

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.

Relative to the Rating of Letters, the Return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the Post-marking of Letters conveyed by the Branch and U. States International Mails.

Whereas, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single charge for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce.

And, in pursuance of the same act, it is required that letters which are refused at the office of delivery, by the parties addressed, and letters which, for any other cause, cannot be delivered to said parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, under address to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, without waiting the time for advertising, as heretofore required in relation to this class of dead letters.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid, to the general newspaper postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one and a half cents for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another.

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; where in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in such cases is either wholly paid or wholly unpaid.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General. Post-Office Department, March 15, 1849.

VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

The patience of our sister Virginia, long sorely taxed by the unblinking robberies perpetrated against her citizens by those of the Northern States who have been shielded from just punishment, seems at last giving way.

The following Message from Gov. Floyd, to the Legislature, looks like business. Whatever stand Virginia takes, she will be supported by her Southern Sisters.—Telegraph.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 9th, 1849.

To the Speaker of the House of Delegates:

Sir.—On the 3d January, 1849, I made a requisition upon the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the delivery of a fugitive from justice, called Joseph Venable, and described as an negro man slave, the property of Samuel B. Brown.

It will be seen, by reference to the reasons assigned in the memorandum attached to the requisition, that the authorities of the State of Ohio virtually refuse to recognize the validity of the laws of this Commonwealth regulating the proceedings against slaves for criminal offenses, thus constituting the broad basis of a sister Republic, which was intended to be the guaranty of protection from wrong, the stronghold of fugitives from justice, and harbor of safety for felons escaping the penalties of the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN B. FLOYD.

A FACT WHICH NEEDS NO COMMENTARY.— Jesse Oxendine, a free colored man, who for a long time resided in Columbia, and had accumulated some property, was about a year ago seized with the idea of going to a free State.

He accordingly sold out and removed with his family to Ohio. Whilst there, he could produce no work, all his applications being answered with the remark, that they preferred white labor. His wife was taken ill, and although he offered to pay liberally, no assistance could be procured in nursing her—the color of her skin forbid it.

KENTUCKY.—The following resolution, passed at a large and highly respectable meeting held at Lexington Kentucky, shows that even this border State is prepared to maintain her constitutional rights:

Resolved, That the passage by Congress of the Wilcox Provision, or any kindred measure authorizing the same unjust principle, will be regarded as an outrage on the rights of the South, which must be checked by determined resistance, on our part, even if that resistance

involves an appeal to arms and a dissolution of the Union.

They recommend the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, should Congress attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia; pledged themselves to stand by the other States of the South, and appointed a committee of vigilance and safety.

MASONIC SEMINARY.

We have before us the "Report of the Trustees" of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, together with the Speech of J. M. Lovejoy, Esq., (Principal of the Mal' Academy in this place) on the subject of the Masonic Seminary, proposed to be established.

We have read the Speech of Mr. Lovejoy, delivered before the Grand Lodge, at the late Annual Communication, on the subject of Education, with unalloyed pleasure.

"I have often been asked the question, 'what will the poor of our order do, if educated, when they become men?' What will they do, if uneducated, when they become men? But the uneducated never become men; the ignorant are always children—children are they in respect to the works of God and the creations of mind.

Another violent storm has visited us. Last week we noticed a hail storm. This week we record another, which though unattended by hail, proved to be much more severe, and did considerable damage.

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist.

Another Storm.

Mr. Zealy's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

In view of a new Constitution about to be adopted, by the people of Kentucky, Mr. Clay published a letter, ably written, in which he proposes a plan for the gradual and ultimate extinction of slavery in that State.

It should be a source of deep, poignant regret that the "great embodiment" has thought proper to come out in such a letter, at such a time.

The scheme though lucidly explained, strikes us as impracticable, and ruinous in its consequences to the people of that State.

Alluding to the importance of such a Seminary to the destitute children of the Masonic Order, Mr. Lovejoy says:

"It may be said that the destitute of our order are educated. But how, I ask? Are they educated as a Mason, who has the means, wishes to educate and does educate his own children?"

We wish every Mason, and the family of every Mason in the State could read this Speech. It would enforce at once, as with a trumpet-tongue, the necessity for action on this subject; while at the same time it would bring

home to their hearts by its commanding eloquence and its saving truths, the full worth of its enthusiastic but unobtrusive author.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, March 28, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of E. C. B. has been received and will appear soon. We direct attention to the communication of Hamden in to day's paper.

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist.

Mr. Z's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face.

Another Storm.

Another violent storm has visited us. Last week we noticed a hail storm. This week we record another, which though unattended by hail, proved to be much more severe, and did considerable damage.

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist.

Another Storm.

Mr. Zealy's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

In view of a new Constitution about to be adopted, by the people of Kentucky, Mr. Clay published a letter, ably written, in which he proposes a plan for the gradual and ultimate extinction of slavery in that State.

It should be a source of deep, poignant regret that the "great embodiment" has thought proper to come out in such a letter, at such a time.

