

The Canvass which is to seal the fate of Mississippi having now fully opened, I propose to renew my correspondence, which has been suspended for a few months.

Southern Rights Associations have been formed in nearly every county in the State.—Efficient public speakers have been actively engaged in meeting the people and discussing the question involved in the existing relations between the Federal State Governments. More or less speeches have been made in every County in the State during the Spring Terms of the Circuit Court. Nor have the efforts thus made to awaken the people to a true sense of their condition been made in vain. The masses are becoming aroused to a sense of the injuries inflicted upon them by the Federal Government—the Free Soil Parliament at Washington.

The first great effort that was made in Mississippi to vindicate the rights of the South has signally failed. I allude to the effort that was made to unite the two great political parties in the State, and throughout the South, in one organized and common system of vindicating the rights and avenging the wrongs of the South, as indicated by the proceedings of the October Convention, and which led to the meeting of the "Nashville Convention." I say that effort has proven to be a failure! The Whigs as a party—particularly in Mississippi, have proven traitors to their then pledges, and to the country. The zeal of the leaders to sustain and perpetuate their party triumph, which they had, in an evil hour achieved, in the election of a Free Soil President and Cabinet, has triumphed over their judgment and honesty, and their devotion to the rights of the South—if any they had; and this good hour in the opinion of your correspondent, two-thirds of the Whigs of Mississippi are Filmoreites and vile Submissionists. Under the mask of "Union" or "Union Party," they have sought to re-organize and so to recruit their party from the Democratic ranks, as to enable them to control the entire State elections. They have already held their State "Union" (alias Whig Convention), to nominate candidates for the various State Offices; and as bribery is a familiar game with them as a party, they have exercised much liberality in that way towards their newly converted brethren. They have nominated the little traitor, Foote for Governor, and General Clark for Treasurer; both of whom have stuffed from the Democratic party.

But no fears should be entertained by our friends of the South elsewhere, in reference to Southern Rights in this State, in the coming contest. The Southern Rights ticket will certainly prevail, and the State will as certainly pursue an honorable course of resistance to Free Soil Aggression.

The gallant Jeff Davis, or the unflinching Quitman, will be the standard-bearer of the Southern Rights party for Governor. Should the State falter—should she back out from her present position by the election of a majority of Submissionists to the Convention, the salvation of the South will fall solely upon South Carolina. But a result so calamitous, a destiny so degraded and ruinous to Mississippi is scarcely possible—not at all probable. The people are becoming aroused, and whenever investigation is had by the masses, their convictions are favorable to patriotic and manly resistance to the usurpations and mal-administration of the Federal Government. Suitable resistance tickets are being formed in every County in the State, as well for the Convention as for the Legislature; and that the Southern Rights party will have a large majority in each of these bodies we have no doubt.

But I have said that in the event that Mississippi shall filter in this struggle—a thing scarcely possible—it is true the salvation of the South will fall upon South Carolina. I will here so far digress, as to give the reasons why I have so said. The result of your late election for members of your pending Convention, and the demonstrations of the popular will in your State; made through the late Southern Rights Convention at Charleston, prove conclusively, that efficient separate State action can be had in that State. The people of that State, always jealous of her rights, have been trained for years past to appreciate and to defend them. The siren song of "Union," which demagogues and traitors to the South are wont to hiss in their hearing, cannot mislead the people of the Palmetto State. The memory of a Calhoun, and the burning eloquence of a Rhetts, a Butler, a Woodward, and a Wallace, with hundreds of other like patriots and statesmen forbid it. South Carolina, then, can act—she will act. In and through her separate action, the question will be brought—will be forced upon the other slaveholding States for their action respectively. South Carolina will lay the foundation for secession, and the other slaveholding States will be forced to build thereon, to co-operate with South Carolina, or emancipate their slaves. But few of the Southern States can or will adopt the latter policy. By this means, then a full co-operation of the Southern States will be obtained, the present Union dissolved, and a new and more perfect Union and government of the Southern States formed, "laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This done, and the Southern States would rival the world in prosperity. Relieved from the onerous burdens heretofore forced upon them, for the benefit of their Northern confederates, in the form of protective tariffs, with a commerce equalled by no people upon earth, and with a staple production indispensable to the well-being of "the rest of mankind," the Southern Confederacy thus formed, would be able to dictate her own treaties with most of the other nations of the earth.

