Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, OCT 13. The great topic of the day is the Nicaragua or Musquito question. The French difficulty sinks into insignificance in con parison with it. The latter Is an incidental flurry-the former has the appearance of a long gathering, now impending, an inevitable storm.

The matter has gone faither than any one in this country had supposed. It has gone so far that it is difficult to see how the Administration can retrace their steps without dishonor, or proceed without preparation for War. The people of this country have looked at the matter with indifference ; for they are confiding in eve. ry Administration. They are surprised to find from Mr. Soniers' address to the Government of Nicaragua, and from recent semi-official state ments, that the Administration had taken a bold, not to say rash step, in our foreign affairs, from which they cannot retract with any grace, nor, indeed, without much discredit.

We find in Mr. Squiers' address an assertion, of course dictated to him in his instructions, of President Monroe's dictum in regard to colonization of any part of the Continent, and an application of that dictum to the British settle-

ments in the Musquito country.

In fact Mr. Squiers not only declares that the American Continent must be owned only by Americans, but that an invasion of the rights of Nicaragua must be redressed as an injury to the United States.

That is the plain meaning of Mr. Squiers' address. The same declarations were communicated to the British Government through Mr. Davis, the present Secretary of Legation at London.

The protest of the British Consul, was dated July 31st, and of course the remonstrance against it was not communicated through Mr. Bancroft, because on the first of August his officiai functions ceased by the peremptory order of this Government.

The tone of the British Government is as determined as it has ever been upon any international question, as we see in the correspond. cuce of the British Consul in Guatemala, with the Government of Nicaragua. Distinct threats are thrown out not only against Nicaragua, but any Company which may contract with her for the right to construct a Canal along the banks of the San Juan, and through her territory .-We shall have more of the matter anon.

Mr. Calhoun's presence in the Senate, next winter, will be necessary and as important as it was in the fifty-four forty war, and his efforts in behalf of peace may be more availing than they were in regard to the Mexican war.

STATUE OF MR. CALHOUN .- The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Hon. R. B. Rhett, covering one from Edward Everett, containing the explanation of Powers why the statue of Mr. Calhoun has not been finished in the prescribed time. We make the following extract.

"Mr. Calhoun's Statue is now almost finish. ed. It has taken a year's more labor than I had expected, and I know that there is much impatience about it. It will be my first draped Statue and this must account for my miscalculation of the time it would take me to execute it. enhanced prices at which this season promises If you could say a word two to Mr. Preston, or perhaps it would be better to write to some that it will fall off in some quarters, is but too of Mr Calhoun's more immediate friends upon the subject, you would greatly oblige me. You ed, unsettled state of the continent during the know better than they do how I have been sit- greater part of this season, and consider how uated. I have been compelled to do as I have done in regard to this Statue; but during the in that quarter, we may expect that the restored last year and a half, the work has not been de- tranquilty and general commercial activity, layed for anything else. It has gone on unremittingly.'

thoroughly conscientious, has done his best to and good wages render our operative populafulfil his engagements relative to this Statue. Ition such extensive consumers, that we should He took with him a good many models of heads fear no diminution. when he left this country for Florence; and has been obliged, in order to the support of his large family, to accept new orders."

correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing fresh supplies come in will force an advance: from the Mormon City on the Great Sa't Lake, says it covers more ground than Pit:sburg, and we must not calculate on its maintenance in the contains almost ten thousand Mormons.

The whole valley is occupied by the Mor. mons, who build their houses entirely on sun- crops at this early period must be listened to dried bricks. They are building a church of with the greatest caution; but should those stone, which is already one story high, and will which have been so ilong reiterated in regard be a fine building. They assemble every Sun- to the present crop prove to rest on a solid foun day morning under a large shed. The society dation, we must not love sight of the fact, that is governed by a President, the twelve, and the seventy. The President and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went work, and the consequent depression of wages this morning when the bell rang, to church, in removing the mass from the field of consump. where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed tion, would go far to equalize the demand withquite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A out any material enhancement of prices. brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several notices.

