"THE MODERATION OF THE SOUTH!" In the House of Representatives last week at Washington, Mr. Etwards, of Ohio, from the committee on the District of Columbia, re-

and all such contracts shall be null and void. Members, and other non-residents, however, are permitted to bring their slaves into the District, for their own personal use, and also citizens to whom bequests of slaves may be made. The first of August next is fixed as the period when the law shall go into effect.

Mr. Edwards moved that the bill be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on

the state of the Union. "Mr. Wentworth was in favor of immediate action, and hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Edwards) would go with him, in an effort to secure the passage of this bill, which he considered a good one -as good as one as could be passed at the present session—and a better must be left for a future Congress."

And yet with these aggressions repeated every day and bour, and avowals of a determi nation to sap and undermine our safegards, a print published not two hundred miles from this place, (the Augusta Chronicle,) can palter with the peril, and play into the hands of our enc. mies by lulling the South into a fatal slumber. " The moderation of the South!" God help us, if such moderation as it and its compeets counsel were the true feeling of the Southwhich we utterly repudiate and deny. Let the Editor of that print take off the party bandage signs of the times displaying themselves in the popular movements and tone of the press throughout the entire South-and he will find that what he terms " moderation," the masses stigmatize as apathy or treachery. The petty malevolence displayed against Mr. Calhoun, will not distress that great Statesman very terribly-the "Old Lion" has received too many kicks of the same sort to heed much either the assaults or the perpetrators; nor was the rock of Gibraltar ever yet stormed by a cock hoat. There was a time in Georgia when the people suspected his motives and dreaded his ambition, but that time has passed-all his ambitious aspirations he has nobly offered up upon the altar of patriotism, and all Southern men must now acknowledge his honesty and truthfulness on this great question of Southern Equality, of which be has been the mightiest champion. It is worse than idle, therefore, for a Southern print to give color and countenance to the preby early associations, which a long residence will clearly show:

the most doughty champion of anti-slavery lakeep the head of abolitionism above water, to One of the schooners was disabled also prevent its leaders from sinking to rise no more | went ashore - the other schooner was captu from the great deep of things forgotten, they

ter the wrong, insult and injury are on the part of Southern Agitators-Messrs. Calhoun & information extends. Co.! a Democratic ruse intended only for the excitement or agitation.

When such tame subserviency to the partizan whip is manifested by those supposed to echo public opinion in our midst, why should not our foes take heart, and lay the scourge three months. It is stated that the grant of the still more heavily on the backs of the shrinking victims too abject and spiritless even to failure of the captain of the steamer to reach dare to murmur?

and such assertions! No such "moderation" is manifested in the South, save by those partizan presses eager for the spoils of victory, or prizing the harmony of the Party above all the 2d inst., at which time the steamer Scourge else. We proudly point to the tone of the had neither been condemned nor discharged. whole Southern Press from Virginia to Mexico. Her former captain (Homans) had given his (with the few exceptions designated.) We testimony against the steamer, whilst the other point to the solemn Resolutions passed by all officers and the crew had contradicted his statethe Southern Legislatures in session, making ments, andtestified in favor of the claimants. the distinct issue of EQUALITY OR RESISTANCE.

We point to the public gatherings, even in Georgia-which these moderates would misrepresent-breathing stern defiance; and warn these purblind encouragers of Northern fanatics and in order to obtain employ from General and knaves, that the grim silence of the South which they mistake for indifference, is the silence of settled resolve-and that if goaded to the end, succeed. action the fault will rest upon their heads for deceiving the North-not upon those of the "agitators" who have warned them not to urge too far the spirit which they have already provoked; nor fan the smouldering fire to burst forth into a fierce and consuming flame.

We have penned these hasty lines in no unkind spirit, but from a sincere conviction of the truths we have stated, and their important bearing upon the future safety of the South and too late. - Columbia Telegraph.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS OF THE SOUTH.