But I have been speaking of acts, (however inevitable upon certain contingencies, and of results however glorious to the Southern States, were they to be brought about,) which will scarcely ever happen. What I have said has been based upon the presumption that the Federal Government shall pursue a course of obstinacy, and continue her reckless policy of aggression upon the rights of the South. This presumption is scarcely reasonable, in the event that South Carolina shall lay the plan of secession, referred to as her ultimatum, to be executed in the event that the wrongs of the South are not redressed, and her future rights acknowledged and guaranteed by the Northern States of the Confederacy. The free soil Yankees are our oppressors. Yankee character is as well defined as any trait in human affairs.—They pursue that course towards others, and in reference to the rights of others, that will most promote their own interest, so far as others will permit them to go. When the South refuses longer to permit them to pursue their former course of aggression and plunder, and inasmuch as it will not be to their interest for the South to secede, they will court a continuance of the present Union. All, then, in the opinion of your correspondent, that is absolutely necessary, to maintain the rights of the South in the Union, is for South Carolina to lay the foundation of secession.

I will endeavor to keep you duly advised of the most important of Mississippi's movements. WESTERN TELEGRAPH. P. S. Could you not induce the editors of the "Southern Patriot," published at Greenville, in your State, to change its name? It is a shameful arrogation for a common prostitute to assume the name of maiden, and a vile submission organ is equally mis-named when it is called "Southern Patriot." W. T.

COERCION OF A STATE. Mr. Webster in a letter lately written by him, declared, in reference to the movement in South Carolina, that "secession could not be accomplished but by war." From the position occupied by Mr. Webster, it is presumed he speaks the sentiments and policy of Mr. Fillmore's Government, and his letter may be regarded as a declaration of war, in advance, against South Carolina in case she should choose to exercise the right which she possess of peaceably retiring from the Union. The question is thus presented: has the United States Government the right to make a war upon a seceding State? We shall not commit the presumption of arguing a constitutional question which the "great expounder," we intend only to produce authority. Mr. Webster is great authority, but as great as it is it is hardly equal to that of the framers of the Constitution.—They, it is presumed, knew the Constitution better than Mr. Webster. The following extracts from the Madison papers, an authentic record of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, show that the authors of the Constitution, never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon the Government. The following was a clause in one of the resolutions submitted to the convention by Mr. Randolph of Virginia.

"Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be empowered to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof."

When this clause came up for consideration, "Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficiency of it, when applied to the people collectively, and not individually. A Union of the States, containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked, as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.—He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this resource unnecessary, and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissenting."

So the clause was postponed, and never afterwards taken up, or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution, so that the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Madison's suggestion was adopted by the Convention and that such system was framed as withheld from the Government the power to use force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. That contained the following provision: "Resolved, That if any State should oppose the carrying into execution the acts of the United States, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel obedience to such acts."

Mr. Patterson's plan was rejected; and it was objected to in debate, chiefly because it comprised the above provision. Col. Mason said "He was struck with horror at the prospect of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State.) Col. Hamilton, in reference to such a provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties."

Thus did the framers of the Constitution expressly and repeatedly repudiate the idea of employing force against a State. How then can this power now be claimed? Can it be given in the Constitution in spite of the express determination of its framers not to give it?—The Union was plainly intended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent. They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the Union in the first instance, and by refusing to grant the power to compel them to remain in it, they in effect said to the States, "remain in this Union as long as you please, but if you get tired of it depart in peace." But it is now discovered that ours is a Union of force—not of consent; a Union to be held together not by a sense of common interest, glory and happiness, but by the terrors of the sword. Let such views prevail; let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coerced by the Federal sword be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into absolute tyranny; you degrade the States, to a condition of abject vassalage; you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the State, and in the end sweep away every vestige of their sovereignty. The South, especially, cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blind to her own interest and safety.

