OUR SLAVE LAWS AND THE BRITISH TREATY.

In some remarks made by us recently in relation to the supposed incompatibility between the 1st article of the British treaty and our Slave laws, we contended that the words "*to which other foreigners are not permitted to come*," were the controlling words of that article—that it should be construed in conformity with the chief, if not the only, purpose meant to be accomplished by it. This was, that British subjects should be permitted to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports and rivers in the Territories of the United States "to which other foreigners are permitted to come," and to reside in the same, for purposes of commerce. It is a treaty of reciprocity and equality. It stipulates that British ships, those who navigate them, those who convey or own merchandise in them, shall be placed on the same footing as all other foreigners who are permitted to come with their ships and cargoes to the United States; and besides, to enter or reside in the same, the inhabitants of the United States being placed on the same footing in all the territories of Great Britain. We argued that if the State of South Carolina had made a discrimination between the colored subjects of Great Britain and the colored subjects of foreign countries, excluding tee former, while admitting the latter, such a discrimination would have been contrary to the obvious intent of the treaty. But that South Carolina had not only not made any such distinction, but had given such universality of application to her law as to embrace all free colored persons, inhabitants, even, of the other parts of the American Union.

In some remarks of the British Consul inserted in this paper on the 20th inst., in reply to our construction of the first article of the treaty, the following observation occurs.

"I believe you will find on inquiry among legal gentlemen of all parties, that the words in the treaty to which you refer, simply and solely mean "all ports of entry." Now we do not belong, it is true, to the legal profession of any party, but we think that the interpretation of language which is not technical or scientific, but is of popular use, is within the competency of any one possessed of common sense and a plain understanding. The words "ports of entry" are not in the treaty. The object of our Federal law in designating certain ports as ports of entry was to secure the payment of duties on foreign tonnage and merchandise.—The words apply to *things* and not to *persons*—to *vessels* and their *cargoes*, and not to those who navigate and arrive in them. The British treaty was intended to embrace both vessels with their cargoes, *and* persons—to secure to British subjects the privilege, not only to come with their ships and cargoes, but to remain, reside in, hire and occupy houses and warehouses in the territories of the United States, for the purposes of their commerce, *provided other foreigners are permitted these privileges.* It would have been unnecessary to have stipulated for the mere privilege to come to a port of entry for commercial purposes, by coupling with it also the equal privilege with other foreigners, to remain, reside in, hire and occupy houses and warehouses. What meaning do these words convey, if it is not equality of advantage, not only as to entering all ports, places and rivers of the United States, but remaining in any part of their territories, for purposes of commerce?

The treaty says, "to enter into the same," (territories) not describing the mode of entrance. A British colored subject, then, if ports of entry are alone meant, cannot claim the benefit of equality as to residence, should he reach any part of the United States in any other way than through a port of entry, if the construction is to prevail that the treaty applies to nothing but ports of entry. Such narrowness of interpretation would render nugatory that portion of the treaty which speaks of residence for commercial purposes, although our law were to be so framed as to permit every other description of foreigners to enjoy commercial privileges denied to British subjects.

We contend, therefore, that although vessels and their cargoes are embraced, one of the chief purposes of the British treaty was to secure an equality of privilege with other foreigners, for those British subjects who may enter, through any mode or by any channel, the territory of the United States, for commercial purposes, and the State of South Carolina has made no discrimination between British subjects and other foreigners in her acts excluding *all* free colored persons arriving by sea from her limits, not conceding, however, that she would not be entitled, according to the great and paramount law of self-preservation, to make such discrimination, if her security required her to do so.—*Evening News.*

