THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is not necessary, for the purpose of main taining correct principles, to be constantly as sailing the acts, or impogning the motives of those holding adverse opinions We deem that man a true natriot who discards from his rules of political conduct all selfish or interested mo tives, so far as this can be done by barn in nature : and such a man, whenever found, is of priceless value to his country and generation.

We have abstained from indulging in any derogatory comments upon Gen. Taylor .-While party feelings have carried many beyond the point of strict decorum, we have held it to be our duty to give the President and his Calif net fair play. The cemarks we make now are induced solely by the party rancor and vindictiveness which have marked heir progress in the face of Gen. Taylor's own professions and voluntary pledges; and we would disarow in the outset that we are actuated by any motives contrary to those which we believe it to be the duty of every man to possess—the desire to up hold correct principles, and to reprove, as far as we are able, the trickery and charlatanism used not to elect Gen. Taylor President, but to raise mere traders in politics, party leaders, and wire

pullers to place and power. The Administration of Gen. Taylor, for the six months that it has directed the atlairs of State, has placed the Democratic press and the exponents of Democratic principles in a position which has required them to exercise a large amount of forbearance. When the nomination of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia was announced to the country, even the opponents of the party nominating were constrained, from what they knew of Gen. Taylor's character as an officer, to admit that he might possibly make a good chief Magistrate. Many of the Democratic party were actually so facinated with the nomination that, notwithstanding his avowal of being a Whig, they cast their votes for him. The inquiry is natural, how men so strongly wed led to the cardinal principles of Republicanism, politically reared and educated in he Democra ic school, could so easily abandon their principles, and even temporarily forsake the party to whom these principles bound them in strong allegiance? The answer is at hand -they had faith in the professed moderation of the nominee. They did not think they were abandoning their glorious principles by aiding in the election of a man who declared he would never be the President of a party. They did not think they were political renegaces by elevating to the Presidency a man who declared that the only prerequisite he should require of those to whom he should entrust the offices of Government would be "honesty, capacity and fidelity." They thought that Gene Taylor, by old federal doctrines with D-mocratic principles | concerned. that in him would be the embodiment of a true patriot-that the leaven of Democracy, which all believed entered into any political opinions he may have held, would leaven the anole lump; and thus give the United States a Presi dent such as it had not been her privilege to enjoy since Washington. Hence the title meant to be complimentary at first, but now supreme ily ridiculous, of the "second Washington," and many honest men thought they were not rob thing their party of their good name, or descerat.

ring those principles that name represents, when

seeived, not possibly through Gen. Taylor's per

but by the miserable party chicanery of his

the highest office has been hurled from his lofty

and honorable position, so frankly and fully

avowed by him during the canvass; and that

he most solemnly and unequivocally declared

be would be, he has become the most pliant in-

strument of a party elique that has ever occu-

pied the executive office. Our evidence to sustain us in this position is unfortunately most abundant. His Cabinet! we ask any honest Whig or Taylor democrat. does it embrace such men as they expected Gen. Mr. Meredith will propose none but very mod We would ask them, further, has there ever been, in the history of this country, as little talent, ability, and statesmanship in the Cabi net of any former President? Are they notthe most of them-the most unscrupulous partisans that have ever occupied such a position? Let the records of the Post Office and Home themselves will be undone, if what they propose their places with most unblushing effrantery, by remarked the other day, were now hesitating and with an unparalleled want of decency, discrimination or justice. We don't believe Gen. honest politicians of the country. These "masis not all. We have noticed, and so will have p rescheme. any honest observer of public affairs, that men in prominent offices, about to be removed, have invariably been previously proclaimed as unworthy, dishonest, or faithless officers. Insult and defamation of character have in too many instances accompanied the honest man thrust 13th uit., by a delegation of Democrats from planter can command prices that will remune. This is a new source of wealth to the citizens of the out from his labors, and this only to turnish the men in power with a shadow of pretext for re. election. Mr. Nicholson addressed the Gov reach 2,700,000 bales, the present rate of confullest extent.