The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General

Government in all its departments, loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that Government with the power to coerce a State. The course of time, and indeed no great time, will give an immense preponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, and reduce the South to a despised minority, while in the meantime, the sentiment of hostility, to slavery in the stronger section, will become more violent and ungovernable. Under such circumstances, the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take away that right and give power to hold them in the Union, as with a chain of iron, and to coerce obedience to whatever laws the majority may dictate, and you at once seal the doom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery. We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the government to assume a power that sooner or later will be used to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will, herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the sword that is to stab her to the heart.

Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

OPINIONS ELSEWHERE.

It is well for the people of South Carolina to be acquainted with the opinions of their fellow-citizens of the South, or at least that portion of them who watch with deep anxiety for the progress of events in relation to her present crisis. For this purpose we are permitted to publish the following extracts from private letters received in this town. We hope our readers will reflect on these things. Our State occupies a position of vast importance, and no son of hers, we feel sure would be willing that she should shrink from the responsibilities thrown upon her.

The first extract is from a letter from a gentleman residing in Alabama:

"The Southern rights men of the west are anxiously looking to the glorious old Palmetto, as the bright cyrenose of the republic. If she act not, she will be covered with eternal infamy. In her hands are deposited the vestal fires, which alone can redeem the South. When you get ready, come out from this infamous Union, and we shall sustain your arms."

"At the tap of the drum, we will march to your aid a more enthusiastic army than Peter the Hermit or Godfrey de Buillon led to the Holy Land."

The following are extracts from a letter from another gentleman of Alabama, now in New England, where he has been for some time past:

"The yankees here consider the effort making now in South Carolina about the last kick that will be made for slavery, and they say it is all bluster there, and that the South Carolinians will back out. They say that Georgia and Virginia both backed out, and that the South will give up slavery before they will give up the Union. Really I am becoming apprehensive myself that the South are a doomed people, and not fit to protect and defend their rights. If Mississippi and Alabama would nobly come out now, and back and sustain South Carolina, it would be quite an easy thing. But I fear that the other Southern States will interfere, so as to induce South Carolina to submit, and the abolitionists calculate on that."

"But let me tell you once for all, the only safety for the institution of slavery is in South Carolina. It seems to me she is the only and last hope. Let her move on slowly but determined, and never give one step backward. Just as soon as you ascertain that neither Mississippi nor Alabama will lead off, you then have no time to lose, and the longer you delay so much the worse. South Carolina has nothing to do but to secede, and stand up to her position with firmness, prudence, and caution, and she will bring the abolition members of Congress to their senses. And let me tell you again, if South Carolina backs out and submits now, the institution of slavery is gone forever to the South. If the South submits now, the calculation here is that in less than ten years a convention of the United States will be called to alter and amend the Constitution, and then the South will lose her representation based on slaves, and in less than ten years another convention will be called, which will abolish slavery in the United States. I tell you these are their calculations, and your only safety is to defend and protect your institutions and property now while you have it in your power."

"I fear that some of the Southern politicians will be bribed to use their influence to induce South Carolina to submit. Every means will be used, and they will do all they can to operate on the fears of the timid, to check South Carolina; but I hope it will be all in vain, and that South Carolina will do her duty, let the consequences be what they may."

Greenville and Columbia Rail Road.—We were pleased to learn, on yesterday, from Capt. Griffin, one of the engineers, that the construction of this road is progressing finely. The cars are running to Bush river, and the track is being laid on this side. The bridge across Saluda, which it was feared might delay the progress of the work will be in readiness when the road reaches that point. It is doing a good business, and Newberry is already reaping a rich harvest of prosperity from its results Greenville Patriot.

The Charlotte Railroad.—We are pleased to learn that passengers will be conveyed to-day and hereafter, by this road as far as Cockrell's Station, eight miles above Winnsborough. The work is progressing rapidly, and according to the most reasonable calculations, will be completed to Chesterville in October, and perhaps by the first of that month. The travelling and freight patronage enjoyed by the Road is also encouraging, and is steadily increasing.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The second annual catalogue of this institution at Philadelphia (Pa.) shows that it now has forty female students of Medicine, all of them being from Pennsylvania, except six, one of whom hails from England, two from Massachusetts, and one from each of the States of New York, Ohio and Vermont.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1851.