One man had lost a pocket book-another had had his garden destroyed by cattle breaking into it. He then read off the names of persons to whom letters in the post office were address. ed, and several other items of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday they receipt of the advices per Caledonia, there apwould have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived at their dull accounts from Manchester, - which promppresent snug quarters. He stated that the city ted spinners to keep aloof and restrain consumpwould be roused early in the morning by the tion as much as possible, soon induced holders firing of cannon and the music of the brass band to relinquish higher pretentions. The market A procession would then be formed, which is amply supplied, and so much during the past would march out of town, at 2 o'clock dinner two days, that buyers have had some slight adwould be served. The emigrants were all in. vited to attend.

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant. He was sentenced to cotton in the interior are becoming much repay four times their value, fined \$50, and was duced; and equally clear, that the slightest One of them was sentenced to death for borrow. nufactured goods must lead to a larger demand Courier, when it says, "a daily report of the state of ing some property from a neighbor and selling for cotton, which, with our gradually decreas. the health of the city is unnecessary." We understand it : but finally, owing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment. When they first arrived they were very much troubled by some Indians who killed their they would not mind him. They then sent out since which time they have not been again

THE ANCIENT RIGHTS AND LIBER. TIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

When William the III., who with Mary his wife, was crowned King and Queen of Eng. land, Scotland and Ireland, on the 13th of Feb. ruary 1699, there was read in their presence, a DECLARATION, adopted by both houses of Parliament, setting forth the reasons, why they adjudged King James the II. as having abdicated his throne-and the principles upon which they required the governernment to be administered by their new Sovereigns. In this decla. ration, it is something singular that the numher of distinct points corresponds exactly with the number of States in this confederacy which adopted the Federal Constitution. They are as follows, viz:

"I. That the pretended Power of suspend ng laws, or the execution of laws, by regal au

hority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by rega authority, as it hath been assumed and exerited of late, is illegal. III. That the com nission for erecting the late court of commis ioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all othe mmissions and courts of the like nature, are logal and pernicious. IV. That levying o ney, for or to the use of the crown, by "th retence of prerogative, without grant of Parliment, for longer time, or in other manner that he same is or shall be granted, is illegal. V hat it is the right of the subjects to petition the Cing, and all commitments and prosecutions or such petitioning, are illegal. VI. Tha he raising or keeping a standing army within he kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with he consent of Parliament, is against law. VII. hat the subjects which are Protestants may ave arms for their defence, suitable to their ondition, and as allowed by law. VIII. That lections of members of Parliament ought to be ree. IX. That the freedom of speech, and lebates or proceedings in Parliament, ought no be impeached or questioned in any court or dace out of Parliament, X. That excessive sail ought not to be required, nor to be excesive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual nunshments inflicted. XI. That jurors ought to e duly empannelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon Men in trials of High Treaon ought to be freeholders. XII. That all rants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal nd void. XIII. And that for redress of al rievances, and for the amending, strengthing and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently. And they do claim, demand and insist upon all and singular the premises. is their undoubted rights and liberties; and hat no declarations, judgements, doing or procedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises, ought in any wise to be

THE PROSPECTS OF COLLON Below we copy the important part of the last Circular of R. Zwilchenbart Blessing and Co., one of the most eminent houses of Liverpool. It will be found to embody a very interesting view of the position and prospects of Cotton.

frawn hereafter into consequence or example.

Mercury LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28 1849. The period is arrived at which we consider it desirable to acquaint our friends with the views we have formed in regard to the opening cotton season, and we do so, with some hesitation. as the question is involved in unusual difficul-

The history of the past teaches us, that consumption is subject to as wide fluctuations as either production or prices,—the circumstances of the two previous years, the high prices of food and great depression of trade, afford an easy explanation of the great expansion it has undergone in the past season; which, after an unprecedented crop leaves us with a stock scarcely larger than at its commencement. How far this consumption can be kept up with the to open, is a question for serious consideration; probable; but when we reflect upon the disturbit must have crippled the means of consumers will cause an expansion there, which may more than counterbalance any falling off elsewhere. "I have no doubt that Mr. Powers, who is As respects our own consumption, cheap tool

Under such circumstances, even with a fair average crop, we see no reason to apprehend any decline in prices; we consider it, indeed, probable that between this and and the close of THE MORMON CITY OF SALT LAKE -A this year the decrease in our stocks before but as this will arise from temporary causes, face of renewed imports.