evidence of a woful want of good sense. But in Tennessee, we copy a portion of it. Mr. his Cabinet, we suppose, are responsible for this Nicholson said : also. The Washington Republic, from its commencement, has been nothing more than a par- aggression; by your prompt repuliation of ail ty sheet-retailing party slang, and that not of temporising remedies; and by your firm and a standard equal to nine-tenths of the party able vindication of the doctrines of resistence value, and these should be at the highest point presses in the country. Its editorial columns cat all hazards and to the last extremity," you that will not materially affect its consumption. present a strong contrast, in point of dignity, to have won the hearts and sympathies of thou those of the National intelligencer, and a still sands who were only restrained by party transgreater one in point of talent and ability to the mels from giving von their votes, whilst you organ of Democracy-the Washington Union, have excited in the bosons of your supporters We say it without any great fear of contradiction the warmest admiration and the sincerest grati their attention to sheep-raising and sheep-shearthat the Republic will do more to prostrate Gen. tade. From your triamph our Northern friends ing !- both of which are made immensely pro-Taylor's popularity than it will ever do to ele | (for we have Northern friends) will take fresh fitable in the North-west. Several of our vate its party. Day after day it labors to prove courage; whilst our Northern enemies will friends in Orangeburg tried the experiment on this or that removed officer a defaulter. Its learn that they have waked up a spirit of resist. a small scale, but owing to the fondness of their columns are daily loaded with articles which ance in the South which proclaims to them in dogs for mutton, made nothing by their venture, have for their object nothing higher than the language as loud as thunder, Thus far shall thou and have substituted the more hardy though debasement of its opponents or the evaluation | go, and no further! There is a moral weight less valuable goat. of its own party; and if it could prove Mr. Polk and force in on triumph that will startle the guilty of falsehood, or charge home upon one of moderators of fronticism uself, and will cause na caprina," with them, but would simply sug his officers dishonesty of purpose, it would seem. About it is not not their headling career, gest that if a choice had to be made between that its ends would be accomplished.

present Administration. It would be superfly without effect. They will see, too, that we would present Administration instances of early vie have no idea of but ng one trust in the delay . But this is by no means necessary, as the dictiveness which have thus far marked its car, and meeting of a law-suit. In your triumph, introduction of a few of the sturdy shepherds, rest, and we would not allude to the subject at our enemies will find that we no longer head "colle dogs" of Scotland, to guard the flock. all, did see gos believe it our outs to our readers, the suppliant knee to them - that we are stand | would obviate the necessity of canine extirpato tell them what they will be convinced is ingerect as becomes becomes who know their ton; for they will faithfully and carefully prowritten from konest matives that the Adminis rights, and who are resolved to maintain them teet any number of sheep from foreign interlogration of General Taxba has but little claim at all bazards. We have not been and cannot pers of any kind, and possess spirit and strength to the confidence of any parties of the Americ be frightened by the cry of a diffication and dis. to do so affectually, an people, except the partismor of its own our rights on early,—South Carolinian.

We know what the Union is we know that the Union is we know that the been raised in the remediate vicinity of this ted and known as the Clarendon Police Society, more liable to commit than their masters; such ted and known as the Clarendon Police Society, more liable to commit than their masters; such party. - South Carolinian.

Correspondence of the Bultimore Sun TENERAL TAYLOR'S TARIFF VIEWS

PITTSBURG, August 20. Interview with the Manufacturers- Views of the President on the Tavill -- Visit to the Manu-

A not early he in this morning, the Presiden was waited moon by a deputation from the manufacturing establishments of the city and vicinity, composed of the following gentlemen : Thos. Bakewell, Chas. Knapp, Jr., F. Lorenz, L. Tominson, J. Carothers, C. Ihmson, W. Coleman, L. R. Livingston, W. B. McClure, J. King, and A. Nicholson. The deputation sta. hold. ted that the robject in waiting upon him, in the first place, was to inform him moon certain matters connected with the manufacturing in terests and to state briefly the disadvantages whole interview was merely conversational .- | warmest congratulations." They stated that the present tariff, so far as they were concerned, was minous; and, as a proof. fully two thirds of the manufacturing houses in this vicinity had come under the sheriff's hammer within the past eighteen months. They required a slightly increased protection to enable them to compete successfully with the pauper labor of England.

The President replied by stating that the subject of the tariff was one which had engaged his earliest attention. It was all important that the resources of this country should be developed, and it was the duty of the Executive to co-operate in every way with the legislative branch, to bring about so desirable a result .-He believed there were some articles which absolutely required protection, but that protection should be sufficiently moderate to ensure permanency to the system. This Government was found upon mutual concessions and compremises, and he trusted the principle which had in the first instance banced the States into one compact Union, would never be lost sight of.

