

**COLUMBIA, Aug. 12, 1850.**  
Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to a few little perversions of truth used by you lately, to impart facetiousness to the remarks with which, in your capacity of bully, buffoon, and bore to the Senate, you were pleased to honor me.

I have been waiting to see your report of yourself in the Union, but not having been able as yet to obtain it, I am obliged to refer to other papers.

You attributed to me the solemn declarations (I refer for convenience to a sort of summing up in the report of one of your innumerable and intolerable speeches, made on the 3d of August, and published in the Southern Press and other papers) "that if Congress shall undertake to admit California into the Union at all, South Carolina will secede from the Union, and seize upon California, upon the mouth of the Mississippi, and blockade the Western States."

I made no such declarations. The report of my speech at Camden, which served you for a text, contained no such declarations. And you of course knew perfectly well that you were perverting the truth.

The report of my speech was prepared without consulting me by the secretary of the meeting at Camden, was never seen by me after its publication, (which was unexpected to me), and being brief, has encouraged you to use your petty artifices of distortion. But the report, in its actual state, is sufficient to convict you of disingenuous practices, as was rendered evident by the correction made by a Senator from Missouri of a mis-statement into which, trusting to your version, he had inadvertently fallen.

What I did say on these points was, in substance, this: That if California, with its pretended constitution and usurped boundaries, should be admitted by Congress as a State, or should be left in its present condition, excluding the South from all share of the territory, the slaveholding States ought to secede from the present confederacy, and form a Southern confederacy. That if forced into a war by the injustice of the North, the slaveholding States might rely on sure elements of success, amongst which would be the power, by closing the Mississippi against the commerce of the Northwestern States; to bring that section to terms.— And that the injustice practised by the non-slaveholding States, in attempting to exclude the South from all share of California, and to rob Texas of its territory, would justify the confederacy of the slaveholding States in taking possession by force of the whole or any part of California.

The Northern man who denounces this as treason, I would meet simply with defiance.— The servile Southern sycophant who raises the cry, provokes inexpressible scorn.

By way of apology for undertaking to arraign me before the Senate, you asserted (according to a report which I find in the Baltimore Clipper) that it seemed to be rendered necessary by the very particular mention I had made of you. This is not merely a perversion, like the statement alluded to above, but a fabrication of your fancy. I did not say a word about you in my speech that I remember. At all events, there is not a word about you in the report of it. But perhaps, with the instinct of Scrub, in the play, you felt that if I had spoken of you, it must have been in terms of contempt.

Permit me now, sir, as you are in the habit of lecturing Senators and citizens, in or out of place, (but I must retract a part of the expression—I do not know that you have ever had sufficient sense of decency to do it *in place*), to offer you a very short lecture for the amendment of your manners.

To pervert the language of others into a sense not intended by them, is not regarded as reprehensible in a clown at a circus, or a jester over a convivial bottle. But it is not very becoming to use this trick for effect on the floor of the Senate, even in these days of senatorial decline, when Scrub may be a Senator. I have pointed out your perversions of the language in which my speech was reported; you will make the proper acknowledgments or not, according as you may have any regard for truth left, or as you may, among the compromises to which you are addicted, have compromised away what little of the quality you ever possessed.

You bantered a Senator from South Carolina with the offer that you would, if invited, come to Charleston or Columbia, to discuss the questions which have been before the Senate.

When South Carolina desires instruction in the doctrines of the Federal and consolidation school, she can send for some statesman worth listening to—Mr. Webster, for instance, who could perform the task with some ability.

But it would not be generous to hold you to your offer. You will need to exert all your powers, such as they are, including your acknowledged power of brass, to excuse or palliate to the people of Mississippi the deliberate treachery to your State and to the South, so long promulgated by you, and for a time concealed under the disguise of violent Southern feeling, impelling you to brawl loudly with the abolitionists, and to bully Col. Benton, until he turned upon you and out bullied you.

With the hope that this letter may prove an acceptable addition to your curious epistolary collection on the subject of the compromise,

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

**MAXCY GREGG.**  
P. S. Not being quite sure that you will understand an allusion above, I subjoin for your gratification the passage referred to:

*Scrub:* "Ay; he and the Count's footman were jabbering French like two intriguing ducks in a mill pond; and I believe they talked of me, for they laughed comradely."