Experience teaches us, that reports of short with short supplies, a proportional amount of laboring population must be thrown out of

The transactions of the present week are as follows:

Imports. Sales. Comsumption. Speculation. Export Bales 322,000, 32,00, 17,150, 13,200, 2,670 The demand from the spinners has been on the most restricted scale for sometime past, and has continued so throughout this week. On peared a momentary revival, but the subsequent vantage, but not to any quotable extent. During the last five weeks the deliveries to the trade average no more than 19 000 bales per week, and it is thus evident, that the stocks of compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. spark of improvement in the demand for ma-

ordinary circumstances. The corn trade, with such abundant crops in cattle and stole from them. They sent to re. at home, promises for some time little or no on their way home from New York, that followed the monstrate with them, and the Indians replied change, and prices must continue to rule low. advice of acquaintances in remaining on board the that their president was an old woman, and As regards potatoes, the yield is so unusually large, that the appearance of disease in various a company of soldiers and killed a few of them, quarters is not likely to affect the value of the its short at the suggestion of friends. article to any material extent.

> FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA. - The new Legislature of Alabama, ust elected for two years, has a critical condiion of affairs to adjust, during their short time f service. The State debt is large, and the unds provided for the payment of the interest,

meertain and diminishing.
The State owes a bond debt of \$9,170,550, and to trust funds, bearing interest, \$1,215,000, naking a total of debt of 10,385,550; of which very materially from these runors. he annual interest is \$542,579. The expenes of the State annually are about \$120,000. The total amount required for expenses and inerest on debts is, therefore, \$662,579. The esources of the State consist only of its tax bill Court at Laurens. It is stated however that her health nd about two millions (estimated as good) of had so far recovered as to be able to start on her way

in buying up State Bonds at the market prices. If true, the amount of annual interest payable will be considerably reduced. The tax bill produced last year \$44,000, showing a deficien. may have been withdrawn and the consequent ent tax bill, which is so much complained of whole of the interest on the debt and all the State expenses. The bank assets must soon be exhausted, and on this Legislature will denend the formation of some system for maintaining the State credit hereafter.

The misfortunes which have befallen this State are an instance for commentary upon frauds of State banking. Albama has no bond debt, except for money borrowed lawfully to bank upon, and the trust funds which are set down as debts against the State, were lost by being deposited in the banks.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, October 17, 1819. W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

To Cornespondents .- We hope " Frequent Render will excuse us for not giving "The Infanticide" an earlier insertion. It was impossible to publish it last

week. Will he not favor us again ? In another column we introduce to our readers " Billy Bluff," a new character "in the play," whose strong vein of irony, we trust, will either "bluff" off the lukewarm and apathetic, or "bluff" up our enterprising capitalists to practise the "manly virtue" of " mending their ways." By all means give us a bluff" on the Penitentiary; not forgetting, however, to throw a Plank on the Road occasionally.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We are requested by the Town Council to give notice that a public meeting of the citizens of this Town and District, will be held at 12 o'clock on Tuesday of Court Week, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Post Office Department to increase our mail facilities to Darlington Court House, and to New bury via Winnsboro. Fairfield has held a meeting, to pr cure the Newbrery route, and we learn, that a smilar meeting was to take place on last Saturday, in Darlington, to secure the establishment of a route in that direction. While our neighbors are moving on both sides of us, it is expected of Kershaw that she make a hearty response, and cheerfully co operate in supplying the wants of her own and neighboring Citizens. We learn that it is the opinion of the Agent of the Northern line of Stages, that it will add but very little to the expense, to run to Cheraw, via Darlington and Society Hill, it being about four hours longer drive. It is hoped that our citizens generally, and especially those residing in portions immediately interested, will attend in large numbers, to give importance and con sideration to the meeting, and aid by their presence and counsel in securing these invaluable conveniencies to

