, and examination of the key was made which bore the marks of having been taken hold of by burglar's forceps, introduced into the key hole from without. Jacobs having taken passage in the cars for Charleston, on Monday morning, suspicion was aroused, and through the means of the Telegraph, Mr. Wiley, a gentleman who acts as agent for the Rail Road line, was informed of the circumstances.

Mr. W. secured the services of officers Schober, and proceeded to the Depository, to meet Mr. Jacobs on his arrival. Mr. M'Pherson was on the cars, and kept his eye on Jacobs during the day, from which cause, or some other, Jacobs became uneasy and agitated. When the cars had nearly reached the lower Depository, Jacobs concluded to give leg bail, and jumping off took to his heels like a quarter horse, but was immediately pursued, and the cry being raised, he was finally captured at Tiroli Garden, having made an exceedingly good run, personal liberty being the prize for which he contended. After having been put in charge of the officer, he was examined, and about two hundred and fifty dollars found on him—among it gold pieces and bills which Mr. M'Pherson identified as his money, having described their denomination previous to the examination.

The culprit was pretty well supplied with jewelry, too, having a gold patent lever watch and gold chain, a pair of gold bracelets, and two pair of gold sleeve buttons, probably articles abstracted from some persons previously. On him was found, also, two pair instruments for turning keys, one of rather rude construction, the other more highly finished.

Persons having lost articles of jewelry similar to those above described, would do well to see these as they may, by that means, recover their property.

JACOBS will be conveyed to Augusta for trial.—Charleston Courier.

A TERRIBLE COLLEGE.—President Everett has got over Harvard College upon Temperance principles. No intoxicating liquor was allowed at his inauguration, none at dinner, and at the Phi Beta Kappa Society, none at commencement dinner, and none allowed among the Students.

PROCRASTINATE IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

Delay is dangerous—neglect that told and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health, while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb; no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for the large class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure; therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, by all means, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life. Be not deceived by quacks, with their imitations and counterfeits; buy none but the genuine and original, which is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Sold in Camden by J. R. McKimst—wholesale by P. M. CONN & Co., Charleston, and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

CONSUMPTION, COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &c.

To Consumptives; four fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent by the inflammation of all the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction and produce the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve.

WORMS! WORMS!

To remove those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of various kinds of worms, Dyspepsia, sour stomach and bowels and a gain of digestion. It is without exception one of the most valuable preparations in the world.

MARRIED.—In Cabarrus county N. C., on the 26th of Dec., by the Rev. J. Ingold, Mr. ZION BRIDWELL, of Chester, S. C., to Miss CATHERINE JANE KREMKER, of Cabarrus.

DIED.—At the residence of his youngest son, in this District, on the 26th November last JOHN GANEY, in the 95th year of his age. He was one among the first that were drafted and sent to Charleston for the defence of their country after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He rendered his last term of service to the country under the gallant Marion, and afterwards came home, married, and became the father of 8 children—four sons and four daughters; all of whom he had the good fortune to raise up to maturity. He was indeed a good husband and father; and was, moreover, honest and upright in all his dealings, and never, in all his life, sued any person, and never was sued himself. Although he was his father's eldest son, he survived, with a single exception, all his brothers and sisters.—Cheraw Gazette.

Just received English and Northern Chees, Prepared Cocoa, Powdered Sugar, cheap Sarsaparilla, &c.

E. W. BONNEY.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—Louis Napoleon has been elected President of France, and Paris is tranquil.

A letter from Paris dated 14th inst., says that all was tranquil up to that date.

The returns from the election for President continue to come in favorably to the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. He proposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the position of Marshall of France.

A general amnesty is spoken of as likely to be presented to the Assembly either by Gen. Cavaignac or the ministry of President Buonaparte. It seems to be understood that it will not include the prisoners of Vincennes.

The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaure to the Presidency of the National Assembly, is reviewed, and will probably be carried into effect.

Marshall Bugeaud made his first appearance in the Assembly to-day, and was received in the Salle des Pas Perlus by M. Theiers and M. Mole. A great number of the Assembly have to-day left their cards at the Hotel of Prince Louis.

The proclamation of the election of President will be issued about the 30th. The incomplete returns of the vote stood in the following proportion: Louis Napoleon 66 per cent.; Cavaignac 20 per cent.; Ledru Rollin 6 per cent.; Raspail 4 per cent.; Lamartine 3 per cent.

The Commissioners will have examined the vote by Monday, and on Wednesday the Assembly will proclaim the election of President.

THE REVOLUTION IN ROME.

The Revolution in Rome has terminated in the flight of the Pope and the heads of the Roman Catholic Church. One of the most popular princes that ever ascended the Papal throne, is now an exile and wanderer.

The Pope appears, after the scenes last described, to have remained a prisoner in his palace, protected from personal violence by the French Ambassador.

The Pope, in fleeing from Rome, took refuge at Naples, and was under the protection of the King, refusing to go to France. He has signed a protest, declaring all the late acts void.

IRELAND.

The country continues in a state of perfect tranquility.

Lord Clarendon has been familiarly received on his return to the Vice Regal Lodge. The usual address of confidence was voted, accompanied with a recommendation of removal of the grievances under which the country labors. His Excellency's reply was most temperate. He utterly disclaims any design on the part of the Government to exclude the Catholics from sitting on juries.

PRUSSIA.

Alarming riots took place at Mernel on the 4th of Dec and the town was in the hands of the populace on the 5th. For four hours great excesses took place.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favor of his nephew, with a new ministry.—The President has published an address declaring the policy of the new President, and pledges to maintain the liberty of the people.

The military executions for political offences still continued.

The Cholera is raging fearfully at Freshburgh.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 15.—In the cotton market there continues great activity, and the large business transacted is giving general confidence in this article. Speculators, until the last two or three weeks, had completely abandoned the market, having as sellers some time ago cleared of their stocks, and relieved their fears and necessities, being a great means of depressing to the lowest point in October.

They have now, however, gathered courage and turned round. There is an active business in fair Uplands and most kinds of American, at the full prices of the day. Fair Upland and Mobile is quoted at 4 1/2 c., and fair Orleans at 4 1/2 c. Long staple is nearly as before. With these quotations for American Cotton, and an increasing market, the political disturbances on the continent seem to have lost their influence upon our market. 14,000 American, and 1,200 Surats, have taken on speculation, and 1,700 American and 300 Surat for export. The sales the week amount to 66,620 bales.

GEORGIA WHEAT CROP.—We were travelling several days last week in this and an adjoining county, and had an opportunity of seeing many crops of Wheat, in relation to which three things particularly struck us as worthy of remark. The first was the large quantity sown; the second, the choice appearance of the land; and third, the fine appearance of the Wheat. We have no recollection of ever having seen at this season of the year, so flattering a prospect as the present one.—Marietta Helicon.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.—There is reason to believe that an important success has been at last achieved in the cotton cultivation in India. A mechanical invention has been exhibited and submitted to a public trial at Calcutta, which promises to impart a high degree of efficiency to the Churka or cleansing machine of the Hindoos. If further experiments should bear out the present sanguine anticipations, it can scarcely admit of question, that one of the greatest difficulties which have retarded this benevolent project will have been removed.

Gen Taylor, has accepted an invitation to visit Louisville Kentucky, on the 10th or 12th February on his way to Washington.

FLOUR INSPECTION.—The merchants, factors, shippers, bakers, and shopkeepers of Charleston have in a mass gladdened themselves and published their determination not to purchase a single barrel of uninspected Flour after the 1st of January 1849.