**KENTUCKY ELECTION.**—It is thought Kentucky has elected a Democratic Legislature.—The New York Tribune says:

"We consider it morally certain that the House is opposition, and possible that the joint ballot may be. Several of the strongest whig counties have chosen opposition members wholly or in part.

**TEXAS BONDS.**—Since the passage of Mr. Pearce's bill the price of Texas bonds has advanced very materially, and holders do not care about selling.

In the Senate to-day the bill for the recovery of fugitive slaves was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next. The question on the reception of the Protest of the Southern Senators was resumed, and Mr. Badger, made a long speech, in which he announced that he would vote against receiving the Protest, though yesterday he intended pursuing a different course. Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, and Mr. Benton also made long speeches against its reception. Most of the points made by them were successfully refuted by Messrs. Hunter and Butler; the latter also took the liberty of interrogating Gen. Houston as to the correctness of a letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which asserted that he had documents in his possession, proving a design on the part of leading Southern men to connect the Southern States with Mexico, with a view of forming a Southern Confederation. Mr. Houston pronounced it as totally devoid of foundation, and then proceeded to assign his reasons for voting against the reception of the protest. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, in a scorching speech, reviewed the course pursued by the majority, and especially of those Southern Senators, who, though they would not sign the protest, might have had the grace at least not to have taken the lead in opposing its reception.

The Defeat of the South could only be attributed to the recreancy of her own sons. Had the Senators of fourteen slaveholding States joined in insisting on the line of 36 30, it could have been obtained, as he knew of at least one Northern Senator who would have voted with them. Mr. Downs of La. and Whitecomb, followed in explanation of their reason for voting against receiving the protest. Mr. Turney closed the debate in a short but effective speech in which he exposed the glaring injustice and inconsistency of the majority in denouncing as ultraists those who were striving to preserve the Constitution from violation and to maintain their own constitutional rights. A sectional Convention was held at Buffalo, with the avowed object of assailing the constitutional rights of the South, and it was not deemed deserving of censure; but when a convention was held at Nashville, to devise means for protecting the South from these assaults, it is denounced as treasonable. The entire speech was marked with that strong common sense, compactness of argument, and high Southern tone, which has distinguished the efforts of Mr. Turney throughout the session, and which have rendered him second to no member of the body as a debater.

Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, then moved to lay the question of reception on the table, and it was carried—ayes 21, noes 19. The only Northern Senators who voted against laying it on the table were Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Shields and Sturgeon, while Messrs. Badger, Benton, Downs, Houston, Pratt and Wales, representing slaveholding States, voted with the Abolitionists in favor of it.

The bill to establish a Territorial Government in New Mexico was then taken up, read a third time and passed—ayes 27, noes 10.— The bill is not to go into effect until the boundary question with Texas is settled. The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

In the House the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Venable delivered a very able speech against the bill from the Senate, appropriating ten millions of dollars for the purchase of a part of Texas to form a rendezvous for runaway slaves on her Western border.

#### PROTEST PRESENTED IN THE SENATE.

W. the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest against the bill admitting California as a State into the Union, and request that it may be entered upon the Journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate alone a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been entrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in its most distant generations may feel its consequences, to leave, in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the reasons by which we have been governed. Upon the pages of a Journal which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons, upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of the law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which this Union can repose.

Because the right of the slaveholding States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the Union has been defeated by a system of measures which, without the authority of precedent, of law, or of the Constitution, were manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress must sanction and adopt should this bill become a law. In sanctioning this system of measures, this Government will admit, that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the same, may form a State without the previous authority of law, without even the partial security of a territorial organization formed by Congress, without any legal census or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot box which can only be provided by law and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people. It will admit, too, that Congress having refused to provide a government, except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the Executive branch of this Government may, at its own discretion, invite such inhabitants to meet in convention, under such rules as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights but those also of fifteen States of the Confederacy, by excluding territory with the purpose of excluding those States from its enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary, or any of the considerations which should properly determine the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention, thus called into existence by the Executive, may be paid by him out of the funds of the United States without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention dependent upon it; and last, but not least in the series of measures which this Government must adopt and sanction in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the United States by the Executive alone to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed. With a view of all these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunity of settling with their property in that Territory.