A LECTURE BY THE REV. MR. CATER. We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Cater, Principal of the Bradford Springs School, will do liver, by request, a lecture on the institution of Slave ry on Saturday evening at candle light in the Court House Mr. Cater regularly delivers lectures to his pupils, and recently took occasion to discuss the noral and political benefits of this institution. As he supplies the pulpit of Dr. Davis on next Sabbath, and as the subject is deeply interesting to every citizen, he has consented to give an expression of his views, on the subject in the Court House, on the evening before We understand, from those who have heard him, that he bases the institution upon Bible authority, the curse and we are inclined to the opinion, from all that we have learned, that he places its defence upon the very strongest grounds.

The subject has excite! considerable attention in the papers lately, and we don't not but! that a considerable audience will be present to hear his address. The public generally are invited to attend,

MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. T. Notice has been given by G. W. Garmany, G. W. P., that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of S C., will hold its annual meeting on Thursdry evening the 25th inst,, in Charleston. The Rail road Company with their usual liberality have reduced the fare for Delegates, from Hamburg, Columbia or Camden to Charleston and back again, to five dollars. and from all intermediate points to a proportionate rate. Business of great importance it is said, will come before the G. D., but we fear the rumors affoat in the up country, will prevent a large attendance of Delegates.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

We have omitted to notice at an earlier day, that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church will meet in this place next month. The friends of religion will welcome these men of God, and will freely extend to them the hospitalities of the Town. Our citizens will be peculiarly blessed with church privileges during the closing part of this year, and will not be wanting in opportunities to hear many expounders of the Word, as the Conference of the Methodist Church also con. venes here sometime in December. We take the folowing from the Richmond (Va.) Watchman & Observer:

The Synot of South Carolina will hold its anand meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Cam den, S. C., on the Thursday before the 3d Sab bath in November, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M. B. M. PALMER, S. C.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.

We concur with our neighbors of Columbia, in opin. ion that the Board of Health in Charleston should give the up country the benefit of daily reports of the progress of the Strangers' Fever, and differ with the ing stock, will be more sensibly felt than under that some of our citizens who are desirous of visiting the city on business, receive letters from their friends residing there advising them to remain at home. We almost every department as have been secured know of persons who have passed through this place, packets and steamers until the cars left-and others. who went to the city to purchase goods, cut their vis.

Various rumors have reached us as to the number of deaths and burials in each day, and the progress of the disease. The great danger incurred by visiting the city, we believe, is exaggerated, and doubtless many of the reports affoat in the up country are untrue. We feel satisfied that this is the case from their differing so widely from the published reports. Hence the ne cossity of daily reports from the Board of Health, that unfounded apprehensions may be removed, and that correct information may be disseminated. It is cortain that the interests of our metropolis are suffering

No Court at Laurens .-- Owing to the severe illness of M.s. O'Neall, who was taken sick at Spartanburg his Honor Judge O'Neall was prevented from holding ands, it is thought, have been employed, in part, hindrance to the Judge's attendance at Abbeville.

NEGRO MECHANICS.

We believe that the opposition to the competition brought about by the employment of Negro Mechanics, is on the increase in the Southern States. We recy to be made up out of the banks assets of gard it as a great evil among us, and would hail the above \$218,000. The payments will be va. day of its abolition, us the harbinger of higher excelried, of course, by the amount of bonds that lence, in the various branches of mechanism and art in the South. It is susceptible of proof, we think, absorption of the assets of the banks. Still, that the field is the proper place for the negro, and that there seems to be no expectation that the press he is wholly incapable of going beyond the point, in mechanism, where his instructor leaves him, and tha for its severity, can raise enough to meet the his employment as a mechanic has a ruinous tendency to prevent the trades from reaching perfection by driving out the White competitor. We believe its effects are rainous in our own town, indeed, we know men, who have Sons designed for trades, but are deterred from carrying out their laudable purpose here, by the fact, that on the opposite side of the bench or at their elbow will stand a negro as their daily companion .-These feelings and prejudices do exist. We can't deny it, nor can we deny, but that they will always be a dead woight, (unless a change is made) upon any con siderable improvement in Southern mechanism.

