Congressional.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14, 1853.-The Clerk presented the credentials of the Hop. John M. Clayton, Senator from Delaware for six years, from 4th of March next.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, submitted a resolution

calling for a copy of the award made by the Euperor Louis Napoleon, in the case of the brig General Armstrong, referred to him by the United States and Portugal, which was adopted.
Mr. Masnn. Mr. President, I hope it will be

the pleasure of the Senate to take up bill No. 547, for the relief of the herrs of William Hazand Wigg. There is a report accompanying the Bill, which was made by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; and it is a case of will do well to put the bill upon its passage, and allow it to pass at this time. I move that the bill be now taken up.

The motion being agreed to the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the adjustment and payment of the thins of William Hazzard Wigg, deceased, for bases sustained by him during the war of the revolution; which was read a second time, and capacitared as in committee of the whole. h exceeding interest, that I think the Senate and considered as in committee of the whole. It provides that the proper accounting officers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, adjust and settle the claims of Maj. William Hazzard Wigg, deceased, late of the hy him, the said Wigg, while retained as a hostage by the British officers during the war

revolution; and that in payment there-

war. But I do object to the allows terest in this case from the year 1782

to the present time; and I therefore move to ne strike out that portion of the bill which allows that interest. The services of this officer may have been very gallant. I have no doubt they were, and I am willing to go as far as any one in the way of allowing gratuities for revolutionary services, and remuneration for losses sustained in connection with these services. This claim, as far as I have been able to learn, is now presented to the Senate for the first time, after a lapse of more than seventy years, during all of which time interest is asked upon this claim. Now, I know of no principle upon which we can allow this interest, as the government has been able, and no doubt willing, to pay all of this original claim at any time during the past fifty years, if it had been present d. I therefore move to strike out all of that portion of the bill relating to the allowance of interest from 1782 down to this time. Mr. Butler. I am glad that my friend from

Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] whose name is assoiated with the revolution itself, has conceded a principle which will save me from some rearks which I would otherwise have made. But it is necessary perhaps that I should present this case in a very few words, so that it may be intelligible to the Senate, and appeal to the heart of the nation. If this case was not exempted by its pecu-

damage arising in consequence of the war the revolution, I presume I could not ask i. the indemnity provided for in this bill. But, after the execution of Andre, it is very well known, that the British were looking out for a victim for retaliation. The condition of Maj. Wigg and other persons, men of property and position, men who had been educated in Engand, and who occupied a highly responsible position in the society of Charleston, was that of prisoners of war, after the capitulation of Charleston-prisoners of war, recollect-and they were upon parole either in the city or upon their plantations. After the execution of Hayne, who was executed by the British in retaliation for the execution of Andre, however, Gen. Greene, yielding to the dictates of honor and indignation which influenced the whole army-and let me here thank the honorable member from Rhode Island Mr. James who is the representative of the birthplace of that brave man, for bringing forward this bill.

Gen. Greene, yielding to the dictates of

honor and indignation, determined to retaliate upon the British for the execution of Havne. when this gentleman, Maj. Wigg, was at the gallows bidding his comrade and broth-in-law farewell. The British dared not to take his life. But what did they do? They immediately sent emissaries to his plantation, despoiled his house, carried off his property, and left the man who wrote the noble sentiment embodied in the report upon your table, without the ordinary means of subsistence. The sentiment is this: when Col. Balfour, who took upon himself the office of civil Governor of Charleston at that time, reduced them from the condition of common prisoners of war and placed them upon board the prisonships, and told them that their lives would be held responsible for anything done by Gen. Greene by way of retaliation upon the British, they wrote to him (Gen. Greene) not to forbear in the performance of what he might deem to be his duty, as they would be sorry only that they could not perform a more acceptable service to their country than offering up their lives and blood as a sacrifice for the honor of the country and the success of its arms. I will, however, read it in order that it may be made more conspicuous by its own words: "We have the honor of enclosing a copy of

a letter from Col. Balfour, commandant of Charleston, which was handed us immediately on our being put upon board of this ship. The letter, speaking for itself, needs no comment; your wisdom will indicate the notice it merits. We would just beg leave to observe that should it fall to the lot of all or any of us to be made victims of the menaces therein contained, we have only to regret that our blood cannot be disposed of more to the advancement of the It is not probable that the cause of the exglorious cause to which we have adhered."