The Secretary of the Treasury was engaged in collecting data upon the subject of the tariff. and the Executive would be fully prepared at the next session of Congress, to recommend and co operate with that branch in establishing a wise, moderate and permanent tariff system. He expressed himself as pleased in the highest degree with the great State through which he was passing, and declared his conviction that the plow and the anvil were destined here, at all events, to go hand in hand in increasing and enlarging its prosperity.

PENNSYLVANIA, August, 1849 .-- The Tariff question has been much discussed in this State by leading politicians of both parties; but I do not think that the mountain top conversations spoken of by the Baltimore American, have resome mysterious process, could so an algamate su ted very favorably to some of the interests

It is the opinion of some of the Pennsylvania Whirs, that Pennsylvania has no right to expect any concessions in layor of her own peculiar interest, inasmuch as she made the pres en Tariff and destroyed that of 1842. She is more interested than any other State in the Iron business, and of course it is to be considered that she acted from the most patriotic motives in electing Mr. Polk as a better tariff man than Mr. Clay, and also by electing Mr. Dallas as an antistariff may, commissioned expressly by the principles of the Baltimore. Platform to resthey assumed a new party cognomen-the farm the Tariff of 1812. The only question Taylor Democrats. It is unnecessary to say has been, whether the other States would, for thay were deceived—the whole country is de the sake of their own interest, attempt to force upon the Pennsylvanians a duty on Iron that servil defection to his pledges or professions. Permsylvania herself repuliated.

The idea that any Pennsylvanian can have counsellors and Cabinet. We write not of the the face to ask t ongress to protect from is ablministration in anger, but in sorrow. We surd. She cannot ask a special favor for hersel tieel mortified that the successful candidate for which she withholds from others.

But there was early in July, a scheme got up for an informal Tariff Convention, to be held the foregoing, how little ground there has been war Abany, should be immediately dispatched to the at N wport, which body was to recommended for the cry of over production. Fifteen years port of Havana. instead of being the President of the people, a revised system, adapted to the wants of the ago, the crop was 1,254,000 bales, and t e sugar, iron, coal, wool and woolen and cotton consumption 1,252,000, or nearly equal. In somning nt rests. The results of this Conven. 1848 the crop had more than doubled, say 2,tion are partially known. They proposed higher rates than even Mr. Abbout Lawrence would reach 2,900,000. Does this look like over proassent to, or than Mr. Meredith will adopt in duction? The production of the entire lift en his annual report.

It has been stated, and no doubt truly that Taylor would invite to share his Administration. erate changes. The Newport Convention proroses specific instead of, all ralorem duties, and and also recommended the restoration of the effect. But take the sum of the last four years, cotton minimum. Of course, the framers of the new Tariff are influential politicians, of both parties, largely interested in the success or home isdustry, and think that the country or they Departments answer. Men-chonest, capable should not be done. These are the "master and faithful officers"-have been harled from s icus," who, as a Baltimore very naner naive. and as much in the dark as the ordinary and Taylor knows one tithe of the hitter party pro- ter spirits,"-i. e. iron masters, &c .- will be scription which is rapidly accumulating con-still more troubled and puzzled than they now demnation upon his Administration. But this are before they ever carry through the New-

Corr. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE TRIUMPH IN TENNSSEE. Gen. Trousdale, the Governor elect of Tenne-see, was waited upon at Gallatin on the

"By your fearless denunciations of Northern They will any see that we have described of the two animals, we would go in for the extin-We might extend this article to a greater successmonth strength of reasoning, the power pation of "mongrel puppy, whele, and hound, length were we to point out the successive even of cloques and the force of remonstrators— and cur of low degree," that mutten might be dences of what all ourst term the weak associate in the weak are fully tried and exhausted of these made, and our friends have less cry and more

equality omongst the States. Around that glo- a short time since we chronicle a most remarkour hearts-we would risk all for its preserva. Parker's, tion, not excepting life itself. But whenever factories -- Cordial reception by the people, &c. an attempt is made by Congress to make an that the Peoria Register gives a good account of odious discrimination among the States; to de ceded to others; to degrade some below others -we denounce such acts as violations of the Union, involving in their consequences tyranny | 000, and the wool clip of the past spring at 90, and oppression-and calling for prompt, decided and determined resistance at the very thres