Suppose there are now 5000 negro mechanics in the State, and they were removed to the field to give place to that number of our white population, what would be the result in 10 years ? Besides the immense superiority of various articles of mechanism, we would have a strong increase among our most profitable and worthy citizen. Many trifling negro characters would be removed from our Towns and villages and the emigration of many of our white citizens would be prevented .-We might say much more but will conclude by ac knowledging the right in every owner of a slave to use his labor, in any way, for himself individually, but when allowed to be used by another, to the public by the St. Louis Convention of the 15th inst., will in detriment, we regard it as no invasion of private rights, for the public to regulate and restrain it.

These views were suggested by the following preamle and resolutions passed by the Journeymen Mechanies of Petersburg, (Va.) on the 20th ult.

While we regard the right of property, and the privilege of the owner to employ his slave in honest labor our sense of self respect de. mands that we put, place, esteem and mantain ourselves a distinct society, and not the association of the Negro :

Therefore he it resolved,

1st. That we regard the teaching of any Ne. gro any branch of the mechanic arts, as projudical to the interest, and injurious to the morals of the laboring White man.

2d. That we whose names are hereunto annexed, will not work for any employer who shall take a Negro into his employ, for the purpose of teaching said Negro any branch of the mechanic arts.

3d. That each member is at liberty to engage with any employer using his own slaves at the business, provided they be not ourchased

or provided in any way subsequent to this time. 4. That we form ourselves into a society, as stated in the preamble signed by the com-

THE DAILY CAROLINIAN.

According to notice, of which we have already made nention The Daily Carolinian has come to hand, about the size and appearance of the former Tri Weekly issue. As we expected, it bears evident signs of the skill

and enterprise of the Proprietors and we hall it as one of our most vigorous and independent exchanges, May good fellowship, increased patronage, and

great success mark the career of all our neighbors of

THE COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH. - According to notice, on Monday 14th instant, this spirited duily came to us much enlarged, affording ample space for reading m tter, with a wide field for advertising, " the stay and support" of the publisher. The energetic Editors have our warmest wishes for success. The Telegraph from small beginnings, has grown up to be one of our most of Ham and the consequent inferiority of the negro, sprightly and interesting papers. Its growth and success must put to rest the doubts of those who thought that the up country could not sestain a Daily, and proves conclusively that there is an increasing demand for the home production in the way of Papers.

> Days of Thanksolving - Gov. Manly, in compliance with a resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina has issued his Proclamation setting apart Thursday 15th of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and praise to God

> The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the observance of Monday, the 29th of the same month, for the same purpose.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO. - The Washington correspon dent of the New York Courier of the 9th inst. says : "The Borrd of Commissioner for the settlement of claims against Mexico will meet again on the first of next month. The whole amount of claims filed exceed \$12,000,000; the amount already adjudicated is about \$250,000. The investigation has not been sufficiently thorough to enable the Commissioners to determine, Pacific Railroad and the growing trade of our metro. even approximately, the amount of valid claims."

The Greenville Mountaineer says: that Major B. F. Perry has been duly elected a member of the Legislature to fill the place of Edward II. Earle deceased. Not many votes were given, nearly all for

TELEGRAPHIC RATES. -- The Telegraph Company will be apt to find the change lately made in their rates, by which the Press is charged the same as other patrons a losing business. In all trades or business, a discrimination is made in f yor of those who patronize regularly and largely. Many of the press have done thus, to the amount of five to twenty dollars per week .-They are now forced to abandon its use, or pay the same rates as the individual that employs the " lightning line" probably once in six months. It will decrease the dividends, by forcing the press of towns and cities to combine in procuring one communication for all, instead of one for each separately. Many will give up its use entirely. The following taken from the Atlanta Intelligencer, (Ga.) breathes the spirit of

"We are sorry for the move, very! for we and suffer his voice no more to be heard in our sanctum. He would soon eat out all our living. were we to continue to entertain him, and minister to his increased voracity. We hope the press will band together to resist his inordinate demand upon us.'