Emigration from Germany.—The Austrian Government journal says that it is true that the immense tide of emigrants from Germany to North America increases the maritime communication of Germany for the moment; but it threatens the greater detriment to the future export trade of German manufacture. A mass of capitalists quit Germany with the people, and branches of trade with which Germany has hitherto almost exclusively supplied the markets of the world, are now transplanted to North America. Thus the exports of the manufactures of the Black Forest, and of the Nuremberg wares have descreased greatly to America. America already sends articles of this description to the European market. In the larger branches of manufacture, also of spinning and weaving, the United States are making immense progress. They already manufacture their skins and wool, instead of exporting them raw as formerly. In the year 1810, they manufacture 12 million pounds of wool; in 1836, 60 millions; and, in 1849, 120 millions. More than twice as much is now spun in the United State as in Austria and the whole of Germany together, no less than three and a half millions of spindles being employed. The exports in cloth, and in manufactured and iron wares, increases with every successive year. It would, therefore, be to the interests of our national products if the tide of emigration were given another tendency, namely, to those countries which while they offer great agricultural advantages are not naturally calculated to become manufacturing countries. The great meeting which is to take place at Frankfort, for the regulation of German emigration will, doubtless, consider this subject of sufficient importance to be taken into early consideration.—*Liverpool Times.*

THE HON. HENRY S. FOOTE.

This remarkable clatterer has at length torn himself from the nation, and for a little while, devotes himself to the State of Mississippi. He has said that in a year, we think that is the time, though we do not profess to be accurate readers of all the ex-Senator says, he will resume his seat in the Senate. We are far from doubting it. Before twelve months have passed, Mississippi will be glad to get rid of him even at the high price of a seat in the Senate. But that august body will doubtless have an eye to its own welfare in his absence, and if it is only known that he will go to China, we have no doubt the expenses of that mission will be raised to any amount that is desired. The Celestials would then have an idea of a new species in the genus, man. To another, the fact that he did not understand their language, nor they his, might be embarrassing. But to Mr. Foote, we rather think it would be pleasant. It would be so very agreeable to talk for six months, without being interrupted;. and make any statement without being annoyed with the unpleasant austerity of a man like Mr. Hunter, declaring that he did not recollect a matter, *exactly*, as the Senator had stated And then the mute admiration with which he would be regarded, when he would recount the peril to which he was exposed with Mr. Benton: a peril which cannot be over estimated when it is remembered, that Mr. Foote had a horseman's pistols, and Mr. Benton was unarmed. A dangerus weapon doubtless, as was proved by the fact, that when taken from Mr. Foote, it was actually locked up, lest, as we suppose, infected with Mr. Foote's fire it might go off, without any very sensible object in doing so, but merely from a desire not to be inactive. We do not approve of many of Mr. Foote's votes. Of his speeches we express no opinion, but leave that to to those, if there are any, who have read them. Nor would we, with our opinions of his political conduct be likely to vote for him, for an office *in* the United States. But at the same time we are not so hostile to him, but that we would gladly vote for him for any office *out* of the United States. We have never seen Mr. Foote. Indeed, among the multitude of faces which we can recall in a Dagerreotype Gallery, we do not remember his. It may be among the portraits of distinguished statesmen, but we never considered it likely that it could be there, except by mistake. Still we have an idea of the honorable gentleman. Instead of a Senator, calm, dignified, unmoved, except with the responsibility which rested upon him—whose voice, when heard, would command deep attention—whose advice, when given, would induce profound conviction—whose ambition was to advance her honor—whose pride was to preserve her freedom—whose elevation, to a position of highest honor, would excite in him an emulation to be to his land what Cato was to Rome—we have imagined a little splattering, chattering body; running about the Senate Chamber; popping down in every unoccupied chair; talking about everything, and yet talking of nothing; great as a toady, but too little to be great in any other way; less honored than the least distinguished of the Senators, but more expert than the nimblest page who waits upon them; with a tongue quick, but lighter even than quick; a brain active, but generating only trifles; a something, which in the storm that giant intellects provoke, floats unhagmed by the gale, because he is lighter than a feather. Such has been the picture, which our fancy has always sketched for us, of the Honorable Mr. Foote.