That is their letter! They were then hostages, not prisoners of war; their condition was changed, and changed by the tyrannical policy of the bloody tyrant who then governed Charleston under the form of civil authority.

They were willing that their blood should be troduced into the Ohio Legislature in favor of el-

by Grotius is, that where hostages suffer an injury, it is to be indemnified. I do not say that they became hostages by the declaration of Balfour, but they became so by the acquiescence of Gen. Greene in their condition. They remained as hostages. Yet, from the position in which this gentleman was placed, his manly firmness, his Roman firmness, his unshrinking courage - a courage that would have disdained to allow him to become a prisoner of war, had he known that his condition was to be changed from that of a common prisoner of war to that of a hostage upon board of a prison ship—we may well believe that he would have preferred to have fallen in the midst of the ruins of his

city sooner than to have changed his position. But it was changed, and in consequence of that change these injuries were inflicted upon him, as well as upon others, but more particularly

taking possession of her, and running her into North Carolina; and as soon as he returned home he made an affidavit, and filed it among his papers, of the amount of his losses, for which he intended to prosecute a claim either State of South Carolina, for losses sustained against South Carolina or the United States. But he died very soon thereafter; his brother in law also died immediately, and the paper was mislaid, and has only been found very refor, the sum of \$30,117, with legal interest cently. If there is any claim founded upon from November 14, 1782, to the day of stagraneson of said William Hazzard Wigg, deceased.

Mr. Bayard asked for the reading of the report accompanying the bill, and it was accordingly read.

Mr. Bayard asked for the reading of the report accompanying the bill, and it was accordingly read.

Mr. Bayard asked for the reading of the report accompanying the bill, and it was according to the following from the New York Economist, a paper edited by one of the most able financial writers in the country:

The actual existing trade between this country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of this country. For the year 1851, the apparent behave bestowed upon this case due consideration; and permit me to say that it does their heart and judgment equal credit. It comes from a committee that has no northern feeling upon this subject—a committee which has yielded to the honorable impulses of the worked at the country.

The actual existing trade of the United States.

We copy the following from the New York Economist, a paper edited by one of the most able financial writers in the country:

The actual existing trade between this country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of the United States.

We copy the following from the New York Economist, a paper edited by one of the most able financial writers in the country:

The actual existing trade between this country. For the year 1851, the apparent belance in favor of the United States.

We copy the following from the New York Economist, a paper edited by one of the most able financial writers in the country:

The actual existing trade between this country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of the United States.

The actual existing trade between this country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of the United States.

The actual existing trade between the country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of the country.

The actual existing trade between the country and Great Britain is immediately in favor of the country.

The actual existing trade between the country and Great Britain is immedia ting the account of said losses, be paid to the grandson of said William Razzard Wigg, deceased.

in its gratitude South Carolina will never to Greene, whose birthplace services of General Greene, whose birthplace the conorable sena-tor who reported this bill [Mr. James 1 worthily represents. And at the end of the tionary war we made him a donation of \$50.

consisted of about fifty tons of gunpowder, twenty puncheons of rum, a quantity of arms, and some bale goods, containing articles for barter on the coast. The vessel was beating about the channel till Monday morning last, when she was driven by the violence of the storm to the Sound of the Calf of Man. The sea was running mountains high at the time, and, despite all the efforts of the crew, about 11 o'clock the Lily was stove on Kitterland Island, which lies between the Island of the Calf of Man and the mainland of the Isle of Man. With a desperate effort most of the crew (thirteen in number) reached the rocks by the aid of the boats. The waves beat furiously upon the wreck and the rock. Captain Owens and three of the crew got on the ledge of a rock, from which two of the seamen sprang to the land; but the captain, in attempting to do the same, was drowned. The cook and two lads also met with a watery grave. The carpenter was killed by the mast falling upon