Because to vote for a bill passed under such circumstances would be to agree to a principle which may exclude forever hereafter, as it does now, the States we represent from all enjoyment of the common territory of the Union; a principle which destroys the equal rights of their constituents, the equality of their States in the Confederacy, the equal dignity of those whom they represent as men and as citizens in the eye of the law, and their equal title to the protection of the Government and the Constitution.

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to obtain either a recognition of the right of the slaveholding States to a common enjoyment of all the territory of the United States, or to a fair division of that territory between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union; every effort having failed which has been made to obtain a fair division of the territory proposed to be brought in as the State of California.

But, lastly, we dissent from this bill, and solemnly protest against its passage, because, in sanctioning measures so contrary to former precedent, to obvious policy, to the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of excluding the slaveholding States from the territory to be erected into a State, this government in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States is an object so high and important as to justify a disregard, not only of all the principles of sound policy, but also of the Constitution itself. Against this conclusion we must now and forever protest, as it is destructive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights have been committed to our care—fatal to the peace and equality of the States which we represent—and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that Confederacy in which the slaveholding States have never sought more than equality, and in which they will not be content to remain with less.

J. M. MASON,  
R. M. T. HUNTER, Virginia.  
A. P. BUTLER,  
R. B. BARNWELL, South Carolina.  
H. L. TURNER, Tennessee.  
P. SOULE, Louisiana.  
J. DAVIS, Mississippi.  
D. R. ATCHISON, Missouri.  
J. MORTON,  
D. L. YULEE, Florida.  
Senate Chamber, 13th Aug., 1850.

#### FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN. CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.

We glean from various sources that the California people are becoming convinced that there was too much haste for their own good in the adoption of a State form of government. It is asserted that they now believe a territorial government will better suit their condition, as they cannot carry on a State government commensurate with California prices. Mr. Berrien read a letter in the Senate, on Monday, from a distinguished source in California, avowing the opinion that the slavery question is not yet settled in California; that their constitution will be altered in that respect when convenience shall indicate it; and the writer asserts that the people do not wish the bill for the admission of the State to be passed.

The Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun and New York Herald all seem to agree that there is some authentic information upon which the Southern members are basing their efforts to defer action on the bill to admit California. It is understood that since the adjournment of the California Legislature, the members from the southern counties have gone home with the intention of getting up a convention for the division of the State, and the establishment in the southern part of said State of a separate territory and a separate territorial government. News is expected by the steamer now about due of some proceedings in California looking to the division of the State.

In view of all this, we cannot understand why Southern Senators (any of them) could vote for rushing California through in such hot-haste on Monday and Tuesday.

That slavery will eventually be established in California, there is every reason to believe. Additional evidence of the value of that species of labor is found in the following extract of a letter from Washington in the New York Herald. The writer says:

"I am informed by a distinguished member of the State Senate of California, that there are several thousand slaves in that country, chiefly below 36 30; that one person estimates the number of slaves in the country already at from three to five thousand. One gentleman, from Arkansas, has eighty slaves engaged in the southern mines; others have been named to us as having their slaves in the diggings, taken out

by the Gila route from Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and other Southern States. The abolition of the system of peonage has thrown out of the possession of many large landholders and cattle raisers hundreds of peons. Under this state of things, some of these stock raisers are already providing to supply the loss of their peons with negro slaves. The abolition of peonage will also account for the meetings which have been held in southern California, for a separate territorial government."

All this seems to indicate that, whatever the action of Congress may be, slavery will find its way at least to the southern portion of the territory. But what a striking evidence is it of the gross wrong inflicted upon the country, as well as on the inhabitants of California, by the nefarious plotting of the last administration, in forcing a State government on a people who were not prepared for it, and who evidently did not desire it. Intelligence from California will now be looked for with interest.

## THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1850.

Wm. C. CASTON, Esq. is General Agent for the Journal.