In the display of words, which Mr. Foote has terminated his present Senatorial career, there is an amusing evidence of the uneasiness which the presance of Gen. Quitman and Col. Davis, in Mississippi, excites, He returns to his blushing honors, they will be as scarlet when he puts them off; with the same composure that the boy feels, who whistles as he passes the church-yard, to keep off angry spirits. The image of these two cast iron men, who have shown how poor a bubble is office, unless supported by the qualities that give to it honor and dignity, and how men truly great, despise the bauble that meaner spirits pant to obtain, is ever before Mr. Foote's mind, as the thong that keeps rude children in order. Well may he feel unhappy, when decked out in all the faded trumpery that is the mere outside of office; he contrasts himself with two men, whose voluntary retirement has made him feel the immeasurable distance which separates the patriot statesman, from the miserable office hunter. The Governor of Missi-sippi! Foote, the ruler of Davis, of Quitman, of McWillie, of the thousands of gallant spirits who people that young State! To what strange uses, may we come at last!—*Southern Standard.*

Victor Hugo estimates the annual cost of maintaining the standing armies of Europe at five hundred millions of dollars. This outlay would, in a very few years, pay off every national debt of Europe. In a few years more, it would, if wisely expended, so equalize the population of the globe, by a great system of emigration, that every man might have a fair opportunity to earn a competence by his labor. In a few more, it would place educational system on such a basis and with such a scope, that the substance of all the important knowledge in the possesion of mankind might be imparted to all. In a few years more, the area of civilization and Christianity might be enlarged, till it embraced the habitable earth, and Christendom would mean the World. But the wisdom to administer so large a sum for any but diabolic purposes, has not yet appeared among men.

LAND WARRANTS.—The New York Tribune of the 10th inst., says that Land Warrants are selling at $140 a 150 for one hundred and sixty acres. There is something doing in the warrants under the new bill, at about 50 cents per acre, on speculation. They will doubtless be made assignable at the present session of Congress.

ANOTHER FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

The *Scientific American* publishes the following interesting communication, in relation to the discovery of a new Fire Annihilator:

"As Fire Annihilators are now "all the go," it occurs to me that I ought to give the public the advantage of a hint—a rather broad one, too—that I received some years ago. I had occasion to make a large quantity of a certain tincture. I used a three gallon glass jar, which was nearly full of absolute alcohol, and a very inflammable gum. The weather being cool, I thought of warming the jar to hasten the process, and for this purpose placed it in a basin of hot water. This produced expansion of the bottom of the jar too suddenly, and it broke, letting the strong spirits flow over the floor. The whole room was occupied on every side with bundles of papers and loose newspapers, and other combustibles, were scattered in literary confusion over the floor.

"The room was a back one, under a bank, with no access or egress except a door entering into a front room that opened into a street. The spirits, in a moment, spread to the fireplace, and, of course, instantly were in flames. In less than a minute all the combustibles were on fire, and the room was full of the vapor evolved from the spirits. I could not breathe in the room, but had the presence of mind to remain silent. I ran to the door to get fresh air, and then into the flames, endeavoring to quench them, all to no purpose. At last when all the bundles of papers, and other combustibles, had caught fire, and I was on the point of giving the alarm, I happened to notice a box of air-slacked lime, that had been for some time in a corner of the room.

"I took a handful and scattered it on the flames, and saw, to my great delight, that it instantly quenched the flames where it reached them. I then took a shovel and scattered the lime freely over the burning papers and spirits on the floor, and in less than a minute this fearfully threatening conflagration was "annihilated," and I went into the street to get breath, breathing, you may be sure, more freely than when in the flames. Before resorting to the lime, I had tried, in vain, all sorts of smothering expedients, and while at work with the lime, had to run to the door for breath several times, as breathing in the room was impossible. Since that time I have often thought of this incident. I have inquired of my scientific books for a reason for the quenching of the flames so promptly by the slacked lime, but can find none.