The late events at Washington, it seems to us, have made it perfectly clear, that the people of the South cannot rely on their Representatives in Congress, for a faithful co-operation in any course calculated to pretect the rights, or redress the wrongs of the South, on the subject of slavery. The hopes of office or preferment, which party organization, in connexion or affiliation with the North excites, are much too powerful both with Whigs and Democrats, to permit an abandonment of its ties, and a single bearted devotion to the interests and honor of the South. The great majority of politicians ship, or as Chairman of some leading Commit tee, can only be attained by an unscrupulous with meek submissiveness, their insulting ag- dered to be printed. gressions, or palliate, or aid them in their

the North, is sure to be a favorite. These are the men they delight to honor, And then, there are all the offices and distinctions to be won by party, when a President is lifted to ported a bill to prohibit the introduction of power. Sectional independence of party, of slaves into the District, as merchandise, or for any kind or any subject, is fatal to President bire, which was read, and provides that per- making. To make a President, and reach the sons so offending shall be considered guilty of honors and offices of the Union, there must be a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of \$500, an absolute submission of the minority, not only in selecting the man who is to be the cundidate, but also in all the leading measures of policy which the majority shall dictate. The South is that minority, and of course in such a game, her place must always be to follow. To refuse, is to rain the party, and lose all the honors of the Government. Not to follow, is treacountry. Between country and party, under such temptations, there is little hesitation in the minds of old party backs or ambitious aspirants. They will go with their party, though ion itself.

The South has nothing to expect from party or politicians, in the great struggle which is before her. The people must take the matter in their own hands. They must watch, com mand, destroy-watch every encroachment on their rights, command obedience to their sovereign will, destroy any and every traitor to their interests and honor. In primary assemblies every where throughout the South, let them speak out in terms not to be misunderstood, their indignant sense of their wrongs; their fixed determination to redress them; their withering and consuming wrath against those who shall dare to counsel endurance, or attempt to sell them and theirs for self-aggranwhich blinds his eyes, and look at the ominous disement. Let them, on this question, close hands one with another, and standing up for their rights, their honor, and their cherished institutions, present such a front, as corrupt and truckling politicians will cower under, and flee from, with fear and trembting. Let them the Mexican government the ratification of the do this, and our enemies throughout the length amended treaty. and breadth of the Free States, will feel and know that the spell of party and the fear of her strong determination to enforce her own protection and salvation. With such a maniestation of their will, there is no power on earth that can prevent that will from proving also substituted, and the protocol having referomnipotent .- Charleston Mercury.

> NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT MARACAIBO. Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CURACAO Jan. 6, 1849. There was a naval engagement on the morning of the 13th ultimo, near the fort of San Carious, at the entrance to the Lake of Maracaybo, texts of our assailants, by feeble flippancies, and between the marine forces of Generals Mongas appeals to old prejudices, as some seem disposed and Paez. The fleet of each party had been to do so-seduced into this course, no doubt, at anchor in the Bay within 6 or 7 miles of each cured by the original article. other for some days. Each consisted of some at the South has not been able entirely to oblit 13 or 14 small vessels, those of Paez being the What, for instance, must be the effect smaller of the two. Monagas had also a steam produced by long articles, the tone and temper | er, the Augusta, formerly of New Orleans. One of which the following extract from one of them barque and two schooners of Paez made the at- again found recorded among the 16, in the tack at 3 A. M., upon the whole fleet of Mon-"Northern Abolitionists and Free Soilers agas at anchor. Three or four others of the are in great tribulation at the 'moderation of the vessels of Pacz were under sail but did not go They say and feel that this 'modera. into the engagement. Early in the engage tion is dangerous' to them. The 'Liberty ment the rudder of the barque (Maracaybo) was fact. In reference to the 12th article-the party' could not live a year in any State in the shot away and she became unmanageable in Union, if entirely neglected and permitted to the strong wind then prevailing. The whole of beat the empty air in idle amusement. No Monagas's fleet aimed their fire at the barque man or party can long fight alone. All that and destroyed her. She went ashore by the violence of the wind, and her crew escaped, naticism can do is to bite his own nose off. To except such as had been killed or wounded

This was the extent of Gen. Paez's loss. 1. cry imploringly to Mr. Cathooun-they look fleet of Monagas suffered great damage, and 3 or the power of the President and Senate to most wishfully to South Carolina, to agitate the or 4 of the vessels were disabled. The steam- make any treaty which imposed upon this "slavery question." "Without agitation we er suffered terribly, having received 6 balls in Give us the bread of excitement or her hull and upper works. Paez's remaining carry it into effect. [Augusta Chronicle. | vessels retired into the lake, and in a few days This is followed up by a long rigmarole in the afterwards San Carlos (Castle) surrendered to ment of the gentleman from Georgia premasame strain-all going to show that in this mat | the forces of Monagas, and his party have now | ture, and as doing gross injustice to the Presipossession of Maracaybo. Thus far only our deut. By a proper examination of this proto- was not then communicated, because it was not

In the Eastern provinces, every thing is tranbenefit of Democratic party and the distraction quil on the surface, but a general varising of of the Whig-there being no real cause for the people against the tyranny of Monagas, is discrepancy, though the language of the protoconfidently predicted by the friends of Gen.

