

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

PANAMA, Jan. 19, 1849. To the Hon. Nelson Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama: Sir—The laws of the United States inflict the penalty of fine and imprisonment on trespassers on the public lands. As nothing can be more necessary or unjust than the conduct pursued by persons not citizens of the United States, who are flocking from all parts to search for and carrying off gold belonging to the United States in California, and as such conduct is in direct violation of law, it will become my duty immediately on my arrival there to put these laws in force, and to prevent their infraction in future, by punishing with the penalties provided by law, all those who offend.

As these laws are probably not known to many who are about starting to California, it would be well to make it publicly known that there are such laws in existence, and that they will be in future enforced against all persons not citizens of the United States, who shall commit any trespass on the lands of the United States in California.

Your position as Consul here, being in communication with our consuls on the coast of South America, affords you the opportunity of making this known most generally, and I will be much obliged to you if you will do it. With sincere respect, your obedient servant.

PERSIFER S. SMITH, Br. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g Pacific Division.

GENERAL JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, Feb. 7, 1849. Dear Sir: My attention was called a day or two ago to a piece in your paper relating to the following extract from Gen. Jackson's last will and testament: "The gold and silver presented me by the corporation of the city of New York, the silver vase presented me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State, with the large picture representing the unfolding of the American Banner in the city of Mexico, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate—I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Esq., with the directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the end of the war or the end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who should be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country's rights."

The above is taken from the original copy of the will. In reply, I will add that I have recently written to a friend at Washington city, requesting him to make publication in his valuable paper of the above clause in the will—calling up the various newspapers in the city and State of New York, and also in the city of Charleston and State of South Carolina, to give public expression on the subject—and point out through the ladies and their countrymen, the distinguished and deserving patriots to receive the said articles of inestimable value; and to do so, nothing will afford me more pleasure than to fulfil that sacred trust reposed in me. I am, respectfully, your friend, A. JACKSON, Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 9 p. m.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having considered the various amendments to the bill, and the amendments were concurred in—Mr. Walker's proposition for the government of California and New Mexico among the rest—and the bill was then passed and sent to the House of Representatives as amended.

The Senate met again at 6 o'clock in the evening, and passed the Military Appropriation bill, and the Fortification bill, establishing a Government for the Territory of Minnesota, with the exception of one directing that the bill should go into effect on the 1st of March.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendment of Truman Smith to the bill carrying into effect the 30th article of the treaty Mexico was agreed to, and the bill passed. The bill making appropriation for surveying the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa was also passed.—Charleston Mercury.

SILVER SPRINGS.—The Editor of the Abbeville Banner, who has recently made a tour in Florida, furnishes for his paper the following account of these extraordinary Springs: "Five miles east of Ocala, and three from Fort King, is one of the most remarkable Springs in this or any other land, known as the Silver Springs. It is a number of Springs that naturally form a stream, nearly if not quite as large as the Savannah, and of amazing depth. Language fails to convey an adequate idea of the beauty of this place. The water is so remarkably clear, that the smallest objects can be seen fifty or sixty feet below; to test this we threw into it a pin, and actually saw it until it lodged in the grass that covers the entire bed of the stream. The Springs are indicated by the most beautiful prismatic colors that assume upon them, the visitor is apt to imagine what he sees is not real. Fish from three to eighteen inches in length may be distinctly seen, either floating lazily in the depths below, or resting upon their emerald beds, watching every movement of the boat above them. We tried to catch some of them with a hook and line, but could not succeed, although the hook was almost placed in contact with them. It is said the deepest part of this Spring is eighty feet in length, we attempted to touch the bottom with it, but came far short of it. Boats sixty feet in length come up to its very source, and carry off cotton and the various products of the country to Palatka. The water although so clear and beautiful is exceedingly unpalatable in consequence of the rotten lime stones which abound in it. In the immediate vicinity it is said to be sticky and there are no inhabitants near it, except a small store where considerable business is transacted in the way of butter, deer and bear-skin, potatoes, cotton, &c., are given in exchange for goods.