"I suppose there was a bushel of the lime, soft and powdery as the finest hair powder, and when a small shovelful was thrown into the flames, broadcast, it was light and dusty. The effect upon the flames was wonderful. The instant the powdery lime came in contact with the flames, they were quenched. I am even yet, at this distant day, incapable of depicting my fright. The nature of the contents of the room, the quality of strong spirits that covered the floor, all in flames, a banking house above me, all I had in the world in the room on fire—the fright, you may judge, was awful; the relief most providential and heartcheering. That hazardous but accidental experiment has given me more confidence in a bushel of air slacked lime than in all the "Phillips' Annihilators" of England and America put together.

Baltimore, Md., 1851. G. B. S.

The Railway Times furnishes a very interesting table on the subject of Railroad progression in the United States. From this article we gather the following facts, that the whole number of railways in the United States is 335 – measuring 10.287 miles in length, and constructed at a cost of $306,607,954, and there are 10,092 miles in course of construction. There are twenty-six States of the Union which have railroads in operation—New-York has the largest number of miles, and Delaware the smallest. There are eighteen States that have more miles in operation than Lousiana, and of the remaing seven that have less in actual operation, each has more in course of construction than Louisiana has in operation, while Louisiana has not a single mile in process of construction. The average number of miles with the States. that have roads in operation, excepting Louisiana, is four hundred and eight. Louisiana has eighty-nine miles in operation, and as we have observed before, not a mile in course of construction. We exceed our neighbor, Mississippi, one mile, but she has thirty miles in process of construction. Tennessee has only thirty miles built, but she is building six hundred and two miles. Kentucky has twelve miles less of built road than Louisiana, but she has five hundred and eighteen more in course of construction. The seven States that have an average of two hundred and four miles each in progress, so that in a very short period each of them will number more miles of railroad than Louisiana.

The accounts from Washington all represent the health of Mr. Clay to be in a very precarious condition. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes; "The final and mevitable fate of all men is fast encompassing Mr. Clay! Inexorable Death moves apace to-wards his distinguished victim, The lion is at last driven to his lair, and hopelessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly the shadow of a hope left."

A most destructive fire occurred on Friday night in Philadelphia. It broke out in the establishment of Carey & Hart, corner of Sixth and Chesnut-streets totally destroying the building, together with several adjacent tenements. Amongst the buildings destroyed are Brown's Hotel, Johnson,s Law Book Store, and an entire block on the west side of Chesnut-street fronting the Shakspeare buildings, The total loss is estimated at about $200,000.

DISTINGUISHED ATHLETE.—General Waddy Thompson, of S. C., is on a visit to the Cherokee nation, collecting fees due him as an attorney, and the Advocate, published at Talequah says:

"Quite a feat came off in this place on Tuesday last. A jumping match between the Hon. General Waddy Thompson, and his Excellency John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches."

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The late unfavorable news from Europe has had its effect upon our cotton market, and caused a further decline. We quote at 5½ to 7½.

Rev. J. W. Kelly.

We had the pleasure last Sabbath of hearing this gentleman preach, he having been recently elected by the South Carolina Conference, a Missionary to California. His object in visiting our town was for the purpose of obtaining aid in his praiseworthy christian enterprise. We are happy to learn that he succeeded admirably in the object of his mission, and that a handsome sum will be added to the fund by the donations of our fellow citizens. This speaks well for the liberality of our fellow citizens, which has always been on a large scale.

Mr. Kelly is an excellent preacher, a plain, practical man, and well suited for the important field of labor to which he has been appointed.

Messrs. Reeder & DeSaussure.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of these gentlemen in another part of our paper to-day;

A Few Questions.

Will the Southern Standard inform us what necessity there is to fight our battles o'er again?