Paez, ere long. The war is not over. The steamer Venezuela left this port for the Spanish Main, 30th uit., having been here navigation of the Orinoco has been lost, by the Bolivar before the time stipulated in the grant, they held prior to the ratification of the treaty; We solemnly protest against such doctrines I learn, however, that he has made application for an extension which will be sanctioned by Congress remains to be decided.

> Our last advices from Puerto Cabello are to Capt Homans had been discharged at Oraba by Mr. Ellis, the agent of the owner and his testimony is impugned on the ground that he has sworn against the steamer for the sake of revenge, Monagas. A well-informed gentleman of Puerto Cabello writes me that the claimants must, in Yours, respectfully,

In addition to the above statement from our correspondent, we have received the following: A few days after the naval engagement, at San Carlos, General Piez's troops dismantled the fort by dis mounting and spiking the guns, destroying the gun carriages, &. He also took the amunition from the magazines, and embarked with it on board the fleet, sunk some small craft in the narrow channel, so as to prevent of the Union. Those who deride or disregard Monagas' fleet from following them, and pro- the last acts of the Mexican government, and The obligation may be assigned, but would them, will discover their true interests when ceeded to the province of Merida, at the head the sanction of the Mexican Congress to the of the Lake, where they expect a general rising treaty as amended, had been given before one

F. A. J.

had not arrived at the time, and, consequently, was not in the engagement; but she procee ed up the Lake with the fleet. D. II.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, Feb. 6, 1849. SENATE.-The morning hour was chiefly occupied in the presentation of memorials and petitions the introduction of one or two unimportant resolutions, and the disposal of several unsuccessful motions to take up particular bills.

Mr. Mangum introduced a resolution similar to that introduced in the House by Mr. Steare, more or less, traders in politics. Distinct phens, calling on the President for information tion in Congress in the shape of the Speaker. in regard to the instructions to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the protocol, &c. Lies over.

Mr. Hunter presented the resolutions of the adherence to party, and a careful avoidance of Virginia Legislature, in reference to slavery, any course of policy that may offend the great accompanied by a few remarks, in which he jections raised by the other branch of the Mexiand growing majority from the Free States. stated that Virginia would sustain the doctrines can treaty making power, and hence the ex-That man from the South, who will tolerate of the resolutions. Laid on the table and or planations.

efforts to sacrifice the South on the altar of the subject, reported the customary revolution, had objected, the President of the United States, fanaticism, or barter it away to the interests of in reference to the meeting of the two Houses through our commissioners, makes these assu-

on the 2d Wednesday in February, to open and rances, which never would have been made, count the votes for President and Vice President, which was adopted, and Mr. Clayton was

appointed teller on the part of the Senate. The Senate resumed the consideration of the postage bill, and Mr. Allen replied, at great length, to the speech of Mr. Niles, made on

Mr. Pearce followed, but the Senate, without

action on the bill, adjourned. House of Representatives. Mr. Sibley of Minesota, offered a resolution especting the new mail routes on the Upper

Mississippi. Adopted. Mr. Tuck offered a preamble and resolutions for settling disagreements between nations, son to party, although to follow be treason to by arbitration. He moved a suspension of the rules, to have the same acted upon. Motion

Mr. Stephens then asked and obtained genlighted on their way, by the fires of insurrec- to the existence of a protocol to the Mexican modifications. When he had concluded Mr.