"Whilst floating in our light canoe over these waters, and gazing upon the fairy scene below, we thought that if the enthusiastic Ponce de Leon had ever looked upon them, he must have concluded here was the 'Blessed Fountain' for which he had been searching. This must one day be a noted place, and were it not for the floating of the stream in one small place, specimens of any size could be approached its very source."

BRANDY PEACHES.—An exciting question has been raised by a correspondent of the New Tribune—"Can a person who has taken the total pledge, eat brandy peaches and drink the syrup consistently with his obligation?"

From the Charleston Courier 24th ult.

SO. CA. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The Anniversary meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association was held at the Hall of the Apprentices' Library Society, on Wednesday the 21st of February. The meeting was large and respectable—many members present being gentlemen of the Medical Profession from distant portions of the State. Great unanimity of opinion and sentiment prevailed, and all seemed actuated by the one motive—the desire of doing something to elevate the character of the medical profession in the State of South Carolina.

At one o'clock, the Anniversary Oration was delivered by Dr. P. C. Gaillard, an able and eloquent production, and which reflects much honor upon its author, already so favorably known to the medical profession. The subject discussed was Public Hygiene—one peculiarly interesting at this time, as our country has just been visited by an epidemic, of the very nature of which nations tremble—the Cholera.—The amount of information comprised in the brief compass of an Oration is, most generally, small; but in the present instance, we must accord to Dr. Gaillard the happy faculty of compressing a vast amount of information in a small space; of being concise and explicit without obscuring his meaning by his brevity. After the Oration, the Association adjourned to the Hall of the South Carolina Society, where a sumptuous entertainment had been ordered by the Stewards of the Association, and which was served up in Lee's usually elegant style.

On Wednesday, the following gentleman were elected the Board of Counsellors of the South Carolina Medical Association for 1849: Abbeville—Dr. J. P. Barratt. Barnwell—Dr. Armory Coffin. Charleston—Drs. James Moultrie, E. Horlbeck, Thos. Y. Simons, J. P. Jervey, F. Y. Forcher, S. W. Barker, R. Leiby, J. C. McKewen, H. Ravenel, T. Curtis, F. M. Robertson, W. T. Wragg, D. J. C. Cain, J. Bellinger, W. G. Ramsay.

Chesterfield—Dr. A. Williams. Chester—Dr. John Douglas. Colleton—Dr. S. H. Hamilton. Edgefield—Drs. J. C. Ready, A. W. Youngblood.

Fairfield—Dr. Thomas T. Robertson. Georgetown—Dr. H. L. Byrd. Kershaw—Drs. W. J. McKain, R. B. Johnson.

Lancaster—Dr. R. E. Wylie. Lexington—Dr. Thos. H. Simmons. Newberry—Drs. D. Geiger, T. A. Elliot, T. J. Goodwyn.

Richland—Dr. S. Fair. Sumter—Dr. J. A. Mayes. Union—Dr. W. K. Sims. York—Dr. S. E. Bratton.

After the adjournment of the Association on Thursday the following gentlemen were elected, by the Board of Counsellors, Officers of the Association for the year 1849: Dr. JAMES MOULTRIE, President. Dr. R. E. WYLIE, Vice Presidents. Dr. JOHN DOUGLAS, Recording Secretary. Dr. D. J. C. CAIN, Corresponding Sec'y. Dr. W. T. WRAGG, Treasurer. Dr. J. H. BARRATT, Orator for 1850.

AWFUL MURDER.—We learn that the wife of Mr. Martin Pusey of this District, was murdered on the 16th ult. by a person who she had gone to the spring, which was some distance from the house, where the villain was concealed at the time, and after accomplishing his hellish designs, beat her to death with a stick. He then dragged her body some distance in the woods, and there buried it. She was missing for several days, and after a fruitless search one of the negroes confessed the deed, and told where the body could be found. The negro escaped and is still at large. Hamburg Journal.