Thus five of the crew were lost. Early on Tuesday morning, Mr. Enos Lace grocer and shipbroker, of Port St. Mary, being sub-agent for Lloyds, repaired to the wreck with 31 men to see what could be saved. At a quarter before eight a violent shock was heard throughout the southern district of the island; and a sheet of fire and a pillar of smoke were seen to be hurled into the air, hundreds of feet high, from the wreck. It seems that a large portion of the powder was placed so high in the vessel that it did not get wet by the waves breaking on it. The explosion dashed the vessel to atoms, and blew to broken fragment some 30 human beings! But one indi vidual near the fatal scene escaped to tell the story, James Kelly, who is still alive, although one cheek and ear are taken off, and he is otherwise much injured. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. Many of the deceased were the active, energetic men of business of Port St. Mary, and were engaged in the fishing and other nautical pursuits. Thirty-two men (besides the five of the crew that were lost on Monday) were killed, leaving twenty-three widows and seventy-three fatherless children.

The explosion was heard in Douglas, and was supposed by many persons to have been an earthquake. Fragments of the wreck were thrown as far as the Red Gap, near Castletown being a distance of six miles. Portions of the vessel and cargo, consisting of chain links, portions of gun barrels, swords, caps, fragments of wreck, shirts, &c., have also been picked up in various parts of the parish of Rushen. Some portions of burning cotton were actually found at Poolvash, near Belladoole, at least six miles off.

plosion will ever be correctly ascertained, but it is supposed that the powder was fired by a light from the pipe of some of the men who were smoking on board the vessel .- Liverpool

spilled in the cause, and that they should be ecting three United States Senators from each

is called Cholera to 4. Of these, 2 were white, and 2 were colored, and all of them occurred in the earlier portion of the week. We are assured, and assure our friends in the interior, that there is now no Cholers in the city, and if they were here they would need no other assurance than the elastic and bracing atmosphere, and the glow of ruddy health visible on every coun

Our country friends will perceive how impossible it was to comply with their solicitations to give daily reports of the deaths by Cholera.— Four divided by seven, gives rather an awkward quotient, and even these four were so distant from the business portions of the City that we did not hear of them until two or three deve after their occurrence. They will perceive, also, that there were as many deaths of white persons by Apoplexy and Consumption as by Cholera, and, therefore, if they had been in the city the chances for an exit by one or other of those dis-eases was just as by strong as that which their imaginations have conjured into such a bug-

But, seriously speaking, we hope they will perceive by the bill of mortality, that Charleston is now the healthiest locality in the State. That there is no other portion of it, comprising fifty thousand inhabitants, that has fewer deaths; and, therefore, if the fear of death is sufficient to disturb their rest, or interfere with their business arrangements, the sooner they take refuge in our city the better.—Chas. Mercury, 19th inst.

tt; and those impulses generally dictate of trade between the United States and France, the law of nations should be. I shall Spanish West Indies, Brazil and China was spanish West Indies, Brazil and China was against this country—these bills were to a very large extent, running on London for settlement At the same time a great many West India and provincial bilk on England are sent here for sale, according to the balance due from the dependencies to the mother country for goods bought, as I as for government purposes. The sales of

tionary war we made him a donation of storm of the matter country for goods bought, as the services, and remuneration for losses and in connection with these services.

It is further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday next.

In the Senate for the first after a lapse of more than seventy years, it all of which time interest is asked upon laim. Now, I know of no principle upon the search of the bill was postponed until Friday next.

In the Senate on the I7th, after the usual morning business, and a short Executive session, the bill providing for the construction of the state of th

What London is to the con the common centre of exchange, the United States. All the balan New York to the United States. All the balances of the trade of all the States are here ultimated settled, and from this point the final settlem to with Europe takes place. At the present ment there is nothing due Europe—that is, supply of bills is equal to the demand, and the ste is at par.

COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF IL TLWAYS IN FOR-EIGN COUNTRIES. - A corresp dent of one of following sumour N. Y. Exchanges gives mary of railway accidents the number of pas-Prussian railways Of this number, one sengers transported on th in 1851, was 9,901,681, person was killed by jun g out of the cars, re killed and three four were wounded; four rack when the cars wounded by being on t orkmen in employ eighteen were killed passed. Of officers ar of the different company e person was killed and twenty wounded. himself under the by voluntarily throw wheels of the cars. same year, the number passengers was 78,re killed and 375 969,623, of whom 3 wounded. Sixty-one) were killed, and fourtee s, not passengers, inded on the track. ployed by the com-and 48 wounded. Of officers and working panies, there were IP by throwing Four persons committee themselves under the wheels of t cars. The Austrian government has ordered that when serious accidents shall occur ou any of the rail-ways belonging to the State, a daguerrectype shall be immediately taken of the train, in order to facilitate the investigation into the causes of the accidents. For this purpose the daguerreotype apparatus is to be sent to all the stations. This system has already adopted in Prussia with marked advantage.

THE SUGAR CROP .-- The past season has bee indisputably the most productive for sugar cane ever known in the State of Louisiana. Unlike many of its predecessors, the crop is unusually prolific throughout the entire cane-growing country. Accounts from all quarters are of the most cheering kind, not only as the quantity but the quality, which, as a general thing, is of unusual excellence. We have heard of some very large yields in our parish which is noted for its productiveness, but that of Mr. James Wafford, of Buyou Ramais, beats them all. We have been told on good authority and corroborated by others, that from a tract of forty acres, that gentletleman made one hundred and ninety hogsheads of very fair sugar. Several of our planters have made three hogshead, and but even more to the acre : but this far exceeds any, being an average of 4 3-4 hogshead to the acre. Many of our planters are now through their boiling process, and others are fast drawing to a close-all well pleased with their success, and wishing the same result for the coming season. - Planters' (St. Mary's) Banner.

The Weekly News, and Southern Literary

Gazette, is an admirably conducted Family Newspaper, edited by P. H. Hayne, Esq. It is handsomely printed, and is published by W. held to answer for the acts of Gen. Greene. State, and the Cabinet officers and Supreme They were hostages; and the law laid down Court Judges by the people.

The Camden Weekln Journal.

Tuesday, January 25, 1853.

THO, J. WARREN, Editor. To Correspondents

lines handed to us by our young friend, are quite as smooth in their measure as we should desire by practice he will be able to do better.

Hon, D. Wallace. We are under obligations to Mr. WALLAGE for a copy of Mr. WOODWARD'S Speech in the House, on the Tariff, and for other favors.

Fine Cigars.
We are obliged to Mr. B. W. Chambers for specinens of choice Cigars, of the "Rio Hondo" and "Beniamin Franklin" brand. We are by no means an extensive consumer of the article, but are sufficiently acquainted with their use to determine the question of quality.

Portrait of Washington. We have been politely favored with a splendid por-

trait of the "Father of his Country," by the Agent, Mr. JOHN T. KEMPE, who may be found at the Mansion House for a few days.

It is engraved by WELCH, (by permission) from Stuarts original Portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston, under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted Artist. We pronounce it a magnificent picture, and must believe it to be, an excellent likeness, from every thing that we have ever heard or seen written of this truly great and good man, who was emphatically "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." We subjoin the following extract from a notice given the work by the Washington National Intelligencer, and would state that Mr. KEMPE will be pleased to wait upon gentlemen who desire the picture, and submit specimens for their inspection. The following is the extract to which

we call attention:
"On the whole, we cannot but congratulate Mr. WELCH on his happy success in a most difficult undertaking. It will identify him, in his place and degree, with the wide-spread fame of the work of our greatest painter, and thus far give him to share, as far as pershable art can be a sharer, in the immortality of

"This print, supplying as it does all that can be desired in its way, must of course, have a wide diffusion. It should adorn the dwelling of every American who can afford to procure it; and the publishers have wisely set the price as low as the cost of such an enterprise will allow. Would it not be a very becoming and no less popular act should Congress order a supply for distribution among their constituents? What more suitable or worthy present could be made, for example, to a public institution for education? What fitter to be placed before the eye and the ambition of the youth of America, than this exemplar of all the civic, all the social, and all the domestic virtues?"