Having stood upon this high ground in the late canvass; having maintained it with signal ability and baying triumphed mon it we are prepared to appreciate fully your noble triumph. they labored under from he present tariff. The and to extend to you with heartfelt sincerity cur

> From the Charleston Mercury, 30th ult. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF

COTTON Under the conviction of the importance to planters of a correct understanding of the quesion, we have, from time to time, endeavored by statistical information, to show that the consumption of American cotton was equal to its production, and that low prices should not be egitimately attributed to an over supply in many quarters, and its dissemination has often prived injurious in depreciating the value of he article. Witness the effect of an over estimate on the prices of 1846. It was then confidently arrested that the crop would reach 2.500,000 bales, and from a too ready belief of these assertions, the crop was burried to market. and sold at ruinously low prices. The result showed 750,000 bales short of the estimate, but this fact was developed too late to benefit the producer.

We can readily understand why the cry of over production" is sweet music to the ear of the manufacturer, both at home and abroad, because the more deeply and generally the impression can be produced among the planters, he better for his interest. For if more than afficient is produced, low prices are the necessary consequence. But that intelligent planters should aid in giving currency to an opinion so not only surprising, but saicadal, and such an weeks previous. opinion can only have been formed on a very careless and superficial examination of facts bearing on the subject.

The following comparative table of the proluction and consumption of cotton, for the last fifteen years, will illustrate the fallacy of the doctrine of over production, and may afford verts to this theory, but "confess that they

Production.		Consumption.		
		In Europe		
1534.	1,254,000	1,036,000	221,000	1.250,000
1535,	1,360,000	1,106,000	236,000	1,342,000
1~36,	1.422.000	1,107,000	222,000	1,392,000
1537.	1,500,000	1 392,000	246,000	1.638,000
1535,	1,350,000	1.105,000	27 ,000	1,351,000
1539.	2,177,000	1 600,000	295,000	1,595,000
15 !0.	1,631,000	1,364,000	297,000	1,651,000
1541,	1,653,600	1,155,000	267,000	1,755,000
1812,	2,369,000	1,689,000	325,000	2,014,000
1513,	2,030,000	1,643,060	317,000	1,990,000
1-11,	2,394,000	1,570,000	350.000	2.259,000
1-15,	2,100,000	1,559,000	422,000	2,251,0.00
1:45,	1,7-1,000	1,537,000	427,000	1,954,000
1-14.	2,345,000	2,002,000	524,000	2,523,000
1545,	2,700,000	2,312,000	600,000	2,911,000

25,122,000

700.000, and the consumption will probably Cotton to the Caeraw market on Thursday, 30th alt. years, it will be seen, is 28,422,000; and the consumption 28,279,000-so nearly equal as utterly to exclude the idea that over production has been the cause of low prices, though the false cry of it, no doubt, has often produced that and see what it demonstrates; the product, 8,929,000 bales, and the conscription, 9,6000, 000, or an excess of consumption of 750,000 bales; and this, too, in the face of short crops 1,200,000 Germans, 12,000 Bulgarians, a kind of Selaof grain and famine in Europe, commercial embarrassments, and the Continent convulsed 4000 Annenians. Of this number, 6,000,000 are Cathwith revolutions and disorder.

convinced of ourselves, that the consumption of the Magyar religion. cotton was not only equal but out-running production, and that better prices must be the inevitable result of such a state of affairs; and trade is rapidly increasing. The West India mail our predictions have been fully realized. For steamers promise to take one thousand tons per month. the coming season the prospects are even more. The price for the coal is \$450 per ton. It is obtained cheering. That the rate of consumption is at Tuscalousa, five hundred miles by river from Mobeyond any probable product of the present sea- bile. There are several lines of steamers in the Gulf son, is a fact ascertained beyond cavit, and the who are expected to get their coal from Alabama .-Nashville-who congratulated him upon his rate him for his labors. Even should the crop River State, and doubtless they will profit by it to the moval. It is useless to chronicle the case, ernor elect in behalf of the delegation, and as sumption would more than absorb it; but when Again, in the selection of his avowed and his speech shows to the world the issue upon it is evident that the probabilities are stronger recognised organ, General Taylor has given which the Democrats won their glorious victory that it will go below 2,00,000 bales than above that point, we may not only expect remunerating prices, say from 9 to 11 cents, but that they will run up to a speculative point far beyond. Let our planters look to it that the coming crop pass not from their control at prices below its

WOOL GROWING IN SOUTH CARO-

LINA. Why cannot the farmers of the South turn

We will not, as Benton says, "quarrel de la

rious Union cluster the warmest affections of able yield of wood from a small ewe of Dr.