The Clerk having read then,

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays pon the question of suspending the rules. Mr. Houston withdrew his objections to Mr. Stephen's resolution, and the House, 181 to 3.

ispended the rules to receive the same. Mr. Stephens, in presenting the resolutions, atter now but he had good reasons for believe ing that such a protocol, so signed, was in existence. At the close of the last session, a call was made upon the President for the instructions to our commissioners, to which the Pres. ident replied that he deemed it incompatible with the public interests to furnish such instrucions; that the treaty, as smended by the Senate had been ratified by Mexico and ratifications exchanged, and that in those instructions the commissioners were only directed to urge upon

It thus appeared that the President had refused to furnish the House with a copy of these consequences no longer paralyse the South in instructions, under which these assurances had

geen given. Mr. S. proceeded to read the articles of the riginal treaty stricken out by the Senate, and ence thereto; and contended that, whether the explanations were or were not correct, the President had nevertheless no constitutional right whatever to give such instructions. The vote in the Senate in favor of part the original 9th article stood 18 to 29 and among the favorer of the original article, he found recorded the name of one of these commissioners, who sub sequently made these explanations, that the change was not intended to affect the rights se

So in regard to the other portion stricken out of the original 9th article, the vote stood 16 to 31 in favor of retaining the original words, and the name of the same commissioner was affirmative. The explanations in the protocol. in regard to the 10th section, he contended were wholly unauthorised, and as regarded lands in Texas, wholly incorrect in point of power to transfer or dispose of the 12,000,000 as Mexico might deem proper he believed the action of the Senate was intended to prevent Mexico from so disposing of it either to carry on war or for any other purpose.

Whether these explanations invalidate the treaty or not, the President had assumed powers which he had no right to assume. He did not himself recognize the validity of the treaty, house the duty of making appropriations to

Mr. Houston, of Ala., considered the movewith the original treaty and the treaty as fied as amended, and it was not competent on the amended, it would be found that there was no President and Senate to abrograte it, and rescol might not be the precise language of the instructions. The explanations were strictly in accordance with the provisions of the treaty as amended by the Senate.

Mr. H. contended that it would not be in the power of the United States to divest the holders of lands in the new territories of the titles and it was folly to suppose that by any treaty the government of the United States intended mation. to abrogate any of these titles, whether of church property or any other. In this he coincided with the doctrines of Mr. Buchanan's cles, and to argue that the changes do not letter, from which he read to sustain his position.

The protocol, though differing slightly in language from the letter of Mr. Buchanan, is strictly in conformity with his doctrines, and with the law on the subject. He further con- tion, when it was submitted to the Senate, and tended that the Senate never intended to pre. it had not received a single vote therein. And vent Mexico from transferring or disposing of it had been further stated to the Mexican govthe \$12,000,000 in such manner as she might ernment that no treaty containing such a prodeem advisable-the amendment was made vision could be ratified by the United States. merely to prevent the issue of certificates of The meaning of the protocol was, that its redebt by our government.

Commissioners and the Mexican Minister of of the United States. Foreign Affairs. If, then, the action of our quently to its adoption, to the action of the transfer for her own benefit, by Mexico, in such citizen. Mexican Congress? So far from this, how, manner as she might deem expedient, the ever, the signing of the protocal was among \$12,000,000 to be paid her under the treaty. word of conversation had taken place between The steamer Gen. Jackson, or Buena Vista, the commissioners and the Mexican government in regard to explanations.

> Mr. II. thought, in regard to the instructions that reasons might have existed at the last session for the withholding of the instructions by the President, which did not now exist, and he concluded with moving to amend Mr Stephens' resolutions, by adding that the President be requested, if not incompatable with the public interests, to furnish a copy of the instructions to the commissioners, and such other correspond-

> ence as appertain to the treaty. Mr. Schenck followed, contending that the President and Senate conjointly constitute the treaty making power, and that the independent action of the President, in causing these explanations and insurances to be made, were whelly unauthorized. Even though there had been no difficulty, in regard to the amendments, with the Mexican Congress, there were ob-

In order to induce the the Executive of Mexi-Mr. Clayton, from the joint committee on co to ratily this treaty as amended, to which he

under any other circumstances, and without which the treaty never would have been ratified by the Mexican President. And how was it that these assurances were given by the President of the United States, without any correspondence or consultation with the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the treaty making power of this government? What right had he to say, that these amendments made by this coordinate branch, were nothing? Whether the amendments were important or unimportant, made no manner of difference, so lar as the question of right was concerned.

But Mr. S. contended that there were in the amendments essential modifications in regard to Mexican land titles, and particularly in regard to tities to lands in Texas prior to 1836, to prove which he read at some length from Mr. Buchanan's letter in the same point, to show the reas. eral consent to offer his resolutions of inquiry as ons which influenced the Senate to make the Burt obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was sustained. The question was first taken by yeas and nays, on Mr. Hous ton's amendment, and it was negative 84 to 96.