Janney's Hotal It will be seen from an Advertisement in our paper o-day, that Mr. Janney-so well and favorably known as the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor of the American Hotel in Columbia—has become associated with Mr. W. D. HARRIS, and Dr. T. J. GOODWYS. in the future management and proprietorship of the long established Hotel, known by the "Congarce House." Messrs. Janney & Harris are remarkably popular with the press of South-Carolina, and there is good reason for it, they treat Editors and Printers (whenever they deserve it) as gentlemen, and look as much to the comfort of one man as another, so long as each individual is entitled to respect and good treat-

We extract the following notice from our neighbors of the Carolinian, in whose judgment and good taste

"The 'Congaree House,' has been taken po of by Mr. Janney and associates, and in calling the attention of our readers to the fact, we need not say anything as to the qualifications of Messrs. Janney and Harris for conducting such an establishment—their experience and wide spread reputation in the conduct of the American Hotel are sufficient guarantees of suc-

The Cash System.

Our brethren of the Carolinian are right, in the new regulation which they have made. We hope every Editor and Proprietor of newspapers in South Carolina will do likewise.

"All the readers of newspapers in South Caroling are, by this time, well acquainted with the regulation which the press of this State have with such extraordinary unanimity adopted. These regulations are for an undeniable truth, that without the prompt payment of dues to a newspaper establishment, its press cannot England, during the turn out a good journal. That is what readers want -to have it they must fall in with the cash system and unite with the publishers in building up the press of the South.

"We have not much to complain of. The readers of the Carolinian have possibly been better paying subscribers than those of a majority of newspapers in the South, yet there are some, both in this State and at a distance, who have several years subscription debited to them. We give notice to all that by the end of this month we will commence to purge our subscription book of all names who owe us over a years' subtion. We desire new subscribers, we like a large subscription list, but we must have it composed of those who pay. No other sort of names will be placed or retained there. A special edict."

The Anderson Gazette learns that Allen Hutchings veted for the murder of Tippens, at the last session of Court, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in February, has obtained a respite until the 1st Friday in May.

High Prices. omery, says the Macon Telegraph, Negro fellows, not unusually likely, were sold for nearly

Peterson's Magazine For February has been received, and, as usual, embraces a variety of good reading for the ladies. Mr. J. Thornton Randolph, the author of the "Cabin and Parlor," has contributed to the interest of the present

Unionville Journal. B. F. ARTHUR, Esq., has retired from the Editorial

charge of this paper, and its conduct now devolves upon Mr. R. A. McKnight, its practical and enterprising proprietor. We wish him success-ho deserved

The Free Press.

This is the name of a new paper recently started in Wilmington, N. C., by LAURENCE BADGER, Esq., for. merly Editor of the "Hornets' Nest and True Southron," Charlotte, N. C. Mr. BADGER is well and favorably known as a good writer, and is a strong States-Rights man. We wish him much success in his new

Senator from Illinois, for six years from the the of gether with the name, birthplace and parent of the fortunate Pat who was enabled to the last rick.

The City Council have at last comments. om Illinois, for six years from the 4th-of

At the recent positry exhibition at Birmingham, everal honorable ladies carried off prizes for the best specimens of game fowls, ducks and hens. Some pairs of favorite breeds sold for \$200 each.

There is a bill before the New Jersey Legislature, providing that a commission may be issued in the case of a habitual drunkard, to prevent him from wasting his property, in a manner similar to commissions

For the Camden Journal Mr. Editor-The friends of W. W. Boyco, Esq., of Fairfield District, beg you to announce him as a caudidate for Congress, from the District composed of Kershaw, Sumter, Richland, Fairfield, Chester and York. Mr. B. is strictly a gentleman of the Southern Rights school of politics and is peculiarly adapted by education, manners and tried moral firmness, to represent this State in the Federal Legislature. He is an American and a South Carolinian of principles and honor unturnished in any respect—at the same time, he is a gentleman of conciliatory, easy and popular manners; gentleman of conciliatory, easy and popular manners; hence, lew men are calculated to serve in Congress with more ability and usefulness, or wield more influence there; and none could be more faithful, active or vigilant in maintaing the interests principles institutions, and, more than all, he sacred reputation of our beloved State.

Mr. B., we believe has already been announced in the District conserved this Congressional Dis-

with more somity and assembles, as six weekers, and more could be more faithful, active or regislant in maintaing the interests principles, making the control of our beloved State.