We find from a paragraph in an exchange. the sheep pastures of that part of Illinois .ny rights to the citizens of some which are con- They are becoming numerously stocked with purpose of conferring together and devising means very superior qualities of sheep. The entire number of head in the country is stated at 30-, 000 lbs. Bishep Chase is one of the chief wool growers of the immediate vicinity, owning a flock of two thousand head. C. Stone also has a flock of the same size, and there are seve ral other flocks of 1100 to 15000 head.

When we reflect that the region referred to was a wilderness long after this State was thickly settled, it throws the enterprise of our people rather in the shade .- Telegraph.

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, September 12, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

To our Readers .- We were absent from home ast week, and some errors appeared in our columns. In the article on the Plank Road, its estimated cost vas printed \$13,000 per mile, instead of \$1,300.

In speaking of the Companies that went from this District to Charleston in 1814, we said that one was commanded by General J. Blair, which we have since learned was an error. General Blair was then living in Lancaster, and was Colonel or Lt. Colonel of the Regiment of that District. The Captain Blair who commanded one of the Commanies in Charleston, was of a different family, and named Francis.

The Friend who furnished our columns with the article on the Penitentiary system, has promised a continuation of his views on that su' irct.

SALEM CAMP MEETING.-The Camp Meeting at Salem, in Langaster District, closed on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and was one of unusual interest. Seldom has there been a Meeting, at which better order was observed, and more permanent good effected. The accessions to the Church were about 57 white and colored, and the number of conversions about 35 or injurious to their interests, and even take the 40. The surrounding section of country had been rouble to circulate it in printed addresses, is deeply interested in the subject of religion for some McInnis and Toomer.

## SECRET EXPEDITION.

The Mobile Advertiser of 1 st week, contains a Proc charged their assembla e as unlawful, and assured Harian. some data to that class of writers who are con- then of the utter impossibility of evading the squadron and proceeding upon their wild expedition. They are scarcely know where to begin" when required earlied vagrants, and ordered to disperse, and informed to prove it; although it is " a proposition so that after the 28th August, all supplies would be is a tie in the House. The Whigs therefore have a easy of proof, and a froth so apparent, as to be cut off from the Island, and a blockade or embargo mejority of five in the Legislature, on a joint bellot. I might here well state that these forious comrigidly enforced. The adventurers answered that they were few in number, without arms and supplies, and intend no violation of law.

A Despatch from N. Odeans, dated 6th inst., says tha tthe blockade has been so far discontinued by the U. S. vessels, ar to allow those on the Island to receive supplies of provisiens. Rumors were affeat in New York city on the 34 inst. that one or more vessels had b en seized by the Government authorities, that were intended to be used to convey men and munitions of war for the invasion of Cuba. It is said that great ex citement prevails in Cuba, in consequence of these movements, and that the Captain General had called out a force of 4000 men, and sent forces to Principe, Trinidad and St. Jago, which towns were in a state of insurrection.

The English Consul had written to Jamaica for more It will appear conclusively, we think, from our Consul at Havana, had requested that the sloop of.

of Anson county, N. C., sent the first bale of new

GT Corn crop in North Carolina will prove to be an abundant one this year, and much greater than as remarkably strong, tall, and unusually thick upon the ground. The ears are large and sufficiently matured to escape all danger from adverse weather.