The scheme though lucidly explained, strikes us as impracticable, and ruinous in its consequences to the people of that State.

Alluding to the importance of such a Seminary to the destitute children of the Masonic Order, Mr. Lovejoy says:

"It may be said that the destitute of our order are educated. But how, I ask? Are they educated as a Mason, who has the means, wishes to educate and does educate his own children?"

would be compelled to adopt the late suggestion of the New Orleans papers, and which will probably pass into a law very soon in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi—that no negro can be sold within their limits from another State.

Other States must be expected to take care of themselves, and such laws would be enacted in self-defence; and it is difficult to foretell all the evils, that would grow out of all efforts of the citizens of one State forced to get clear for their slaves, and citizens of the neighbouring Commonwealths prohibiting their introduction.

We repeat it is to be regretted deeply—seriously that Mr. Clay has deemed it proper to write such a letter, at such a time.

LEADING MEN, to stand up vigorously in her defence. To them the people look for light—for guidance, in a crisis, and when one of HIS influence, instead of pointing out a mode of redress, producing union and concert of action, is found taking such a course, it is certainly full of mischief and highly calculated to give them a feeling of desertion.

Another Storm.

Another violent storm has visited us. Last week we noticed a hail storm. This week we record another, which though unattended by hail, proved to be much more severe, and did considerable damage.

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist.

Mr. Z's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

In view of a new Constitution about to be adopted, by the people of Kentucky, Mr. Clay published a letter, ably written, in which he proposes a plan for the gradual and ultimate extinction of slavery in that State.

It should be a source of deep, poignant regret that the "great embodiment" has thought proper to come out in such a letter, at such a time.

The scheme though lucidly explained, strikes us as impracticable, and ruinous in its consequences to the people of that State.

Alluding to the importance of such a Seminary to the destitute children of the Masonic Order, Mr. Lovejoy says:

"It may be said that the destitute of our order are educated. But how, I ask? Are they educated as a Mason, who has the means, wishes to educate and does educate his own children?"

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist.

Mr. Z's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

In view of a new Constitution about to be adopted, by the people of Kentucky, Mr. Clay published a letter, ably written, in which he proposes a plan for the gradual and ultimate extinction of slavery in that State.

We believe that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodward are willing to test its efficacy. We know that the latter stands ready "to co-operate in this, and every other measure of forbearance towards the Union."

The Columbia press have taken ground in support of it, and have urged it, with earnestness and power. A demonstration was made in its favor, by the Marlboro Meeting held during Court week 12th instant, of which Col. Wm. T. Ellerbe was chairman.

Resolved, That the sixth Resolution adopted by the citizens of Kershaw, at a late meeting in Camden as follows: "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 of and devise a system of non-intercourse in trade and commerce, with the non-slaveholding States, with a view of recommending the same to the people of the State, be referred to our Committee of Safety and correspondence, with authority to act upon the suggestion, as to them may seem proper."

We hope the Committee will adopt it fully, and that other Committees will "do likewise."

At the Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York, a class of 147 graduated. The following young gentlemen were from this State:—W. A. Aiken, J. E. Brennan, G. Buckingham, H. K. W. Flinn, G. Kersh, M. L. Sharp, F. W. Vought, J. S. Weatherly and Thomas D. Woodward.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL.—The Courier of last week informs us that the large and magnificent building—the Charleston Hotel, is undergoing thorough repair, cleaning and embellishing.

ALBERT GALLATIN.—This venerable man, according to the New York Literary World, has sufficiently recovered from a serious fit of illness to resume his studies and pursuits, to which he still brings the interest and acumen of his youthful powers.—Telegraph.

NON-ELIGIBILITY OF A DUELLIST.—The Batesville (Ark) Eagle says, that Col. ROANE, if elected, cannot become Governor of that State. The inauguration oath requires the party to swear that he has never been engaged in a duel, either as principal, second or bearer of a challenge.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR MANLY, has appointed ANDREW H. STUBBS of Lincoln, JOSEPH J. ERWIN of Burke, and GEORGE W. HAYES of Cherokee County, Commissioners under the Act of the last General Assembly, for surveying and locating the great Western Turnpike Road from Salisbury through Ashville to the Georgia line.

MISSISSIPPI MOVING.—We are rejoiced to see that Mississippi is joining Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama in response to the Southern Address. A large meeting was held at Canton, in Madison County, to deliberate in reference to the "crisis."

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY of the 21st inst., says—"The detention of the cars yesterday was caused by the blocking up of the road by a freight train,—the axle of one of the cars having given away.

MOBILE ADVERTISER of the 16th says:—There was a rumor in circulation last evening before the form of our paper was closed, that a telegraph despatch from New Orleans, announced that a crevasse had commenced in the Second Municipality, and the river was flowing with great rapidity through the city.

DR. BASCOM, and Professor CARBON (formerly of this State) have resigned their chairs in Transylvania University, Kentucky.