THE POPE'S MANIFESTO, - The Pope has issued his future policy and mode of governing his late rebellious subjects. A State council, and Provincial councils, one for each Province, are to be organized. Great dissatisfaction is felt every where, especially in France, at the limited concessions made to the people, and the number of persons excepted from the terms of the amnesty. France is particularly displeased as no menis said, intended to return to his States about the first stockholders evince a renewed spirit to prosecute the returning to Rome.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

propositions, by which the immense wealth of the Cal ifornias, the trade of the Pacific, of China and South. ern Asia, may be directed by Rail Roa! through the heart of our country. Much information on the subjeet will be educed and disseminated throughout the country by this incetting, and " a puffing engine," snorting over hill and dale, over snow snow capped moun tains and roaring torrents, through the western wilds, will soon be talked of as a thing neither impossible nor improbable. We fear that the Delegation from this State will be small, yet in that vast concourse of practical minds, we doubt not but that her voice will be heard, cheering on every enterprise that looks to a developement of Southern wealth and Southern greatness. To the action of that Convention all eyes are turned Apart from the great interest felt in its Rail Road deliberations, many entertain the belief, that the action of the late Mississispi Convention, added to the real necessities of the case, might introduce the discussion of the propriety of endorsing its recommendation of a Southern Convention, to protect home institutions. In extending the hand of invitation to closer fellowship in one direction, it seems natural that some preliminary steps should be taken to shut the door against intruders from another. We fear, however, that deciding upon the claims of opposing routes, will very much alsorb the attention of the Convention, and prevent a free and full interchange of views upon our federal relations. The citizens of New Orleans have decided upon the Tehnantepec route, and their Delegates go armed with instructions from an imposing meeting held in that city, while those higher up the Mississippi, governed sist upon St. Louis or the mouth of the Ohio River as the proper starting point. Neither of these will be backward in urging their respective claims and interests. So great is the prize to be won, so rich the harvest to be reaped, that no less than six routes have been proposed, each claiming to be the best. The Lakes' interest, with the growing greatness of Chica. go, insists upon the grand project of Whitney's Oregon Road, while St. Louis calls a convention to invite attention to her suitableness as one of the termini. Oth ers prefer the mouth of the Ohio, where the trade of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers comes together, either to float on down to the crescent city, or take the Ohio and Mobile Rail Road, (now just commencing) to the Gulf States, or to seek the Atlantic coast through the Roads of Georgia; while the Memphis Convention, and to that the interest of South Carolina looks, will doubtless conclude that the central position of their place of meeting, midway between extremes, will best serve the TAPPING process, by which the immense trade, and productions of the undeveloped West, will be most effectually spread all over the South. New Orle as says her interest points across Telegantepec, while many regard all other schemes as impracticable except the short cut by Panama. The golden harvest has excited the cupidity of England, and like the unwelcome bill of a biting musquito, she has thrust herself into the Musquito Kingdom to practise another lesson of piercing the veins through which courses the life, blood of others. If permitted to retain the possession of Musquitodom, it requires no prophet to foresee that she will soon be looking after yet another route. Great anxiety, therefore, is felt to see the proceedings and reports of the Memphis Convention. In any event, we trust the meeting will prove a harmonious one, and productive of great good to the future wealth and prospurity of the whole Union.

We learn from the Favetteville Observer that 80 men with horses and carts, are at work on the Plank Road between that place and Murchison's Factory, and the road between these points will be opened within a fortnight. Every State, and nearly cuery Town of importance in the South, are orging us pare it for publication in his leisure hours during the on by their example to secure the advantages of this new mode of making roads.

RUSSIA AND TORKET .- It seems there is some probability of a war between these countries. The Turk ish Government, seconded by the English and French ministers, refuses to comply with the demand of Rus sia, to surrender the Hungarian figitives, Kossoth and his compatriets. The Russian Ambassador in Turkey took leave abruptly, and diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended.