The Business of Charleston.—We are informed that the spring business of this city has opened under unusually favorable auspices.—The stock of goods on hand is extensive and varied. The facilities of transportation are such as to enable merchants to replenish readily, and every thing bids fair for larger business transactions than has taken place for a series of years.

Our country friends come down numerous, and from the fair prospects of trade in the interior, are purchasing freely. Another favorable feature, too, if we are correctly informed, is that they make payments of former bills readily and promptly, giving indication of a relief from the pressure in money matters, which has been so generally felt for a year past.

Our staple article of Cotton under the influence of the recent favorable advices from Europe, and the increased trade of that country, has moved off with unexampled rapidity. Taking all things into consideration, the state of matters is such as to give the most cheering hopes to those engaged in trade, and as a natural consequence all other kinds of business will experience a corresponding improvement. Charleston Courier.

EXPORT OF EGGS.—At the last of the Southern, she carried out to New York, a large quantity of eggs, packed in barrels, which were purchased in this market at from 12 to 20 cents per dozen, and yielded a handsome profit in that market.

We observe that our Savannah friends are also engaged in a similar trade. The steam ship Cherokee which went to sea from that port on Wednesday last, at noon, carried out thirty barrels and twenty-six boxes of eggs, received there by Rail Road, and thirty three boxes Savannah river shad, packed in ice. The Cherokee had 29 passengers.—Ib.

MASTODON ECLIPSED.—The Mobile Herald of Tuesday has the following respecting a new species of cotton: "Mr. A. Hays, our Panama correspondent has sent us a sample of wild cotton which he procured from a tree on top of a mountain some four leagues from Panama. The tree, he informs us, was one year old, and about twenty-five feet high and thirty feet across near the top. The body four feet from the ground, measured four inches in diameter. The sample of cotton, although carried for some time in the pocket and of course materially injured in appearance, is, nevertheless, a fine silky texture. We shall carefully plant the seed, and who knows that we shall not thus obtain a species of cotton rivaling the prolific pomegranate or any other sort yet produced. Mr. Hays, we suspect is mistaken as to the tree being only one year old. The cotton plant in warm climates, free from frosts is perennial, and the one spoken of may be the growth of half a dozen years."

The pay of the President of France has been fixed at 600,000 francs—\$133,333.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, March 7, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

Return Days. Fairfield, 10th March; Kershaw, 17th March; Sumter, 24th March; Lancaster, 31st March.

The Markets. There has been but little change in the cotton market during the past week. We quote at 55 to 65. Corn 50 to 55. Bacon 6 1/2 to 8.

A new Post Office has been established on the Rail Road, nine miles below Camden, called Boykin's Depot, and J. S. Depass, Esq. appointed Post Master.

Ex-President POLK was to have left Washington on yesterday, for his home in Tennessee, via New Orleans. He is expected in Charleston to-morrow or the next day, and will remain one day to partake of the hospitalities of the city that have been tendered him.

Reception of Mr. Polk. The Rail Road Company, in order to afford persons from the country an opportunity of being present at the reception of Mr. Polk in Charleston, have reduced the fare to go and return to the different stations on the road, to half price.

The Response of Kershaw. To-day's paper contains the proceedings of the citizens of this District convened, to respond to the "Address of the Southern Members of Congress." The meeting was well attended, and the utmost unanimity and harmony prevailed. The remarks made by the speakers, were warm, earnest, and full of point and determination. We are sure that the spirit, and tone of the Resolutions will meet the hearty approval of every citizen of Kershaw. As Mr. Calloun said, every citizen, last December, to the students in College, "an awful crisis is approaching." The hour is at hand for the South either to submit to political degradation and inequality, or to enforce a proper acknowledgment of her equal privileges and constitutional rights.

The non-slaveholding States, encouraged by our lenience, and invited by our apathy—misconstruing our forbearance, honestly exercised, through respect and devotion to the Union, into a consciousness of wrong—have heaped insult upon insult—first crawling with infantile steps, now moving with giant strides, in the path of usurpation and constitutional encroachments—until the South, stung and goaded almost to madness, has at length arisen in the majesty of her strength, and spoken out in tones that must and will be respected.