What are we to gain by stirring up strife among the people of the State? Why keep them in hot water? We repeat the inquiry. Why *rake* up the coals of political strife, and suffer the dying embers again to be blown into a blaze, which will inevitably destroy every vestige of hope and strength, and union, among us hereafter? If we could discover the slightest good to be derived from a further protracted discussion of this angry question, between the secessionists and co-operationists, we might possibly be induced to join in the race, with the rest of the yelping bipeds, of the present day, who are anxious to keep up the excitement—rake up the coals of strife and ill feeling among our friends and neighbors, Those who are thus engaged, will be personally responsible for the evils resulting hereafter. We are opposed to all party movements, having in view a conflict of this kind, involving the peace and happiness of our firesides. We cannot see as the Standard does. There is no necessity why it must be so—that we must become again divided and distracted. For our part, we have not the remotest idea of disturbing the equilibrium of our mind with anything relating to this part of South Carolina politics.

We are done; and if the Standard is able to explain the signification of such an obsolete term will he be pleased to tell us what is meant by South Carolina politics, when in her sovereign capacity, her *constituted authorities resolve* to pursue a certain course, and then, without (as some pretend) changing their position, *resolve* upon another diametrically its opposite? What, we ask you, is the inference to be drawn from all this? We don't intend to get into an argument with the Standard or any body else. We ask for information, and as the Standard is the acknowledged mouth-piece of the dominant party, and as we must submit to the powers that be, we want to be informed what necessity is there to fight this battle o'er again? Do the secessionists hope to gain a victory think you? If so, we are sorry to say, it is hoping against hope. Do the co operationists desire to kill secession—for all time to come—and make a formal *be it enacted* that secession is a nuisance and must be obliterated? This they have already done, and most effectually has the job been performed, and that without gloves on.

The Standard intimates in its *misty* article of the 29th, that the *noes* (Secessionists) are not satisfied, and that the coals must *all* be raked up again, and let the fire blaze out, so that the co-operation engines (the Standard acting as chief operator) may throw such a deluge of water upon the ashes, as effectually to destroy every spark of vitality remaining among the ruins. A beautiful illustration, magnificent in design, such a tremendous stream of magnanimous ideas could only have emanated from such a *large* and extensive engine, as the thinking machine of the Southern Standard.

Do you suppose that the Convention which was called at the Session of the Legislture in 1850, and subsequently ordered to meet in April next, by the co-operationists as well as secessionists, will attempt to pass an ordinance of secession? After the people having decided against it so unanimously as it were, the idea is preposterous to suppose such a thing. Does the Standard suppose that South Carolina *ever* will secede on past issues? Can your party ever bring this state of things to pass? We don't believe you can Where is then the necessity for the meeting of that Convention? What are they to do? What can they do? Pass an ordinance of submission? If they do any thing beside talk they dare not do more. The people won't put up with it if they transcend their limits. When the Convention meets we imagine the proceedings will be of a highly ridiculous character; for example, the delegates of Kershaw were elected as separate State action men, in February 1850; in October of the same year, these doctrines were repudiated. What is to be done? The consequence is that a majority of the delegates elect are secessionists, with or without co-operation. The Convention will be composed of discordant elements, and the best we can hope for is, that a series of magnificent *Resolves* will wind up the farce, in effect, when Georgia or some other of the plantation States who are *stronger* than we are, takes up the quarrel with Uncle Sam, South Carolina—glorious little Palmetto-dom—will sneak into the *rear* rank and do some tremendous—*talking*. The whole matter will end like the recent editorial o the Standard, (in which it attempted to run rough-shod over the *Mercury engine*,") all in *smoke* and *vapor*.

International Magazine.

We find this interesting book again on our table. The January number has arrived, and is filled with matter which appears to be of an interesting character. The present number is embellished with a portrait of the great *lion* of the day, Louis Kossuth and family, comprising his wife and three children. There is a large amount of useful end interesting matter contained in each number of the work, and it is an agreeable and instructive companion for the long winter evenings. The International is published at $3 a year, or two copies for $5. *One* subscription for *two* years. $5—five copies for $10, &c. Address Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York.