GENERAL SCOTT returned to Washington, and the next morning after his arrival, paid his respects to the President. His health is restored; and it is said he will, in future, make his headquarters at Washington.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE adjourned on Monday the 19th inst. There was an aggregate appropriation of \$2,250,000 made for various important internal improvements during the session, besides the transfer of \$323,500 State stock in the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad

to the town of Petersburg. A bill to authorize a subscription on behalf of the Commonwealth to the capital stock of the Virginia and Maryland bridge company, was also passed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last. From a telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Courier of Monday, we make the following extract.

FRANCE.—The existing government continues to gather strength, and a growing disposition was evinced on the part of those who wish to crush any attempt at public dissension.

INDIA.—The accounts from the East Indies are, as is stated, disastrous to the English. A great battle with the Sikhs had taken place, in which the English army, although claiming a victory, had sustained a loss of over a thousand men, among whom they counted six or seven three officers.

CORTEX.—Fair American Cotton, at the close of the week ending on the 20th inst., had only maintained its ground, but receded a point above the prices offered at the time of its sailing above the America. The sales of the week amounted to 50,000 bales.

The following week, however, ending on the 10th inst. the disastrous accounts from India, and the advices by the Niagara, that there was a large excess of receipts of the article in that country, at the principal Cotton emporium, led to a decided depression in the market, a decline of a full farthing per pound took place.

The decline it is stated, did not take place until the close of the last week.

The quotations, at the latest date, are as follows: Fair Uplands 4 5/8; Middling 4 3/4; New Orleans 5 7/8.

For the Camden Journal.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mr. Editor: At the meeting recently held by the people of Kershaw, the question of non-intercourse with our abolition neighbors was suggested, as a measure full of efficacy, and suited to the emergency.

It presents an important enquiry, in the present situation of which, several material points are such a measure practicable? If practicable, would it be effectual? And if both should it be adopted under the circumstances of our condition?

In the present confederated condition of the States, with the Constitution of the United States of force, such a measure could not be adopted by any authority of the States in their corporate capacities.

Upon the will of the people, therefore, unsupported by legislative enactment, the practicability of such a measure, and certainly depend; and surely all will agree that there is nothing in the measure itself, which would be impracticable.

It can be so considered only when those concerned are impudently to try it. It would seem that one would announce a silly proposition to affirm that a sum of any number of furnaces, having been burnt out, or any other articles, would furnish combustible to decline to buy from particular States, who were hostile, and with whom the farmer has no desire to deal, who there are five hundred others, who are just as unworried and anxious to sell, who are his friends, and with whom he prefers to deal.

It may be said however, that our non-intercourse commercial relations have an entanglement with the non-slaveholding States, that we cannot now, without great inconvenience, cease to trade with them. But does it follow, that because it will require some sacrifice, and put us to inconveniences, that therefore it is impracticable? Then all acts of any import would, upon such reason, be impracticable—which to say, is absurd.

A few more time, we will undertake to show that the work time and inconvenience necessary for its removal, will be trifling in comparison with the great ends to be attained.

It cannot be, that the impracticability of the real objection to such a measure. There is something beyond, which the persons will close—for it is most manifest that the people of the South have but to say, that they will not buy from the North, and no power on earth can compel them.

Among the more prominent causes of objection will be found, as well a want of energy and fortitude to face the fact that there exists too strong a representation of the enemy in our midst.

We are not forced to resort to reasoning merely, to show that non-intercourse with those in hostility with us can be adopted, and that eventually, our history and experience as colonies will, in some measure, afford illustration.

The patriots of the former time were moved to resistance by comparatively trivial causes—a trifling tax on stamped paper, or three pence per pound on tea, were among the apparent causes, while in fact, they were moved entirely by principle, the importance of which is to be intended to underrate.

We have reason to be moved (although we are not) as well by the same high principle, as by the more direct aggressions, insult and oppression of every description—by the necessity of saving ourselves from utter ruin and disgrace.

They were feeble, and to a great extent, necessarily dependent, while we are strong, if not unpunished by terror, wholly independent of our enemies, if we dared to assert it.

Many, while they condemn this measure as impracticable, say that disunion, nothing about of disunion is practicable. There is something inconsistent in such positions.

Can it be supposed that those who cannot be brought up to the lesser requirement, will dare to face the greater? And yet one or other is admitted on all sides to be necessary.

There may be some purpose in this to render us to inaction—bringing our people to the condition of a collapsed windmill, all bluster and no action—sound and fury signifying nothing.

Besides is the Union to be dissolved, and our trade and commerce with the Abolitionists to continued undiminished; are we still to feed and clothe, and build them up in their pride and insolence, by wearing to the end the shameful yoke of commercial dependence?

What then becomes of the great Southern Republic, gaudily pictured—opening its exhausted treasures, pouring out its countless wealth, making its mighty powers, if we must still suffer howling hypercritics, and fanatical moral work-shippers to tap and drain the fountains of beneficence? If trade and commerce are to cease