

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The great topic of the day is the Nicaragua or Mosquito question.

The matter has gone farther than any one in this country had supposed. It has gone so far that it is difficult to see how the Administration can retract its steps without dishonor.

We find in Mr. Squires' 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 settlements in the Mosquito country.

In fact Mr. Squires 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. Squires' 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 official 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 correspondence of the British Consul in Guatemala, with the Government of Nicaragua.

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STATUTE 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.

Mr. Calhoun's statue is now almost finished. It has taken a year's more labor than I had expected, and I know that there is much impatience about it.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Powers, who is thoroughly conscientious, has done his best to fulfil his engagements relative to this statue. He took with him a good many models of heads when he left this country for Florence; and has been obliged, in order to the support of his large family, to accept new orders."

THE MORMON CITY OF SALT LAKE.—A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing from the Mormon City on the Great Salt Lake, says it covers more ground than Pittsburg, and contains almost ten thousand Mormons.

The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely on sundried bricks. They are building a church of stone, which is already one story high, and will be a fine building.

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 pay four times their value, fine \$50, and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads.

THE ANCIENT RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—When William the III., who with Mary his wife, was crowned King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland, on the 13th of February 1689, there was read in their presence, a declaration, adopted by both houses of Parliament, setting forth the reasons, why they judged King James the II., as having alienated his throne—and the principles upon which they required the government to be administered by their new Sovereigns.

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I. That the pretended Power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament, is illegal. II. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal. III. That the commission for erecting the late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious. IV. That levying of money, for or to the use of the crown, by the pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in other manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal. V. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning, are illegal. VI. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law. VII. That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence, suitable to their condition, and as allowed by law. VIII. That elections of members of Parliament ought to be free. IX. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament. X. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor to be excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. XI. That jurors ought to be duly empannelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon Men in trials of High Treason ought to be freeholders. XII. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures to particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void. XIII. And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently. And they do claim, demand and insist upon all and singular the premises, as their undoubted rights and liberties; and that no declarations, judgments, doings or proceedings, to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example.

THE PROSPECTS OF COTTON.

Below we copy the important part of the late Circular of R. Zwickelhart 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.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29 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 difficulties.

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, afforded 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.

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 the close of this year the decrease in our stocks before fresh supplies come in, will force an advance; but as this will arise from temporary causes, we must not calculate on its maintenance in the face of renewed imports.

Experience teaches us, that reports of short crops at this early period must be listened to with the greatest caution; but should those which have been so long reiterated in regard to the present crop prove to rest on a solid foundation, we must not be at all surprised, that with short supplies, a proportional amount of laboring population must be thrown out of work, and the consequent depression of wages in removing the mass from the field of consumption, would go far to equalize the demand without any material enhancement of prices.

The transactions of the present week are as follows:

Table with columns: Imports, Sales, Consumption, Speculation, Export. Values listed for each category.

The demand from the spinners has been on the most restricted scale for sometime past, and has continued so throughout this week. On receipt of the advices per Caledonia, there appeared a momentary revival, but the subsequent dull accounts from Manchester,—which prompted spinners to keep aloof and restrain consumption as much as possible, soon induced holders to relinquish higher pretensions.

The corn trade, with such abundant crops in almost every department as have been secured at home, promises for some time little or no change, and prices must continue to rule low.

As regards potatoes, the yield is so unusually large, that the appearance of disease in various quarters is not likely to affect the value of the article to any material extent.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—The new Legislature of Alabama, just elected for two years, has a critical condition of affairs to adjust, during their short time of service.

The State owes a bond debt of \$9,170,550, and to trust funds, bearing interest, \$1,215,000, making a total of debt of 10,385,550; of which the annual interest is \$542,579. The expenses of the State annually are about \$120,000.

The total amount required for expenses and interest on debts is, therefore, \$662,579. The resources of the State consist only of its tax bill and about two millions (estimated as good) of the assets of the deposit banks. These last funds, it is thought, have been employed, in part,

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 \$14,000, showing a deficiency to be made up out of the banks assets of above \$218,000. The payments will be varied, of course, by the amount of loans that may have been withdrawn and the consequent absorption of the assets of the banks.

The misfortunes which have befallen this State are an instance for commentary upon frauds of State banking. Alabama 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, 1849. W. TIURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We hope "Frequent Reader" will excuse us for not giving "The Infanticide" our 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 Buff," 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 next week, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Post Office Department to increase our mail facilities to Darlington Court House, and to Newbury via Winnsboro.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. Mr. CATER.—We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Cater, Principal of the Bradford Springs School, will deliver, by request, a lecture on the institution of Slavery 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 moral and political benefits of this institution.

MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. T.—Notice has been given by G. W. Garrison, G. W. P., that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of S. C., will hold its annual meeting on Thursday evening the 25th inst., in Charleston. The Railroad 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.

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 expositors of the Word, as the Conference of the Methodist Church also convenes here sometime in December.

THE POPPE'S MANIFESTO.—The Pope has issued his manifesto, by which he gives a more outline of 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 mention was made of her in the manifesto.

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA.—It is said that this wonderful natural curiosity is advertised to be sold, to the extent of the undivided two thirds interest therein.