The people of Carolina are fast becoming fully aroused to the importance of the subject, and the magnitude of the interests involved, and are holding primary assemblies all over the State—asserting their adherence to the first principles of our Government, and announcing their readiness to co-operate with their fellow citizens, in any plan that may be suggested, to maintain the rightful equality of the States, to save the Union, and to uphold the Constitution. How are the non-slaveholding States to be brought to their senses—to be arrested in their lawless career, and forced to think soberly and seriously of the awful consequences to which their present course will inevitably lead? By showing them that the Slaveholding States are in earnest in their resistance, and are already prepared to take the initiatory steps in self defence. Is South Carolina prepared to move? It is with feelings of patriotic pride, we point to the Sixth Resolution for the evidence. It is right and proper that the Palmetto State be prompt in suggesting remedies, as she is bold and energetic in executing them, and the first tangible suggestion yet made, so far as we know, to save the Union, and bring about organized action, emanates from the monumental Town of Camden. If the Slaveholding States could frame any well concerted scheme of non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the North—even if one cotton planting State would carry out with vigor and decision any system of non-intercommunication—the thinking and more intelligent portion of the people at the North, crippled and weakened, might be induced to stop the mouths of their mobs and their unprincipled demagogues—might be awakened to their true interests—and see to whom right and justice belong. In the single article of cotton alone, if the South would withhold it, she could ruin the prosperity of the entire North, and make her feel that there are other things, worthy of consideration—other matters deserving attention, besides that of intermeddling with the domestic Institutions of her neighbors.

If cotton was withheld, of which the South is the great producer, and if our markets were closed against their fabric—our people and merchants acting upon a well established plan of non-intercourse—the North would respect our rights, feel that our resistance was more than talk, and would conclude, doubtless, that it would be high time for her to retract their steps and let alone our slave institution, if by meddling with it, they find their capitalists and operations ruined and bankrupt. Then the Republic might be saved, and the bonds of our glorious Union continue unbroken. We trust the suggestion of a non-intercourse will be adopted by every District in the State, and that every Committee of Safety will select one of their number to meet in May, at Columbia in Convention to recommend some well-digested plan to the consideration of the people. Every element of prosperity, in the North is based upon the productions of the South and it seems to us that only practical suggestion that could be made unless we looked to immediate separation; let it be fairly tried. If we fail, there is only one other course left us. If the non-intercourse plan does not succeed, we have only one other alternative, only one other and last resort.

May we never be compelled to seek protection by an appeal to the last argument of an injured people. More may be expected on this subject next week. We earnestly recommend the Preamble and Resolutions to the careful perusal of every reader of the Journal.

MEXICAN RESTRICTION OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—The N. Y. Sun, of Tuesday says: "We saw yesterday a letter from one of a party of sixty persons, who have just returned from Vera Cruz in N. Orleans, having found it impossible on account of the restrictions imposed by the Mexican Government, to cross in a body, armed as they were, to Mazatlan. A portion of the company have in consequence abandoned the expedition altogether—the balance intend proceeding up the Mississippi and Red rivers, and thence across the country through the Paso del Norte to California, keeping on American soil."

Close of the Session.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury furnishes that paper with the following Telegraphic dispatch of the proceedings on the last day of the late session of Congress—

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1849. Congress adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock after one of the most excited and stormy sittings in the history of our Government. During this prolonged session of twenty hours, all the Appropriation bills were passed upon the reports of the Committee of Conference with the exception of the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The Committee in that case reported last evening, that they could not come to any agreement, and were discharged. The bill was then taken up in the House, and a motion was made that the House recede from its rejection of the Senate's amendment, which was carried—ayes 111, noes 106.

From that time, about 7 o'clock, until after 12, a most determined and embittered struggle was carried on by the Free Soilers to prevent the passage of the bill. Every motion which the rules of the House would allow was made to retard the progress of business, and the eyes and noses called for on every vote to consume time.