POPULATION OF HUNGARY.-The aggregate number of inhabitants is about 12,800,000, consisting of 4,800,000 and as if we had been too severe in our laws Magyars, 4,200,000 Selavonians, 2,200,000 Croutians, vonians, 244,000 Jews, 6000 French, 6000 Greeks, 3 to olies, 2,600,000 belong to the Greek Church and obey At the beginning of the last season, when the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Magyars are prices were ruinously low, we endeavored to the representatives of the nation. What is technically show to our readers, what we were thoroughly called Calvanistic is their religion, and it may be called

Our Exchanges state that the Alabama Coal

FURTHER FROM THE SCARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. -The Canada papers state that Sir George Simpson has returned from his annual tour through the Hud. son's Boy Territories, and obtained no clue to the fate of the lost explorer and his companions. Sir John Richardson is on his way back from the frozen regions without any tidings relative to the absent adventurers. but will continue the search throughout the season -Although every effort is making to de lover the lost, it is impossible to resist the unwelcome truth, that the chances for success become fearfully diminished by the

## CLARENDON POLICE SOCIETY.

The Sumter Banner contains the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Clarendon county, at gun Branch Academy, on the 30th ult., for the purpose of forming a Vigilant Society to suppress illegal traffic with their slaves. Hon. L F. Rhame acted as Chairman, and I. B. Brogdon appointed Secretary. Maj T. D. Rhame, Wm F. Butler, S. C Richbourg, H. F. Tindal, Isaac B. Brogdon, E. J. Belser, and J. R. Harven, were appointed to draft preamble and resolutions. The following were the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, we, a portion of the citizens of Clarendon, believing we have just cause of apprehension, and tear that an unholy and undue traffic exists, or is in progress with our slave population. destructive to our best interest as theirs-and aware of no means or remedy to counteract the same or evil complained of, but by united actio

are here recorded constitute a society for the fur- for his life in such a case, his white slaves would of youth, therance of this object, and do mutually bind and pledge ourselves to sustain and defend each other not only with money, if necessary, but with all the means within our reach. neans within our reach.

2d. Resolved, That this society shall be designa- against acts which the white slaves there are

neighborhood.

3d. Resolved, That the officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected from among its members upon the anniversary of the society. 4 h. Resolved, That this society have or hold

monthly meetings, at some suitable place, for the ad plans of success.

5th. Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint the place for holding our monthly meetings, and if necessary, to call extra meetings at such time and place as he may deem expedient. 6th Resolved, That each individual member of

ation of their principles of this society.
7th. Resolved, That any member of this society on conviction of having been a witness to any vio lation of law, and not disclosing the same for prosecution, shall be expelled forthwith with the con-

tempt of this society.

Sth. Resolved, That these proceedings be pub-

listed in the Sumter Banner. The society went into an election for officers

after balloting and counting out the votes. The Hon. L. F. Rhame was elected President.

W F. Butler, Vice President, 1 B. Brogdon, Secretary.

T. H. Connors, Treasurer. The society then being organized, the following esolutions were unanimously adopted, On motion of E. J Belser.

Resolved. That each member be required to contribute to a fund for the purpose of offering a reward for evidence that will convict any person of illegal traffic with slaves. The fund being raised,

On motion of Maj. T. D. Rhame, Resolved, That it be the duty of the Treasurer to offer a reward of fifty dollars for proof that will lead to conviction of any person illegally trading with negroes, within ten miles of Friendship Post

Office, within Clarendon county, On motion, adjourned until the last Thursday in September next.

I. B. BROGDON, Secretary.

CHARLESTON ELECTIONS -After a most warm and bitter contest, the former Mayor and Council have been elected.

Hutchinson's majority for the Mayoralty, over Mid dleton, was 214 votes, Commissioners of Cross Roads on the Neck-Dr. J.

F. Poppenheime, Chairman, Condy, Waiting, Leak, Gadsden, Michel and Reader,

Commissioners of the Poor-Gros, Yeadon, Poyas,

INDIANA.-The Whigs have lost three members in Congress-having elected but one. One Free Soil member has been elected by the Democrats. E. W. lamation addressed "To the persons encomped on Round | McGauky (W.,) G. W. Julian (F. S.,) N. Atherton, Island near Pascagoula," by V. M. Randolph, Com. U. C. L. Dunham, John L. Robinson, Wm. Brown, W. S. ship Albany, and senior officer in the Gulf. It A. Gorman, J. E. McDowald, G. N Fitch, and A. J.