STEAM PACKETS OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston is now in regular trade, by the aid of steam. with Wilmington, Savannah, Havana, Biltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and two splendid Steamers recently built, have been lately added to the Phila delphia and Baltimore lines. A writer in a late Mercury suggests, to have lines also to Liverpool and New Orleans and Boston, and says that the Railroads about to be constructed in the West, demand that the project should be carried out without delay. The running Steamers direct from some Southern Port to Liverpool has often been talked about, as a thing greatly desired by the South, but at no time, has there been a greater necesity, or a stronger disposition to sustain such an enterprise than at present. Our agitated federal relations, the determination of the West to construct a polis all urge the propriety of the undertaking. Nothing could gratify the people of the South more, than to have a direct commercial intercourse with our broth ren across the waters.

FOREIGN NEWS.

News by the Niagara reports the English Cotton market at about the same as at the sailing of the Cal edonia. At Liverpool, on the 6th inst., the stock on hand was 546,780 bales, against 530,600 bales at the same period last year. At Havre the market was lan guid, but prices a little higher. There are but few political items that have reached us by the Niagara. The Hungarian refugees in Turkey have been ordered by the Sultan to repair to Constantinople. England and France are manifesting a deep interest in Turkish affairs, and have sent a strong note to Austria and Russia. Their respective Representatives are encouraging the Sultan to continue firm to his first resolu tion. It is stated that not the slightest doubt is entertained as to the result, if Russia persist in demand. ing the surrender of the Hungarian refugees. A European War is thought to be inevitable. All Europe is conjecturing the issue of Prince Radizval's return to the Czar, conveying intelligence of Turkey's refusal. been held in both countries to consider these grave Minister.

recall M. Poussin, who is a Red Republican, before the difficulty occurred between him and the American rupture with France on account of that matter. De. spatches have been received at Washington from Mr are not vet known.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILBOAD.-The up columns of the Telegraph :

to build a branch road from a point, (Dr. Doubtless, as we write, the great Memphis Conven. Brown's,) nine miles below Anderson Court tion is engaged in carnest deliberation, upon various House, to extend to Greenville Court House. as also a proposition from the citizens of Abbeville to build a branch to Abbeville Court House.

These movements are indulitable evidences of the spirit at work amongst the citizens of the up country; and must be regarded as an earnest of those improvements which are to do more tor the development of the resources of South Carolina, than any thing else attempted, And it requires no prophet to foretell, that, before the lapse of many years, the back country of South Carolina will be the fairest and most important part of the State.

In connection with this subject, it must be gratifying to the friends of this noble entesprise to learn, that a section of 27 miles of the Green. ville Road will be opened on or before the first of January next. The Superstructure and iron are now being rapidly laid down; and a Locumotive actually passed over a mile or two of the lower portion of the road a few days since, The Engineers and Officers are bending all their energies to the fulfillment of public expertation on this subject. And when this sha'l have been accomplished, our word for it, all doubts and misgivings will be dispelled, and such floods of encouragement and of promises be thereby given to the people, as will cheer the heart of every patriot son of this good old

Mr. J. Kervin was elected Tax Collector for Darliggton District on the 8th instant

THE RIGHT SPIRIT,-We take from the Hamburg Republican the following communication, which breathes the true spirit of improvement. The exam. ple is worthy of imitation.

Is there ro " Balance Wheel" to be found amor g the hundreds so deeply interested in a Plank Road from this place to the North Carolina line?

Mr. Editor : As various opinions evist in the community respecting the cost and dividends of Plank Roads, and in order to express the opinion of at least one person, I propose to huild a Plank Road from Hamburg to Edgefield Village over the most level route, for two thousand dollars per mile, and take half the stock of the. Company, that is to say, build the road for that sum, half in script of the Company, and half in cash payable as the road is completed.

You are authorized to give mo real name to any one desirous of knowing it.

BALANCE WHEEL. Hamburg, Oct. 2, 1849.

We take the following from the Mercury. The citizens of Charleston are also tenching us lessons in this new mode of improving Roads:

PLANK ROAD .- While we hear of projects in every direction for the construction of Plank Roads, the Commissioners of Main Roads for the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael have very quietly gone to work, and are engaged in laying down one of the wooden tracks in the upper part of King street. It would be difficult to conceive a greater improvement than that which will be effected by this work, and especially in the locality which the Commissioners have selected.