Mr. B., we believe, has dready been amagineed in all the other District composing the Congressional Historic, and we are not written hope that he will accive that there are not written hope that he will accive by announcing him, even at this fate day, you, will be been announcing him, even at this fate day, you will oblige

MIS FRIENDS.

Meanington, Jan. 17, 1853.

The resolutions of Mr. Gass, readfirming the "Morrore dectrine" as it is now yelept in relation to Cubrow will be taken up in the Senate on to-means. The Soule of Lat having the floor, Mr. Soule whose speech will most assuredly be an honor to sup measured will be followed by Messas Cass, Buller, and they prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as the South prominent Senators

The debate on this vital question, as far as Hale, would be thrown out of court, and no man could nd so base, even among their own citizens to swear either of them ever told the truth, as far as re-

swear either of them ever told the truth, as far as regards slavery.

The House has passed the Bill to extend the Peusion act of '48 and other similar acts for five years.—
This is nothing but justice, but instead of allowing the widows and orphans of the soldier a pension of one half the pay proper for five years, it should be allowed for life. Justice however, is not included in the acts of Congress-for the widow of Gen. Worth, who was reduced to penury and want by the extravagance of her husband who died a natural death, is allowed a pension of \$50 per month, when the widow of the private solinting to the enormous sum of forty-eight dollars a

Cabinet stock is still declining, and is decidedly un der par. Mr. Cobb has most respectfully declined the honor conferred upon him by his friends, by soliciting a place for him in the Cabinet-a petition was present ed and signed by every Free Soiler and Abolitionist and by several quasi Southern men in the House, recommending him as a fit subject for the Cabinetmost suitable subject he is for the men who signed the petition, but a dernier resort for true Southern men.

Correspondence of the Camden Journal.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1853.

Mr. Cass has delivered his long looked for speech on the Munroe Doctrine and "Manifest Destiny." The opinions of this old "Fogy" coincide with those of opinions of this old "Fogy" coincide with those of "Young America," each wish to see Cuba annexed, but in different ways, the one by purchase, the other by fillibustering, which, in my estimation, is bad stock. The argument in favor of this question is summed up in one word, and that word is Destiny. If therefore Cuba is destined to be under the protection of the American Flag, why all this debate. I confess I amalently heliographs are productions. hearty believer in predestination, but my faith is not yet strong enough to believe that Cuba was fore ordain-

of to belong to "Uncle Sam."

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Cass and placed quite a different construction on the "Munroe doctrine" in relation to Cuba, and he proved conclusively that the declare the policy of the American Nation, in Foreign Relations, was an issue botween England and the Uni-ted States, relative to Spain. As I have before stated the slavery question has been "lugged in" with this Cuban debate, particularly in that unruly body of Cougress which Mr. Benton calls the lower House. The Compromise is urged by the Union Men as being a "finality," and the abolitionists as strongly contend for the reverse, and say most emphatically that slavery

must and will be abolished.

The South is comparatively quiet, on this question, but the furer is gaining ground rapidly in the North, and the most agitation on the subject is found on the

floors of Congress.

The Equestrian Statue of Washington may now be considered as a fixed fact, \$50,000 has been appropriated unanimously by both branches of Congress, and Clark Mills is to be the artist. His celebrated statue of Jackson is still the chief object of attraction in the city, and many visit daily, and

-find new charms for each succeeding day. The Cabinet has not been formed, though attempts have been made over and again by the out siders, but have as often failed, and as I am not blessed with an insight litte futurity, I shall keep dark and drop the sub-

The season for gaiety has fairly opened, and balls, hops, soirees, &c., are announced for the "rest of the season." The Cod fish aristocracy are not all in South Carolina, for we have a sprinkling here, and if it was the middle of next month, much to the becumiary loss of his friends, the Hotel keepers.