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 regard it as a great evil among us, and would hail the day of its abolition, as the harbinger of higher excellence, in the various branches of mechanism and art, in the South. It is susceptible of proof, we think, that the field is the proper place for the negro, and that he is wholly incapable of going beyond the point, in mechanism, where his instructor leaves him, and his employment as a mechanic has a ruinous tendency to prevent the tradesman from reaching perfection by driving out the White competitor.

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 citizens. Many trifling negro characters would be removed from our Towns and villages, and the emigration of many of our white citizens would be prevented.

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 demands that we put, place, esteem and maintain ourselves a distinct society, and not the association of the Negro.

1st. That we regard the teaching of any Negro any branch of the mechanic arts, as prejudicial 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 purchased 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 committee.

THE DAILY CAROLINIAN.

According to notice, of which we have already made mention 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 hail 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 Capital.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier of the 9th inst., says: "The Board of Commissioners 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, even approximately, the amount of valid claims."

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 favor of those who patronize regularly and largely. Many of the press have done thus, to the amount of five to twenty dollars per week.

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

WE are sorry for the move, very! for we shall have to cut short our acquaintance with our invisible interlocutor after the 15th inst., and suffer his voice no more to be heard in our sanctum. He would soon set 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 OFFICERS OF THE present quarter are—DR. WM. TWITTY, W. P. WM. C. CASTON, W. A. DR. EMERSON BROWN, A. R. S. CLEPPER BROWN, A. R. S. HENRY J. NEALE, F. S. MAJ. WM. STEGALL, T. CAPT. BENJ. TROTTS, 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.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The up country above Columbia are awakened to the importance of this enterprise and the late meeting of the stockholders evince a renewed spirit to prosecute the work vigorously. The following we take from the columns of the Telegraph:

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—Doubtless, as we write, the great Memphis Convention is engaged in earnest deliberation, upon various propositions, by which the immense wealth of the California, the trade of the Pacific, of China and South-east Asia, may be directed by Rail Road through the heart of our country.

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

There is no "Balance Wheel" to be found among the hundreds so deeply interested in a Plank Road from this place to the North Carolina line. Mr. Editor: As various opinions exist in the community respecting the cost and expediency of Plank Roads, and in order to express the opinion of at least one person, I propose to build a Plank Road from Hamburg to Edgewood Village on 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 scrip of the Company, and half in cash payable as the road is completed. You are authorized to give no real name to any one desirous of knowing it.

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There is no "Balance Wheel" to be found among the hundreds so deeply interested in a Plank Road from this place to the North Carolina line. Mr. Editor: As various opinions exist in the community respecting the cost and expediency of Plank Roads, and in order to express the opinion of at least one person, I propose to build a Plank Road from Hamburg to Edgewood Village on 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 scrip of the Company, and half in cash payable as the road is completed. You are authorized to give no real name to any one desirous of knowing it.

To build a Plank Road from a point, (Dr. Brown's) nine miles below Anderson Court House, to extend to Greenville Court House. These movements are indubitable evidences of the spirit of work amongst the citizens of the up country; and must be regarded as an earnest of those improvements which are to do more for the development of the resources of North 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 enterprise to learn, that a section of 27 miles of the Greenville Road will be opened on or before the first of January next. The Superstructure and iron are now being rapidly laid down; and a Local motive 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 expectation on this subject. And when this shall have been accomplished, our work for it, all doubts and misgivings will be dispelled, and such floods of encouragement and of promises he thereby given to the people, as will cheer the heart of every patriot son of this good old State.

Mr. J. Kervin was elected Tax Collector for Darlington District on the 8th inst.

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BALANCE WHEEL.—Hamburg, Oct. 2, 1849.

We take the following from the Mercury: The citizens of Charleston are also teaching 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 Parish 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 Messrs. Harper will publish a great while, from the pen of John C. Calhoun, a Treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States; and that it is so nearly complete that he expects to prepare it for publication in his leisure hours during the coming session of Congress.—Baltimore Sun.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN MONROE, N. C. In April of the present year, notwithstanding the opposition made by a number of licensed dram shops that appeared in this town, a few friends petitioned for a charter, and organized a Division, styled Monroe Division, No. 21. 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 escape.

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 membership. The Officers of the present quarter are—

DR. WM. TWITTY, W. P. WM. C. CASTON, W. A. DR. EMERSON BROWN, A. R. S. CLEPPER BROWN, A. R. S. HENRY J. NEALE, F. S. MAJ. WM. STEGALL, T. CAPT. BENJ. TROTTS, 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. Elliot: 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 I can give a perfect quietus to the foolish notion of ever having such a road made. I then, I will say nothing about the expense of the road, for I believe that the people concerned in its construction would not mind that. I will give a few arguments that will outweigh dollars and cents, and prove to you some of the ruinous consequences that would follow the building of this road. One would be, a great increase in the quantity of cotton made in that 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 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 saved would be improved by many in the education of their children, so that the State would soon be able to raise her own Pork and Professors, her Mules and her Teachers, and thereby lose that good name she has so long been entitled to, of buying stock from the Kentuckians, and employing every stray Yankee or Irishman to teach for us, that may happen to know his A. B. C. Another reason is, that one half