Our Market. Cotton, 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents. Corn—no change.

Warm Weather. We have had some warm weather. On Wednesday last the Thermometer at 9 1/2 o'clock A. M., stood at 87, about 2, at 98, and at 5 P. M. 91.

Rain. We have been favored with refreshing showers of rain, which will prove very grateful to the crops which have needed it so long. The showers have generally been very light, sufficient however to afford us temporary relief from the heat and dust.

Waterloo House. We call the attention of the Travelling Public, to the Card of Capt. Holleyman, in to-days paper. He has recently purchased the Planters Hotel in this town, and at considerable expense re-fitted it. He pledges himself to (and we believe he will) make his House in every way acceptable to the Public, giving at all times, the best the Market here and elsewhere affords.

Camden Hotel. This large, commodious and comfortable Hotel, has recently undergone thorough and complete repairs, and is now fitted up in first rate style, and ready for the reception of visitors. Mr. Wilson, the Proprietor, whose card appears to-day—promises to render it in every way acceptable to the patronage of the Public. The Travelling community, can now be amply accommodated in the town of Camden, in the line of good Hotels.

The Camden Journal. Comes to us now without A. Price, but is still Warren-led to do valuable service in the right cause.—Laurensville Herald.

We hope our friend Wright of the Herald, may always be, as he is now, on the right side, and in the right cause.

The Hamburg Meeting. The proceedings of this body, if forwarded to us, have not been received, and consequently, we cannot correct the errors which may have occurred in the printed copies, as requested by the Secretary, C. W. Styles, Esq., in his Communication of the 4th inst.

Large Dividend. The Directors of the Planters Bank of Savannah, have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on their profits for the last six months, being at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum.

Home Products. A first rate article of Spirits Turpentine can be procured at the Factory of Capt. V. D. V. Jamison, Orangeburg, at 35 cents per gallon by the bbl. Those who are in need of the article would find it to their advantage to give him a call; and whilst upon this subject, we take pleasure in again referring to Capt. Jamison's Steam Saw Mill, which is capable of cutting ten thousand feet of Lumber per day. By this we do not mean the average. We would be glad to see these useful Enterprises more common in our State, believing as we do, that they must prove in every instance, a source of profit to those who are engaged in them. Large quantities of Lumber is constantly being shipped to Charleston, and ready sale is found for it, being immediately upon the Railroad, there is no difficulty in getting it to market. Vast amounts of unemployed capital, we believe, is suffered to remain unimproved, because our people are absolutely afraid to engage, as they think, in speculations. It is high time that the people of South Carolina should awake to their true interest. Every Southern State is far in advance of ours, on these important matters. North Carolina after a good long nap, has at last awoke, and is now going ahead in improvements, which must result beneficially to the State. And here we are dead to our interests, careless and unconcerned.

Unionville Journal. The first number has been received, and judging from it, Mr. McKnight must succeed in his enterprise. We wish him all possible success. The Journal is a Weekly Paper, well printed, and of good size and appearance, published at Union C. H., S. C., at Two Dollars.

We are Opposed. To that spirit of selfishness and proscription, which some have evinced who are against separate State action, indiscriminately classing those who are in favor of such measures, as bankrupt speculators, Fire Eaters, &c. Those who have nothing to lose in this matter, while they own a thousand slaves, have all to lose. Such a disposition is unworthy and mean. Men may have honest differences of opinion; such a thing is even possible in these latter days of political degeneracy and it betokens a weak and puny judgement, to exercise opposition to measures by such unworthy means. If we cannot all agree, let us in the name of reason and common sense, agree to disagree, at least upon honorable terms.

Not So. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from South Carolina, says that strong opposition will be made to separate Secession in this State. And that a paper is to be established at Orangeburg, to favor the watch and wait policy. There is not a word of truth in the statement, so far as relates to Orangeburg. This District is as true on this question as it is possible to conceive, and how the writer came by his information is quite a mystery.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Arrival of the Asia. NEW YORK, June 4. The Steamship Asia has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Cotton has declined 1-4: Fair Orleans, 6 1/2; Fair Uplands, 5 3/4. Sales of the week, 41,000 bales. To-day the market is steady, and the sales are 6000 bales. Trade at Manchester is dull.