The Senate's amendment was first amended by striking out the words of "West of the Rio del Norte," and inserting a provision that nothing therein should be construed to interfere with the boundaries of Texas. A substitute for the amendment as amended was then offered by Mr. Thompson of Ia., similar to the one proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means on Friday, and this was carried—ayes 110, noes 104; and thus amended, about half past 12, the bill was sent to the Senate.

In the Senate, when the bill was received, Mr. Foster, Mr. Turner, and some others, debated the right of the Senate to act in their legislative capacity after 12 o'clock, and this discussion was continued until 5 o'clock, when the Senate receded from its amendment altogether, providing for the temporary Government of California, by a vote of 34 to 10, and sent the bill to the House, who concurred, and the bill was finally passed.

The Senate then took the House bill to extend the revenue laws of the United States over California, which was passed; and a message was received from the President at a quarter before seven that he had signed both bills. The bill to establish a Home Department has also become a law, with numerous others.

During the excited debates last night the Senate was disgraced (we believe for the first time) by a personal rencontre, in which blows were exchanged between two of its members—Foots of Mississippi, and Cameron of Pennsylvania. A similar scene of rowdiness was enacted in the House between Johnson of Arkansas, and Ficklin of Illinois. In the latter blood flowed copiously. Both these affairs were finally settled amicably.

Abbott Lawrence has declined the offer of the Navy Department, and the present offer of the Cabinet is as follows: Clayton, for State Department; Meredith, Treasury, Crawford, War; Preston, of Va. Navy; Ewing, Postmaster General; Reverly Johnson, Attorney General. The Home Department had been offered to John Davis, of Massachusetts, and whether he accepts or not, it is to be reserved for New England.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CAMDEN.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this District was held at the Court House, last Saturday (March 3) for the purpose of responding to the address recently put forth, by the Southern Members of Congress to their constituents.

Capt. Thos. Lang was called to the chair, and A. G. Baskin, W. Thurlow Caston and John J. Workman were appointed Secretaries.

A forcible explanation of the object of the meeting was given by the Chairman. After which, on motion of Col. James Chesnut Jr. a Committee of Ten was appointed to report, a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the people of this District, to wit: Col. James Chesnut, Jr. William M. Shannon Esq. Col. J. B. Kershaw, Col. Thomas J. Ancrum, Capt. B. Boykin, Messrs. J. R. McKain, L. L. Whitaker, H. Levy, A. D. Jones and C. Matheson.

During the absence of the Committee Col. W. J. Taylor informed the meeting that his Honor Judge Richardson was in Town, and moved that he be invited on and be requested to participate in our deliberations. Before the Committee appointed for the purpose, started in the discharge of their duty, information was received, that his Honor had just left Town.

The Committee through their Chairman Col. Chesnut Jr. reported the following Preamble and Resolutions.

The Address of the Southern Delegates in Congress, is a solemn appeal to the prudence, the patriotism and the spirit of their constituents. As faithful sentinels they have given admission of approaching danger. Shall we heed their warning, and be aroused? Truly there is much need,—or all the symptoms of coming evil are grossly deceptive.

It has been always held, that the Constitution of the United States was the result of wise, honest and patriotic compromises, made by all of the component States for the equal benefit of all. For any of the States, therefore, availing themselves of the advantages of the concessions in their favor, to undertake to withhold the benefit of such as would properly result to the others, is neither just, honest, nor tolerable. And yet, we are constrained to affirm that such has been, now is, and we believe, unless some remedy be applied, will continue to be the conduct of a vast majority of the non-slaveholding States of this Union. What else is their denial to us of the right under the Constitution to call upon them to deliver up our slaves who may have fled, or been seduced to take refuge in their borders? In going among them to reclaim such slaves, do they allow us the benefit of the compact, when their furious and fanatical mobs are permitted, with impunity, to assault and beat off our citizens, and even to murder them? Is it holding, in good faith, to the covenant that they should not only permit such things to be done, but pass laws making it a penal offence in any of their citizens to recognize, and aid in the enforcement of that provision of the Constitution, which secures to us, and enjoins upon them the capture and delivery of fugitives from service? Is it good faith on their part, through their people in organized masses, through their Legislatures, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to assail us at every point; to attempt to break down every barrier in the Constitution raised for our protection, and which they have pledged their faith to defend; to trample on our rights; to destroy our interests; to outrage our feelings; to pray for our misfortunes; and to endeavor to hold us up to the civilized nations of the earth, as a bye-word and reproach?—And by whom? By those we call countrymen—yes, sometimes, brethren! Have they not done all this—and