Mr. Wentworth appealed to Mr. Stephens to embrace in his resolution, a callfor the insttuctions to our commissioners, and the correspondence with the Mexican government subsequent said that he considered the subject of great im- to the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of portance. He did not intend to discuss the the United States. Mr. Stephens consented to the modification, and the year and nays were then ordered on the resolution, as amended, and it was adopted, 147 to 34.

Mr. Meade introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the contingent fund to inquire into the expediency of causing a copy in marble to be taken of the Statute of Washington in the State House at Richmond, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capital, at the seat of the General Government. Adopted.

Mr. Sibley, of Wisconsin Territory, introduced resolutions in regard to the Indians and to the establishment of post-roads in that territory, which were adopted. Adjourned.

FERRUARY 7. A message was received from the President of the U. States, by the hands of Mr. John Knox Walker, private Secretary, ordered to be read, and was understood to be substantially as

It is in reply to the resolutions of Mr. Stephens, (enclosing a report from the Secretary of State,) communicating the information called for in reference to the Protocol to the treaty

The President says that he had declined when called upon by the House at the last session to furnish a copy of the instructions to our commissioners, because he then deemed it incompatable with the public interests. He did not think it proper to make public such instructions until some time thereafter. But, as he was now again called upon for them in connexion with the correspondence and other matters appertaining to the treaty, he had deemed it proper to comply with the request,

The instructions to our commissioners were, that none of the amendments made by the Senate could be modified-they might be explained, in conformity with the dispatch of the Secretary of State to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, but not modified. Their instructions were confined to this; and on this letter of Mr. Buchanan, the treaty, as amended, was submitted to the Mexican Congress and approved by both houses. Next day, (26th July), our commissioners were introduced to the Mexican President, and addresses were made on both

In a subsequent dispatch from our Commis sioners to the Secretary of State, the commissioners state that the amendments have been agreed to, and ratifications exchanged, and enclose a copy of the protocol. The proclamation of the fact was made here on the 4th of The protocol and correspondence col, and comparison of it and the instructions deemed necessary, as the trerty had been rati tore war, except by a declaration of war by Congress.

The commissioners did not regard the protocol as part of the treaty. They knew they had no authority to alter the treaty or modify the amendments. Nor would the President of the Mexican Republic have regarded the protocol as modifying the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, for no reference is made to it by him on its final consum-

The President then proceeds to notice the amendment of the Senate to the original artichange any of the guaranties of rights, civil religious or political.

Of that portion of the original treaty relating to Texas titles, he had recommended the rejecjection was not intended to invalidate any le-Mr. H. denied that any fraud had been gitimate titles in existence, but it was not inpractised upon the Government of Mexico, and tended to give validity to those which had been stated the fact that the treaty, as amended, was declared to be extinct. Without any treaty formally sauctioned by both houses of the stipulations, such legitimate titles would have Mexican Congress, before the signing of the been secured, under the constitution and laws

In regard to the amendment to the 12th article, though the Senate had dectined to create stand her then in no better condition than it it had remained with the Mexican government.

In this view of the case, he had not deemed it necessary to communicate the protocol to the Senate, at the time of his proclamation.

In our editorial of last week, we warmly applauded Mr. Calhoun for his friendship to the South on the Slavery Question, and signified our confidence in him in the present contest between the North and South. Perhaps we should have qualified this; but our remarks were made in a positive manner, because we had seen frequent intimations from those who had seen Mr-Calhoun's Address, what would be its character, and were sure that every true friend of the South would agree with it. This is the Address which was adopted by the Southern meeting, composed of the ablest and most distinguished sons of the South .- It is a history of the ag. gressions of the North upon the South, from the formation of the constitution to the present time, set forth in a forcible clear and lucid manner. It recommends no particular course of action to the South. We publish a portion of it on the inside of to day's paper.

We recommend the attention of our readers to a careful perusal of this interesting Address to the South. We see nothing in it to which tion, and the distinguished manner of its execuany Southern man could object. It is an able, tion.

calm and dispassionate document. The object of it seems to be to give general information of the rise and progress of the opposition by the North. The aggressions of the North have been gradual, yet steady and unyielding-scarcely giving us any warning of their approach until they were down upon us in all their force and fury. We have some fearless and undaunted spirits from the South in the Halls of Congress, who have stood like faithful sentinels upon the watch tower of the constitution, to give us warning of any encroachment upon our rights. They have met in solomn council, and have recited to us the story of our wrongs-they bid us prepare for the worstthey admonish us of our danger and call upon us to assist them in resisting the gross violation of the constitution, and the destruction of our dearest rights .- Macon (Ala.) Republican.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, Feburary 14, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

The Editor of the Journal will be absent rom the State for a few weeks, during which his duties will be attended to by a friend.