Tanne see .- The Nashville Whig says that the

Iowa.-Returns have been received from Iowa suffi been elected.

fore, six Whigs and four Democrats. The Whigs

To The Democratic Convention recently held at Syracare, N. Y., adopted a resolution proposing conchation and union with the Birnburners. The Convention is to meet again at Utica, in order to define the future political course of the party.

To the Editor of the Camden Journal;

tion of African slavery, that the South has manifested some disposition to moderate her laws. New Corros in Cheraw, - Stephen W. Cole, Esq., and relax her discipline over the slave-and even to elevate his intellectual, moral and social status. The habit of the North has been, and is still, to charge the South with inhunanity and honest in their statement of the causes of their clamors against us-as if their opposition really their borders. sprang from tender feelings of humanity, and from religious principle in behalf of the slaveand discipline, even some prominent individuals a change on this subject, -a moderation of our penal code against the offences of the negroa relaxation of our discipline in regard to him, and an elevation of his status in an intellectual and social point of view. All this I believe to be false policy-as it is founded upon falsehood and false philosophy. I deny that our penal code affecting the slave has been too severe. The penal code on the black slave of the South is not so severe as the penal code of the North on the white slave, or those that stand, in point of service, the same as the black slave of the South. For every offence the white slave of the North is liable, by law, to the same punishment that his master is. Not so is the black slave of the South. He is not liable to the perhaps, from his social condition, so far as his safe. Let us follow the maxim, "Let well mental feelings are concerned. The master enough alone," heedless of the busy nature of has a pride of character to support -- the black slave has little or none. The white slave in names enrolled among those of great philanthe North has a character to support which in thronists, cost for us what it may, fact is to support him in procuring the means of a livelihood. But I will present one among person becomes a witness to the killing, not and severe discipline might be advisable. having witnessed the act of rebellion. The to prove the act of rebellion, and by the act of years, by a distinguished jurist of this State. 1823 the master could not prove it by his own oath, as a white man witnessed the killing .-Cases of this kind have occurred, so that it is not merely a thing of imagination. Now, we will reverse the case, so far as the homicide is

be competent witnesses to prove all the circum-

stances that would make for his acquittal. But

the criminal code of the North bears heavily

Union as it came from our fathers, secures place, by Cols. Hampton and Taylor-and but for the suppression of vice and immorality in our acts as are prompted by extreme poverty and starvation. The penitentiaries in the North abound too in white slaves, for acts which, in black slaves here, are lightly punished, or many times passed over without any punishment.

I deny that our discipline has been too es acting and severe; and I offer the discipling which is practised in the factories and works shops, and in every department of their social state in the North. Every person from the South, who visits these establishments and inspects the domestic economy of the North, M struck with astonishment at the exactness with which every m ment of time is employed by this society be required to report to the President, the operatives, and the uncompromising and or in his absence, to the Vice President, any viorigid discipline by which this is effected. In their factories and workshops, like in peniteny tiaries, the operatives are not permitted to speak to visitors, and, under some of the severe! masters, scarcely to look at a stranger. So much more exact and regular are the labors in hese establishments, than the careless and loose labors of the slaves in the South, that Southern visitors have sometimes concluded that slave labor can never be adapted to those pursuits of art, and compete with the North. Indeed, the strongest objection to the slavery of the South is a want of severe' and exact discipline, by which it might be rendered so much more productive-and this objection, although in contradiction to the charge of severity, is, nevertheless, strongly urged by the North against the slavery of the South; for no opinion is more common with them than that the free laborer with them, as they are pleased to term him, is more active and industrious than the slave laborer-and of course that a freeman, (or a white sl se in the North, with nothing but the name. I contend, of a freeman.) works harder and more constantly than the slave in the South. In regard to the treatment of slaves as to