A NEW WORK BY MR. CALHOUN. -The New York Courier understands that the Messre Harners will only lish before a great while, from the pen of John C. Calhoun, a Treaties on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States; and that it is so nearly complete that he expects to precoming session of Congress .- Baltimore Sun.

For the Camden Journal.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN MONROE, N. C. In April of the present year, notwithstanding the opposition made by a number of licensed friends petitioned for a charter, and organized a Division, styled Monroe Division, No. 31 .-For a month or two, very little progress was made, but after seeing the few friends adhere to their faith so firmly, a different spirit was disseminated, and soon our numbers increased,-We have now about fifty, and "still they come." We initiate 3. 4, 5 or 6 every meeting, and those too, who were very much opposed to us, until they understood the plan and purpose of our order It is more wonderful that they join here, in a section of country, where every thing is comparatively cheaper than elsewhere; yet they pay two dollars, and their five cents weekly, without a murmur, being convinced that it is a guarantee for saving four fold the amount. to say nothing of the discontent that their homes

Maj. David A. Covington, Chairman of our County Court, richly deserves the paternal title of "Father of Temperance in Monroe." He has not only reasoned with men, persuading them to dash the bottle down, but he has, besides, given the Division a town lot, upon which to build a Hall solely for the Sons. We have just begun our third quarter, and

have 45 members, and 6 or 8 applicants for The Officers of the present quarter are-

DR. WM. TWITTY, W. P. WM. C. CASTON, W. A. DR. EMERSON BROWN, R. S. CULPEPPER BROWN, A. R. S. HENRY J. NEALY, F. S. MAJ. WM. STEGALL, T. CAPT. BENJ. TROTT. C. JAMES M. ROGERS, A. C. DARLING BROWN, I. S. WM. F. WINDLE, O. S. REV. WM. C. CLARKE, CHAPLAIN. REV. J. T. DRAFFIN, P. W. P.

For the Camden Journal. Mr. Editor: I have seen in several numbers

of the Journal a good deal said on the subject of a Plank Road from Camden to Charlotte, and if you will print my present article, I think shall have to cut short our acquaintance with A good understanding exists between the French and I can give a perfect quietus to the foolish norour invisible interlocutor after the 15th inst., English cabinets, and their fleets will be ordered to tion of ever having such a road made. Fig. the Mediterranean to await the result. Councils have then, I will say nothing about the expense of the road, for I believe that the people concerncircumstances. M. Marrast or M. Thiers is expected ed in its construction would not mind that, '. . to be sent to Washington to succeed the late French I will give a few arguments that will outweigh dollars and cents, and prove to you some of the It appears that the French Government was about to ruinous consequences that would follow the building of this road. One would be, a great increase in the quantity of cotton made in that manifesto, by which he gives a mere outline of his Government. No apprehensions are entertained of a region of country, the very evil some big men wish to avoid. This would be brought about in this way: one half the time would take the crop Rives, our Minister to France, the contents of which to market on a plank road, leaving the other half to make manure, improve land, &c., so that corn, cotton and other produce would hardly bring any thing. But this is not all-the time country above Columbia are awakened to the impor. saved would be improved by many in the edution was made of her in the manifesto. The Pope, it tance of this enterprise and the late meeting of the carion of their children, so that the State would soon be able to raise her own Pork and Proof October, but nothing is said about the time of his work vigorously. The following we take from the fessors, her Mules and her Teachers, and thereby lose that good name she has so long been A meeting of the stockholders of this compa. entitled to, of buying stock from the Kentucki-NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA. -It is said that this ny is called at Abbeville Court House, on Fri. ans, and employing every stray Yankee or Irishhe assets of the deposit banks. These last homeward, and that in all probability there will be no wonderful natural curiosity is advertised to be sold, to day next, 19th inst., for the purpose of consider- man to teach for us, that may happen to know the extent of the undivided two thirds interest therein, ing a proposition from the people of Greenville, his A. B. C. Another reason is, that one half