#### Our Market.

Within the last few weeks a moderate supply of Corn has been received, which, together with the prospect of a fair crop, has caused a slight decline in prices. We quote at 85 to 90c. North Carolina Flour is very scarce, and would bring 6½ to \$7; Bacon, 7 to 8c.; Lard 8 to 9c.; Butter 20 to 25c.; Fodder 87 to \$1.

#### To Correspondents.

The suggestions of our friend "L." are very good, and we hope he will not be offended because we do not give them a place in our columns. One of the reasons why the article was written having been removed since it reached us, we apprehend the necessity is not so great for its publication. We shall be pleased to hear from "L." at any time.

The temporary absence of the Editors of the Journal will account for any deficiency in their department in this issue.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of the "Costume Ball," to be given at the Moultrie House, Sullivan's Island on the 29th inst.

#### Governor Seabrook.

We are sorry to state (says the Spartan) that his Excellency Gov. Seabrook will not be able to attend the reviews for the present. Indisposition and the numerous demands on his time for other duties, have made it necessary that he should have a short respite from this department of his labors.

#### Col. Gregg's Letter.

In another column will be found the pungent satire of Col. Gregg, elicited by the tergiversations of Senator Foote, in his recent comment upon the factious proceedings of our Ratification Meeting. A more effectual castigation, and a better-merited, no unfortunate wight ever received, than this individual has invoked upon himself. If his hide is not as thick as his conscience, we think it probable that soon after the receipt of these instruments of torture the dignified Senator may be seen amid the shades of the capitol, seated upon the stool of tardy repentance, and chanting his death-song to the appropriate air, "Oh, I'm a used up man."

#### The Protest.

This able summary of the most prominent objections to the admission of California, will be found in another column, and is well worthy of careful perusal.

The right of the minority in a legislative or deliberative assembly, to enter upon the Journal a solemn protest against any action of an inconsiderate majority, exists of necessity, and the common law of Parliaments will fully establish it. In no respectable body of that character has this privilege ever been denied, unless the matter or manner of the protest were seditious, or a breach of privilege. And the reason is evident—a protest is in the nature of an appeal to posterity, to generations yet to come, who, unheated by partisan warfare, will coolly sift the motives and arguments of the actors in these measures and award the palm to those who merit it. To deny such a privilege is, therefore, a deliberate refusal by the majority, to submit the question fairly, to an impartial tribunal, because, as we may well infer, they neither confide in the rectitude of their intentions, nor the force of their arguments.

But not considered as a right, how arbitrary is this discourteous refusal to ten honorable Senators, of the privilege of recording their dignified remonstrance! In the Senate of England, the aristocratic House of Lords, it would not be denied to a single Peer. How much greater then, is the regard paid to the freedom of discussion there than in the Senate of America? There can be no greater tyranny, than that which suppresses a full discussion of public measures. Liberty is secured by provisions for the protection of minorities. The majority unrestrained, would become licentious, and though free themselves, would enslave all who were opposed to them. It is therefore of the last importance in a free government, that the greatest regard should be paid to every check which rightfully exists, upon the power of numbers, always arbitrary in its tendency. Hence, this action of the majority of the Senate acquires an additional importance, considered as a violation of restraining and conservative right. When, however, this is associated with the brutal attempt to suppress discussion, exhausting the physical strength of a speaker by a prolonged session, exhibited in the case of Mr. Yulee; with Mr. Fillmore's proclamation of the despotic military power of the Executive, in his recent message; with the repeal of the 34th rule by the House; altering the ordinary rules of legislation, intended to

secure freedom of discussion, with a view to throttle the minority on a particular question; when all this is considered, the veil is removed, and we see the yawning abyss of Federal tyranny directly before us.