food, clothing, and severe corrections, l'admit

that there have been now and then cases in

which humanity might complain; but I appeal to the records of the Judicial tribunals of the North to prove that there are many more cases of bad treatment in these respects, of apprentices to the different trades, and of servants, both male and female, under indentures for a term of years. There were some years ago, I know. as many runa way apprentice boys to trades and servants, as they call them there, published in the newspapers, as cases of rimaway slaves with us--and it was not very uncommon to see advertisements offering six cents reward, and now and then a basket of chips, with ridiculous personal descriptions of the abscombant -a system of advertising adopted to deter the apprentice or house servant from leaving his cruel master. Stripes without number were frequently administered to the backs of these boasted treemen, by their stern master of severe exactions, and thousands upon thousands come to Whigs have a majority of five in the Senate, while there | an early grave by close confinement and forced application to sedentary employments. I think plaints which are made against us for cruel treatment of our black slaves, comes with a cient to show that the whole Democratic Ticket has bad grace from those who have themselves thus played the tyrant over white people-and I deny that they are honest in their homane KENTUCKY .- The members of Congress stand as be- professions. As a further proof of this, in addition to what I have already stated, I offer the have a decided in jority in the Legislature, and the facts that the white slaves in the North are far majority of six in the State Convention to reform the more unhappy, restless, and prone to rebellion than the black slaves of the South-far more complaining of their hard lot than the slaves of he South. The free negroes of the North are far more c'amorous against their white neighthe slaves of the South are against their masters. It is, indeed, becoming quite fashionable for the free negroes of the North to take the tump and play the orator, in the saddest com-It strikes me that as the fury of the fanatics plaints, that their rights are not respected-that of the North has increased against our institu- their temples of religious worship are torn down -their wives and children violated, in the very midst of these pseudo lovers of the black man, -that sometimes, by the fury of the mob. they are driven out from their homes, to hunt a resting place in the territory of a foreign goverument-to fly under the wings of even monand wickedness in sustaining the institution of archy for protection,-that some of the States, slavery-that not only is slavery wrong in the latter making the most pompous professions of usual. In many places the papers represent the stalks abstract, but that the treatment of the slave is friendship for the rights of the African, have by very cruel. As if these Northern fanatics were legislation crippled his residence among their inhabitants, that amounts to expulsion from

> in a social point of view. We have always advocated the opinion that slavery was the rein this State have recommended in public print | sult of ignorance, of a want of intellect on the part of the slave, and that to make men free, it was only necessary to make them intelligent. With these opinions, how can we, with safety. raise the intellect of the slave without endangering our institution of slavery-without producing rebellion? It is dangerous to advance a single step in the intellectual culture of the negro. I know that morbid philanthropy has done it. I have heard of individuals who have done it-and I have seen specimens of skill in writing by slaves that might well serve to forge papers. Let the State beware of this dangerous philanthropy. Let us be wise from the fate of Roman slavery, of cultivated intellect. In regard to the social rights of the African with us, I think it enough to say that with the same corporal punishment-and in no case social rights they now enjoy, slavery has been

I deny that it would be advisable to raise the

intellectual status of the slave, or advance him

some individuals, who are anxious to have their With these considerations, I conclude that

our laws and discipline and treatment regarding other cases, in which the black slave of the slavery are not too severe-that it would be South is in a better legal condition than his impolitic to raise the intellectual and social master is here in the South: A master here status of the negro, moved by the pseudo phikills a rebellious slave in the presence of other lanthropists of the North-or those among usslaves, and while in the act of killing, a white but on the contrary, that a more exact, regular

In a future article, I shall undertake to exblack slaves who saw the act of rebellion are amine and estimate some suggestions that have incompetent witnesses in behalf of the master, been made on this subject, within the last few

## COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. A meeting was held by the Section of the concerned. We will suppose that a negro slave | Cadets of Temperance, on Friday last at their kills his master by accident even, after having Hall, where a number of the juveniles of Canmanifested malice towards him at another time, den were assembled, accompanied by several and otheraslaves witness the killing and all the circumstances that prove it to have been by dressed by two of the brethren, R. A. Mickle accident-their testimony is competent to ac- and Win. Clifton, who in an able and effectual quit the slave of murder. Here, you see, is a manner urged them to come forward and enroll case in which, in a legal point of view, there is their names as members in this good cause .greater security to the slave than to his master. An invitation was then extended to the gentleand a case in which even life is at stake; and men present, several of whom, ever ready to it is a case in which the master of the North lend us a helping han I, made a few appropriate would have the legal advantage over the master remarks, strongly urging our claims upon the and vigilance on our part,

1st. Therefore, Resolved, That we whose names of the South. For should the former be on trial young, for promoting the peace and happiness

> PENITENTIARY SYSTEM. We give to day a forcible article upon this subject from our neighbor of the Camden Jour-

> nal. We are glad to see the subject taken up

J. F. G. MITTAG.