do we not bear it? If this be faith, then truly have they been faithful, *punica fides*.

On the other hand we have denied, or hindered them of any of the benefits they might derive from Union? Have we not witnessed, by the application of the majority power in Congress, the general legislation of the government, the revenue laws, and the disbursement of the public monies, systematically made upon the principle of a kind of constitutional discrimination in favor of their own assumed superior merit? Have we not seen an undue proportion of our labor, in the various shapes of tribute, through the government, descending like genial showers upon their barren rocks and frozen hills, and beheld their splendid cities so arise to glitter in their magnificence? Have we not thus beheld our brethren of the North to wax fat, and grow insolent in the unmeasured and unrestrained bounties afforded by this ever glorious Union, in their behalf? And have we failed, on our part to adhere honestly to all the compromises under the Constitution intended for their benefit?

Further, when these States entered into their political union, they entered as free, sovereign and independent States—and therefore as equals. Equality was of the very essence—the basis of the compact. Whenever, therefore, any movement is made to assail that equality, it is a direct attempt to abrogate their sovereignty, and to destroy their character as States. What less than this have the non-slaveholding States been effecting in their wicked war upon the domestic institutions of the South? The effort to establish the distinction involved in the Wilmot Proviso (and its known measures) which has recently been acknowledged by almost strictly sectional vote in the popular branch of Congress, is odious and insulting; destructive utterly of the political equality of the States, and if submitted to degrading to the character of the free people who may inhabit them. By what sort of reasoning do the non-slaveholding States attempt to justify their studious exclusion of the South from a fair and equal participation in the enjoyment of the common property of us all; acquired by a common expenditure of blood and treasure; of which we are joint owners, and in which we are entitled by every rule of honest interpretation, to rights exactly equal? Or whence is derived the high and mighty power claimed for the government to prescribe the quality of our Estates in the Territories, and to restrict our citizens to the possession and use of such property only as a piling philanthropy shall see fit to dictate? Will they be found in the Constitution or any honest interpretation of the reasons thereof? Or suggested by a sound christian philanthropy? Let those who claim it, point it out. The reasoning can only be justified, by the power drawn from that insatiable appetite, which ever grows by what it feeds on, the raging, rapacious lust of political power, which now induces the non-slaveholding States to cut off the slaveholding States from all hope, or prospect of future accession—so may they rule the government, and controlling the finances, press out of us even that little of life and gold they have left us.

It is true that these aggressive States hold out various pretences to hide from the world the ugliness of their real motives. Sometimes a holy horror at their con-fraternity with the abominable owners of human flesh seizes the tender consciences of those just men, who forget that they still carry the price of this same human flesh in their pockets. Sometimes the advocates of a sublime philanthropy are alienated, and then the catch words are liberty, universal liberty and equality among all mankind. High and holy words are these! but in their mouths are like the rushing of the wind through the cavities of a dead man's skull—mere sound, having no concern with either brains or heart.

Have the free negroes of the North received from their former masters the boon of genuine liberty? Idle mockery to say so! Their former masters found it too expensive to support them; so they were turned loose to support themselves. As we understand it, the pride and dignity, the value and true characteristic of genuine liberty consist in the full, free and equal participation of the rights, privileges and immunities, social, civil and political that pertain to the people of a State at large. To say that this is the liberty they have bestowed, is to announce a fraud—degrading to every just idea of liberty. It cannot therefore be the unmitigated honest love which these pseudo philanthropists pretend for the negro, which drives them athwart the rights of their neighbors and the Constitution of their country.