The Markets.

The supply of cotton last week was not so large as that for several weeks previous, while the demand was brisk, sales being readily effected at 5 to 61. On Monday evening telegraphic despatches were received, announcing the arrival of the Niagara, with advices of an advance of ad in the an effect on our market; we have no doubt however, but an advance of 1 to 1c will be established. harleston quotations on Saturday, 513-16 to 62.

WA meeting of the Wateree Agricultural Society will be held at Swift Creek on Thurs. day the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. A punctual ult., amount to 15,000 bales, 7,000 of which, attendance is desired.

J. BOYKIN, Sccretary.

The Camden Delating Club will hold its meetings hereafter, on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, at the Library Hall.

Education.

This important subject naturally engrosses much of the attention of all who are interested in the prosperity and welfare of the community in which we reside, and appeals particularly

At no time since our infancy (when we 'trudged unwillingly to school,") have so many excellent institutions of learning existed in this place as at present. Indeed, we think no town in this State affords better schools than we have at this time in Camden. We have two male classical schools; one already of established reputation, and the other under the sudences of success. The Camden Female Academy is one of the best we have known any where, and we are satisfied under its present management must continue to acquire eminence every year of its existence, while the infant and primary schools are numerous and under the control of teachers of experience and capacity. The town, and particularly the summer residences of the citizens of Camden, in the suburbs of the town, is as healthy and as eligibly situated for pure air and good water as any in the State. The society of Camden is too well known to require any notice at our hands, and our accessibility from all parts of the State is equally notorious. With all these advantages then, why may we not expect that our schools here will receive a liberal portion of the patronage bestowed on similar institutions in the up-country? We cordially invite those of our friends residing in the adjoining country, who have habitually sent their children abroad, to look at the advantages near home, and let their children form here, among friends and neighbors, those associations which exert so great an influence in after life. We are sure no higher place in South Carolina than here, while for purposes of instruction, our schools are most ample and efficient.

We are happy to learn that the Camden Debating Club is now revived, after a long recess, by the addition of several new, and a spir- with eyes of ridicule. Not so should ye met us, ited attendance of the old members.

This institution has already existed for the period of a quarter of a century, with the prombecome better known.

The discussion of moral and political questions constitute the prominent feature of the Club. Its members become familiarized with parliamentary usages and extemporal addresses. all of which, are matters of vital importance to Senate is necessary to the validity of this pro-ticle, though the Senate had dectined to create all of which, are matters of vital importance to tocol, why was it not also submitted, subseguernment stock, it would not prevent the the security of the rights and privileges of a free

Mr. Wilson's Songs of Scotland.

We had the pleasure of attending this gentleman's entertainment on Monday evening, on of musical entertainments in this country in ry deservedly popular, but we confess to a preference for his present unique and complete patrons, nor can we admit the truth of the opinimproved. We recommend all to avail themselves of every opportunity afforded, of attending these agreeable re-unions.

With regret we announce the death of BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia, an eminent citizen and able member of the bar. Some of our readers well remember his mission to this State during the excitement of Nullificaexcellence and humour. The Southern Address.

Mr. Collins.

If this able representative of the musical ge-

nius of the Emerald Isle will favor our town

with a visit, we are sure neither he nor our

citizens would regret it. We heard, some

years since, his "Widow Machree," and several

other of his most humorous songs, and consider

his action, voice and brogue as unsurpassed in

This important document, put forth by our Representatives in the Federal Legislature, to arrest the growing impetuosity and rampant impudence of abolitionism in Congress has been before the people of the South long enough to be considered in the serious and deliberate manner suited to the subject. It is time, therefore, that the sentiments of the people on this subject, whether of approval or otherwise, should be made known. Without approval on the part of the South, expressed through the action of assemblies of her citizens, this position, so nobly assumed by her faithful sentinels, will be worse than useless-silence will be reproof-par. more,-it will be an abandonment of the principles for which they contend, and invite our enemies to hasten the completion of our ruin-Will you, then, citizens of Kershaw, longer delay the expression of your determination to maintain your rights inviolate as when received from your patriot sires? Sumter. Richland. Liverpool market. Enough of the news had not Newberry and Chester are already moving transpired at the time of going to press, to have Fairfield and Orangeburg have long since taken a stand. Let us not be behind all.