#### Mr. Clay.

This distinguished author of Compromises, having, in a dignified manner, washed his hands of the consequences which may ensue upon the rejection of his late abortive banding, has gone to Newport to wash his person and revive his exhausted energies. We suppose some of his admirers in that latitude, will repeat the eulodary description of his gambols in the water with the ladies, so amiably commended upon his last visit to Cape May. From all accounts, the girls must consider him a perfect "Du k," and so eminent, that the ordinary rules of modesty may be waived in his favor. His reception at Newport was attended however, by an event of a melancholy character—a child was dashed from its mother's arms and crushed beneath the vehicle, the sudden movement of which, occasioned the accident.— We earnestly hope that this may be the only mother whose grief for the untimely fall of her offspring, will be mingled with reminiscences of the great Henry Clay.

#### North Carolina.

The returns from this State show the election of Reid by about 3,500 majority. There will be 12 to 14 democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

#### Congress.

We omit our usual summary of Congressional proceedings this week. They are interesting only so far as the action of that body is concerned. There has been the usual quantity of talking done since our last report, but considerable more action. In our last, we announced the passage by the Senate, of Mr. Pearce's bill for adjustment of the boundary of Texas. In the House, on Thursday it was taken up and passed by a majority of fifty. The act has only to receive the President's approval and the assent of Texas to become the "supreme law of the land."

On the same day, the Senate took up the bill for establishing a territorial government for New Mexico, which, after the rejection of several amendments (the Wilmot proviso among them,) was passed by a vote of 27 to 10. The discussion of the Protest of the Southern members against the admission of California, presented the day previous, was resumed, and finally the motion to receive it was laid on the table, by a vote of 22 to 19.

In the House, Mr. Woodward asked consent to offer a resolution to instruct the committee on post offices and post roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing post routes from Camden by way of Bishopville, to Willow Grove and from Bethlehem to Sandy Grove.

#### Mr. Clay.

The course pursued by this Senator in denouncing Mr. Rhett and all the other "Traitors" has done more for Southern rights than any thing else he could have done. The press and people have been aroused to a state of just indignation against him and his party satellites at the North, or the "thousand toadies feeding on the South, with Northern hearts in their bosoms, yelping to the same tune." The gross and malignant feelings exhibited by this gentleman have been condemned from Virginia to Louisiana. The following is taken from the Louisiana Statesman:

"MR. CLAY AND MR. RHETT.—Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, whom Mr. Clay, in his recent speech so fiercely denounced, is descended on the maternal side from the stock of John Quincy Adams, and he has much of the indomitable spirit and hatred of oppression that distinguished John Adams and his illustrious son. He is one of the ablest men in South Carolina. Mr. Rhett is a private citizen, and it seems to us that there was an obvious impropriety in the attack made on him by Mr. Clay. There are opponents enough in the Senate for the great orator to assail, without singling out private individuals, who have not the same public theatre to defend themselves. Besides, if the object be harmony, conciliation and union, there is no expediency in resorting to denunciation. On this matter neither States nor statesmen are to be intimidated, even by the voice of the most eloquent and powerful. Men will think, and States will act for themselves, and the freedom of opinion and discussion cannot be stifled by the cry of treason. If traitors are to be punished, President Fillmore must begin with men who are very near him; men that are plotting civil war, traitors to the Constitution; slave stealers and instigators of slave stealers. Mr. Clay, however, has pronounced Mr. Rhett a traitor; and now we shall hear a thousand toadies, feeding on the South with Northern hearts in their bosoms, yelping to the same tune."

#### For the Camden Journal. NEW READINGS OF OLD AUTHORS. MR. FILLMORE'S DISCOVERY.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may enter into a treaty. By the Constitution the treaty thus made is declared the supreme law of the land. The President is empowered to enforce the execution of such law by military power.

Hence, a treaty with Emperor Faustin, stipulating for the universal emancipation, by the United States, of all his oppressed brethren, the Jackasses, now cruelly held to labor, would be a supreme law, to be enforced at the point of the "bag-o-net."

Verily, the President filled high the cup of gall and worm wood, but the Vice is determined to fill more. See Imperial Edict No. 1.

TRAITOR.

The discovery of gold in considerable quantities at Port Adelaide, South Australia, is confirmed. The gold-working company are sanguine of success.

INDIANA.—The Elections in Indiana have resulted in giving the Democrats a large majority on joint ballot, both in the legislature and the convention to amend the constitution. This secures the re-election of Mr. Bright to the U. S. Senate.