Let us not deceive ourselves, we are encompassed with dangers, and well nigh entangled in the meshes of a wily adversary. Against us is the lust of power, craft, grasping and relentless; which uses as its instruments the wild energy of fanaticism. This spirit of fanaticism is the spirit of aggression, rabid, reckless and destructive—a spirit that would burn our houses in the name of philanthropy, and cut our throats from the purest benevolence. Shall we seek its kind favour, or court its tender mercies? No; there can be no hope for us in concession, no safety in compromise; we must oppose to this spirit so all-pervading and consuming, a spirit as energetic and unyielding.

And what, then, shall be our course? We must determine, and hold it as binding upon us as our religion, to risk all—life, fortune, the Union, to preserve the sovereignty and political equality of the States. These yielded, nothing worth preserving is left. Soon we decline into provinces, then sink into vassals. It is not upon abstractions merely, that we are called to act. The invasions of our most important and constitutional rights have been palpable and innumerable—we are now, and have been for a long time, practically suffering from such invasions. But suppose the violation of mere abstract principles made up the cause of our grievances, are they less to be heeded on that account? Abstract principles are of the highest importance, let unthinking babbler sneer at them as they may. They are the expression of truth, and furnish us with just standards of action—practical evils are always the consequence of such violations. We must stand upon a principle—"snuff tyranny afar off in the breeze"—our fathers did so, and were successful. They went to war against a preamble, and fought seven years upon a mere declaration. But our grievances are real and palpable. Virginia has set us a worthy example—she has raised our trailing standard from the dust, and North Carolina stands by her side—let us also take our position in the line.

It becomes our duty to suggest, for your consideration, a remedy that might be effectual, and is peaceful from necessity. But whether it be effectual or not, to arrest the aggressions of which we complain, it will surely result in great benefit to the South. A system of absolute non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the non-slaveholding States, if adopted by the South, and adhered to in the true spirit, suggests to our minds, a remedy certain and peaceful. It is necessary that we should go behind

the politicians, and address ourselves to the People of the North—not by reasoning, for that would be absurd, but by a course of conduct that they can readily appreciate. Their living depends upon the scope of their markets, and we of the South are their best customers. We are, to a great extent, the consumers of their manufactures and the supporters of their trade and commerce. To them, a connection with us is of great importance. If, therefore, we cease all intercourse, sell them not a pound of cotton, buy nothing that is made North of Maryland, manufacture among ourselves all that we need, employ no vessel owned out of the slaveholding States to effect our commerce, we shall bring upon their heads a disastrous infliction. It may be when they behold their commerce drooping, their factories languishing, and their trade crippled—when their merchants, mechanics, shippers and operatives, for want of our customers, are compelled to prey upon each other, it may be that their eyes will be opened to the wickedness and folly into which they have been deluded; and returning to their duty, they shall do justice and save the Union. But whether such be the result or not, if this system be at once adopted, we shall, in case of its failure, be in better condition to meet the ultimate crisis. In any event, we shall be giving the mechanic arts will flourish among our factories of every description, will stand our streams our merchants, our farmers, our mechanics and all the world will be our customers, and produce what they want and are obliged to buy from us. Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans are the outlets of our vast and various productions, and the recipients of a direct trade with Europe; the day of our prosperity would be at hand, and our march to wealth and power, auspiciously begun. Can this be effected? Resolution, concert, sacrifice will be necessary—are we prepared for the sacrifice? This or something worse must be done, and if not ready for either, then indeed our case is hopeless.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the political union of the States of this confederacy is founded upon the principle of equality; and intended to secure the liberty and welfare of all. That in this view we regard the union, and are prepared to support it with our lives and fortunes.