Correspondence of the Camden Journa

CHARLESTON, January 22

A few years ago, and your correspondent could have done some service with his pen, ink and paper-now, thanks to this prurient ageto this " whirl, whirl, all by wheels, and whiz, whiz, all by steam," every scrap of news, grave or trivial seems a tale thrice told—does a chim-ney happen to take fire? hot you have it in to-days Courier; is there a row among gentle-men who drive the omnibus? the interesting

Judge Douglass has been re-elected United States | particulates are forwarded in a twinkling.

paving, it was a shocking state of things. Meeting street after a rain, which the late C

Meeting street after a rain, which the late City Administration could not be brought to comprehend. By an Act passed at the recent session of the Legistature, the City elections will take place in Nov. and are to be bigminal; the matter was managed so quied?, that there was no time for the great manashed to exercise their potency in opposing the measure, which as a ratie sanitary regulation, was much to be desired.

New public buildings are in the course of erection. That once good bastelry known as the Manaion House, has given place to a huge brick pile. The stores at the course of Broad street and the Bay are being pulled down and up, will go the new State Bank in their stead.

If good made and architectural embellishments are the last evidences of civilization, Charleston has a good deal of lea way to make up, with a few exceptions, there is great carelessness in the external decoration, and unaccountable deficiency of taste. The people of Columbin show a good example in this respect—there is no mistaking their private dwellings for umbrellas, country jails, or Lilliputian temples dedicated to immortal Joves or Neptimes.

The Baternen children have been amasting

der to enable Gen. Pierce to meet any emer-gency that night arise during the recess of Congress. This, however, says the New York Herald, is by no means understood as having been a test vote. Many members who are known to be favorable to the proposition were there are some two handred bills of the last session still lying on the Speaker's table andis-posed of. They also wish to ascertain what are Gen. P.'s sentiments on the subject, in or-der that they may act understandingly.

lowing account of a man freezing to death on the Sergeant's Bluff, on the Missouri. Two men, Philips and Mayfield, started from the Lamb settlement, on the Little Sions, to go to the Mormon Crossing on the Missouri it er. They traveled the greater part of the day, when they sought the bluffs for purcetion against the freezing blast on the bottom land; but the cold was more intense among than on the open prairie, and Philips by the cold, could go no further. e urged his companion to go on, and send s back for his body before it was dev the wolves. Accordingly, Mayfield a quarter of a mile, when he, too de benumbed by the cold, that he drapp the ground, unable to proceed my further. While he lay thus insensible the now formed a deep drift over him, which bro a the action of the wind, and saved his life. after the lapse of a few hours, and ultimatel v reached the house of Mr. Sisson Chase, and directed a party out in search of Philips. Mayfield relates, when he left Philips, his arms were both frozen up to the elbow. Mr. P. is lately from California.

PAY IN THE NAVY .- The new bill proposes the following as the pay of the of the navy:

The pay of midshipmen as new allowed by law, boutswains, gunners, carpenters, and sail-makers, newly appointed, and tofore baving a warrant, on duty, per annum, \$300—on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$400—after five years sea service, and having a warrant, on duty, \$800—on leave or waiting orders, \$600 duty, \$800—on leave or waiting orders, \$000 after 10 years sea service, on duty, \$1,000—leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$700; armorers in ships of the line, \$35 per month; armorers in figates, \$30 per month; armorers in sloops, \$25 per month; masters mates, \$30 per month; all other mates, \$25 per month; master-atarms, \$29 per month, ship's corporal, \$25 per month; coxswains, quartermasters, quarter gunners, captains of forecastle, captains of tops, captains of after guard, captains of hold, coopers, painters, stewards, cooks, and masters of the band, each \$24 per month; musicians, \$20 per month; seamen, month; musicians, \$20 per month; seamen, \$18 per month; ordinary seamen, \$15 per month; landsmen, \$12 per month; buys, per month; firemen, first class, \$35 per m firemen, second class, \$30 per month; coal heavers, \$20 per month.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—One of the most delithe Executive is that of the pardoning power Every Governor is more or less censured for exercise of this prerogative, and although it is be bla to abuse, and possibly may have been abused in this State, yet there are cases which justify

its merciful interposition.

We observe in the Georgetown paper, the Pee

Dee Times, a communication relative to the pardon of a slave, who had been tried for killing another slave, and had been found guilty of manslaughter. The accused had been sentenced to four years imprisonment a year of which had elapsed, when application was made to Gov. M.