Will the publishers send us the Magazine regularly? We will also thank them to send us Nos. 2 and 3 of the *third* volume, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the *fifth* volume. Their compliance will give us much pleasure in attending to any favors hereafter from them.

For the Camden Journal.

T. J. WARREN, ESQ.:

My good Friend: I beg to be permitted, through the columns of the Journal, to acknowledge the kind reception and generous contributions which have been tendered me since my arrival in Camden. I expected to do well, but have done *very well*. The entire amount will be acknowledged in the S. C. Advocate, when my collections are finished. Any friends who may purpose contributing, who were not in Church yesterday, or who were there and not prepared, can put their donations in the hands of Rev. H. C. Parsons, or enclose and forward to Dr. Wightman, Charleston. God bless the Camden friends, shall be my prayer.

Your's very respectfully,

J. W. KELLY.

Camden, Jan. 5th, 1852.

LARGE SALES OF FLORIDA LANDS.—The largest and most important sale of selected lands ever proposed in Florida, is advertised to take place on the 12th day of April. The lands comprise some 300,000 of the 500,000 acres granted to the State for internal improvements.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—The cost of the prosecutions to the United States in the Christiana treason trials up to the time of Hannaway's acquital, is said to be $75,000. When it is remembered, that under the present revenue system of the government, the slave holding States will have to contribute about three fourths of the money to pay these expenses, it will not be hard to cypher up what the South gains by the Fugitive Slave law, to say nothing of the loss of the slaves escaping.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

CASUALTY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Jesse Bellflowers the overseer of Col. R. F. W. Allston was on Wednesday last severely injured by being caught in the Thrashing Mill on the Plantation. He had his leg fractured in two places and was otherwise injured, but we are happy to hear that his Physician thinks he will recover. It is but a month ago that Mr. Hemmingway was killed by one of these Mills. It should teach those who have the management of them to be careful and prudent.—*Georgetown Observer.*

Counterfeit $20 gold peices have made their appearance in Cincinnati. They are well executed and bear a faithful resemblance to the genuine. In weight they are deficient.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* compares Kossuth to a maiman, who ascends a high mountain and gives the word of command to the nations of the world! "Kingdoms, on your right wheel—march!"

MADAME KOSSUTH.—The New York Herald says, that Madame Kossuth is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller than he is, in proportion, but of stronger frame. She appears to be about the same age. She is brunette, with a good complexion, and fine, dark, lustrious eyes. Good sense is the prevailing idea suggested by her countenance. Modesty and quietness are also there. She is plain and unostentatious in her dress. She is reserved in her manner, and looks like a matron worthy to be the wife of Kossuth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that Mr. Clay has a great desire to be able to appear in the Senate once more, to utter his last admonitions against the danger of the new doctrines which now says the correspondent, threaten the permanency of our institutions. The correspondent adds:

"He would rather speak than write out his thoughts; and while maintaining, as he has always done heretofore, the cause of liberty throughout the world, and proclaiming himself its inflexible champion, he will at every hazard pronounce against the scheme of intervention. The time at which he means to make this exposition of his views cannot now be definitely fixed, and must depend upon his physical condition; but he is stern and resolved in his purpose to make it, and he will make it even if in the attempt he should die on the floor."

Henry the Fifth's Movement against Louis Napoleon.—Accounts from Berlin of the 9th state that Count Chambard intends to make an attempt to attain the throne of France. He has had an interview with Prince Schwartzenburg, who, it is said, cautioned the Count not to move hastily, and told him that it was impossible for foreign cabinets to withdraw their moral support from Louis Napoleon, as he possessed the confidence of the army, which furnished the only guarantee for peace and order. The Duke of Blacas, it is added, has left Berlin for France, taking with him several proclamations, summoning the French people to obedience to their legitimate sovereign, and offering a free pardon to Louis Napoleon on his submission.