2. Resolved, That neither the federal government, nor the union have any existence except by virtue, and according to the provisions of the constitution of the United States. That a long continued deliberate and systematic violation of its provisions, by a majority of the States, or by the federal government will abolish the compact. That beyond the constitution, the Union if it exists at all, must be a Union by force or by fraud, and the government one of usurpation. To such we are ready to oppose our lives and fortunes.

3. Resolved, That the improvement of the condition of the part of the non-slaveholding States, and of the Federal Government, touching the rights of the slaveholding States, touching the institution of domestic slavery, is a deliberate and wicked violation of the Constitution, and it is tamely submit to their continued invasion of our rights, we can no longer claim to speak among the free and enlightened people of the earth.

4. Resolved, That in the recent action of Virginia, we recognize the conduct of a State ever ready to invite the yoke of despotic tyrants and tyranny; and that in her efforts to maintain the liberty and equality of the States, we will stand by her side through every change of fortune.

5. Resolved, That while we are anxious to associate, and act in concert with all States having a community of interest with us, we consider it the duty of South Carolina, associated or alone, to uphold her political equality as a State, at any and every hazard.

6. Resolved, That we request the Committees of safety and correspondence, which have been appointed by the several Districts respectively, to appoint one of their number to meet with others so appointed, in Columbia on the first Monday in May next, to consider and devise a system of non-intercourse in trade and commerce with the non-slaveholding States with the view of recommending the same to the people of this State.

7. Resolved, That a Committee of Safety be appointed by this meeting, to consist of fifty persons.

The Resolutions were submitted separately and on motion of A. D. Jones Esq. the vote on each was given standing. The report of committee was unanimously adopted by acclamation from Col. Chesnut, the Chairman, Col. Kershaw, Wm. M. Shannon, A. M. Kennedy and T. J. Warren, who spoke warmly and eloquently in favor of the Resolutions—and earnestly recommended their immediate adoption. The lawless aggressions of the North and the continued forbearance of the South were dwelt upon, with much force and feeling, and it was shown most clearly that the time was at hand for the Slaveholding States to arouse to action—to defend her institutions and repel wanton assaults upon her rights and privileges.

After each was adopted by a separate vote; without a single dissenting voice, on motion of H. Levy Esq. the whole Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted together by a rising vote; upon whose motion also, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Camden Journal, with the request that all the papers in the State, would give them publication.

On motion of Col. Kershaw, it was resolved, that a copy of Preamble and Resolutions be sent to our immediate Representatives in the House, and our Senators in Congress, to our Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, and to the Governor of the State.

The following constitute the Committee of safety and correspondence to wit: Col. James Chesnut, sen. Col. James C. Haile, Capt. W. A. Ancrum, Maj. John Rosser, Col. L. F. Patterson, Dr. E. A. Simmond, Maj. A. H. Boykin, Col. Tilman L. Dixon, C. Matheson, Dr. John Milling, James B. Cureton, Esq. Capt. L. W. R. Blair, Col. James Chesnut, jr. Capt. Benjamin McCoy, Maj. D. B. Kirkland, Maj. John Smart, Capt. M. Jones, Maj. John M. DeSaussure, Dr. John McCas, William B. Fletcher, Esq. Paul F. Villeneuve, Esq. John P. Knox, Esq. Col. Joseph B. Kershaw, Col. William J. Taylor, Benjamin Perkins, Esq. James Teems, Esq. Gen. James W. Cantey, W. B. Watkins, Esq. Capt. Charles J. Shannon, James Baskin, Esq. John Workman, Esq. Capt. H. Summers, L. L. Whitaker, Esq. Hayman Levy, Esq. Kenneth McCaskill, Esq. John S. Cunningham, Esq. Dr. Joseph Lee, Jesse Kilgore, Esq. James Lov, sen. Esq. Hon. T. J. Warren, William M. Shannon, Esq. William B. Johnson, Esq. Maj. John D. Murray, Capt. William Kennedy, Capt. Thomas J. Warren, Capt. M. Kennedy, J. R. McKain, Esq. James Tiller, Esq. Col. W. Drakeford, Capt. Wiley Kelly.