Parliament is still engaged in discussing the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. In France the Legationists openly declare their intention to restore the monarchy. The Dresden Conference dissolved without effecting any thing. The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia are holding private conferences at Cracow. Much damage has been done in the vicinity of Vienna by a freshet. The French army has evacuated Rome.

CROPS, &c.

IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Journal of the 7th, states that the cotton crop of Florida is at least three weeks behindland, and adds:

At this time last year there were blooms, while at the present writing many planters are not yet through chopping out. Between a succession of the heaviest washing rains within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and cold days and nights the young plants have received a check from which they will require the most favorable season hereafter to recover. We have conversed with several of our most intelligent planters, who agree as to the unusual backwardness of the crop and its present unfavorable appearance.

What Rail Roads Effect.—Passengers on the Ohio Rail Road now breakfast at Cincinnati, dine at Columbus, and sup at Cleveland.

Quick passage from San Francisco.—The brig Samuel French, (of Eastport) Capt. Brown arrived at New York on Sunday, 105 days from San Francisco, including five days detention in the port of Albalos, Brazil.

DETROIT, May 30.

ARREST OF CHARLES MASON.—Deputy Sheriff Berdesley has just arrived with Charles Mason alias Charles W. Barnard, the Torpedo man, with his machinery of Torpedoes for blowing up ears and depot buildings. He was one of the gang of incendiaries recently broken up. He was taken at White Pigeon after an exchange of shots from Pistols. The trial of those in custody is progressing to-day.

There is one piece of experimental legislation of which the State of Wisconsin is said to be heartily sick, viz. the abolition of any limit on the rates of interest. It is said that not less than one half of the best land of the State is mortgaged for the payment of money borrowed at not less than twenty-five per cent. interest.

Death of a Coroner while holding an Inquest.

A day or two since, while Coroner Abel Kelley of Kennebunk, (Me.) was holding an Inquest upon the body of William Tenan, of Kennebunkport, who had committed suicide, and while engaged in empannelling a jury, he suddenly fell from a chair and thought a surgeon was called, died shortly afterwards.

Memphis and Charleston.—

We find in the Charleston papers of Saturday an able report, from a committee appointed for the purpose, on the importance of extending railroad communications from Charleston to Memphis. The committee recommend that the City Council be authorized to subscribe \$250,000, on certain conditions, to aid in the construction of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

A Sail Case.—

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 21st says, "Three thousand five hundred dollars in American gold, the property of an elderly gentleman named Hines, was stolen from a state room on the steamer Dr. Franklin No. 2, yesterday. Mr. Hines, with his wife and five daughters, had taken passage upon the Franklin, with the view of locating in the vicinity of Rock Island. While at dinner, yesterday, his state room was entered from the guard, the trunk containing his money-broken open with a chisel, and the above amount, being all he possessed, extracted therefrom. This loss reduces the unfortunate old man and his family to almost utter destitution. Mr. Hines recently emigrated to this country, and was, it is said, too free in making known the amount of money he possessed to strangers."

Governor of Virginia.—

It is a singular feature in the present constitution of Virginia, that the powers of the Governor cease the very moment he passes beyond the limits of the city of Richmond; or, in the language of the constitution, so soon as he leaves the "seat of Government."

Georgia.—

We learn that Gov. McDonald was nominated the Southern rights candidate for Governor, by acclamation, at the convention assembled at Milledgeville, on Wednesday last. Fifty-four counties were represented. A better selection could not have been made.

By a new law of Massachusetts, truants and absentees from school may be brought before a justice's court.

A few days ago a lad about ten years of age was proven to have played truant several times. His master testified that when in school he was a very good boy, but he had absented himself so frequently that his name had been stricken from the roll. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Refuge.

A-las! a-las! as the old bachelor said when he felt a desire to marry.

He made the same exclamation after marriage, but spelt it differently.

Amongst the contributions sent to the Exhibition from Switzerland, is a watch from Geneva; which is set in a brooch, being only one-eighth of an inch in diameter across the face. It is valued at 5,000 francs.