The Foreign News.

The Niagara brings decidedly favourable accounts if the Telegraph is to be relied on. Sales of the week in Liverpool closing on 27th were taken on speculation at prices ranging from 438 to 458. The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are encouraging, and great activity and an improved tone pervades mercantile affairs generally.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Cal-HOUN, WOODWARD and WALLACE, of this State and Mr. SAWYER, of Ohio. for their attention in forwarding us public documents, speeches,

Mr. CLAY has been elected to the United States' Senate from Kentucky, over Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, by a vote of 92 to 45.

The Delta learns from a reliable source, that Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and Bullitt, of the Picayane, will conduct General Taylor's organ. This is a combination of rare talents and great experience, which cannot fail perintendence of a gentleman, who brings with of rendering the organ popular, whatever the him from a neighboring town, the highest evi- administration of the General may become.

The House of Representatives have alo'ished flogging in the Navy, and the grog ration to the seamen, giving them in lieu of the latter. tour cents per diem. We suppose it was thought necessary to abolish the issue of a half pint of the ardent" daily, when this degrading mode of punishment could be no longer resorted to.

It is believed that the California hill and legislation on the subject of slavery in the Diatrict of Columbia, will be postponed for this ses-

A caucus of those friendly to a change in the administration of the affairs of the Rail Road was held in Charleston on the 8th inst. They appointed a committee of eight to nominate a ticket for President and Directors.

For the Cam len Journal,

The Sumter Banner and the Ladies of Camden. In a notice of the proceedings of the late public meeting of the Sons of Temperance, the Sumter

Banner uses the following language - Charles of the 'It was a matter of surprise that so few of the Camden ladies were present in the church. Not more than + dozen were present. The day, though polish could be acquired in the society of any rainy early in the morning, was fair during the meeting, and immediately preceding it, and continued so. Does the fair sex of our strong neigh-bor discountenance our public enterprise of good

> · Nor were the townsmen of Canden more favorable than their matrons and daughters. They ke t themselves within their "placers;" or if some more bold than the rest looked out upon us, they looked ve men of Camden.'

We think it incumbent on us to notice some of these remarks; and yet, like an advocate who knows that the evidence is prima facie against ise of more extended usefulness, as its objects him, and that there is a something so nearly resembling the truth, in the position assumed by his adversary, as to render the reversal of the impression a matter of difficulty and doubt, we approach the subject under the lash of compulsion, wielded by the hand of duty rather than from any particular oleasure it will afford us:

It is much to be regretted that the ladies and citizens of Camden should have omitted such an opthat in certain circles, the influence of the ladies has been against it; not, we believe, from any want of proper sentiments on the subject, flor we have vet to meet with a lady whose practice and whose theory are not in arowed opposition to intemperance,) but from scruples of supposed delicacy, or, which occasion we were pleased to see a per- from imaginary laws of fashionable society, som fect appreciation of his rare and peculiar style, think it incumbent on them to any overt participation in this great moral work, consequently, their by a large and most respectable audience.— influence is against it. But the Banner must not suppose this to be the case, universally; far from it-a great majority of the Ladies of our Town, are not only favorable to the cause of Temperance, connection with Miss Shirreff, which were ve- but have actually connected themselves with the movement by pledging their influence against the use of intoxicating beverages—and this, not only among the "Lower Ten Thousand" (we quote mode of rendering his evenings agreeable to his from our fashionable friends) but from every position, rank and grade (if such things can be said to exist) in society-At all events, representatives of ion we have heard advanced, that he has in any the families of Divines, Doctors, Lawyers, Planway failed since that time; on the contrary, if ters, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Ge tleour memory is not at fault, we believe he has men, are engaged in promoting this benevolent cause in the Town of Camden-Not only so, but we think there is not a family in this place, not connected in some direct way with this cause. Now we trust that the insinualing question of the Banner, as to the position of the Ladies of

Camden, is sufficiently answered. But we confess, we are not prepared to show, why the Ladies were not out on that occasion, in greater numbers-and this is the difficult part of

our case. One cause however, we think, operated to a considerable extent, and that is, the change in the time of holding the meeting, which was made at the request of Sumter Division. Many were not aware that there was a meeting at that hour.