

Thirty-First Congress--1st Session.

In the House, on the 20th ult., Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, called for the regular order of business, viz: The report from the select committee, made yesterday, by the Chairman, Mr. Stanly.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, having the floor, proceeded to reply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Evans, of Maryland, in reference to his assaults against Mr. Ritchie, and also in reference to the subject matter of the report. He justified Messrs. Ritchie and Sengstack, in refusing to answer the questions put to them.—And he pronounced Mr. Evans' denunciations of Mr. Ritchie as a "hoary-headed slanderer" and a "swindler" as highly indecorous, to say the least of it, when made, as it was, by the gentleman from Maryland, yesterday, against one so much his senior, who was not in a position to answer such an attack when it was made.

Mr. Evans replied, and deeming the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, as having a personal bearing towards him, he questioned him as to his intention.

Mr. Fitch said that he had no intention of making a personal issue with the gentleman from Maryland, but only to reply to his remarks on yesterday.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Texas boundary bill, as the unfinished business of yesterday, to which Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, had moved an amendment providing for the establishment of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah Territories.

Mr. Meade, of Virginia, rose to a question of order. He maintained that under the 27th rule, this bill having had its second reading, was not now the first business in order, but should take its place behind those bills which had previously received their second reading, the House not having committed the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, appealed from the decision, and in some remarks, argued against it.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried.

Mr. Bart, of South Carolina, rose and stated that the Speaker, on yesterday, erroneously, he believed, deprived him of the floor when he rose and claimed it to move to commit the bill.—That motion, he said, had the precedence under the 27th rule, to a motion to amend. He therefore made it a point of order that he was now, as he was then, entitled to move to commit the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.—He admitted that the motion to commit was the precedent motion, but if he (the Speaker) should happen to assign the floor to some member who should move to amend instead of to commit the bill—as he had done, the proper construction of the rule would not authorize him to receive a motion to commit, although a member should rise at the same moment and announce such a purpose.

Mr. Bart appealed from the decision, and maintained that no recognition of another member could properly deprive him of the right to make the first motion in order under the rule.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried. Ayes 154, nays 51.

The Speaker then stated that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Boyd) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Boyd rose and stated that he offered the amendment which he did on yesterday with the view of testing the sense of this House on the principle of non-intervention in reference to slavery in establishing Territorial Governments. He thought it was time they should proceed to voting and stop talking.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina moved the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That all the portion of territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, bounded as follows: By a line commencing in the Pacific ocean, on the parallel of 36 deg. north latitude, three miles from the main land, running thence due east till it strikes the Sierra Nevada, thence eastwardly and northwardly with the crest of said mountain range until it strikes the parallel of 37 deg. north latitude, thence due east with said parallel until it strikes the Sierra Madre, thence southerly with the crest of the same until it reaches the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, thence westwardly with said boundary to the Pacific ocean, thence northwardly with the coast to the beginning; the whole of the said territory to constitute the territory of Colorado; and that the government of said territory shall, in all respects, be similar to that provided for the Territory of New Mexico by the accompanying provisions of this bill.

Mr. McDonnell of Indiana objected to the amendment as not being in order.

The Speaker decided it to be in order on the same ground that the original amendment was received by him.

Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, appealed from the decision.

Mr. Duer of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried, ayes 128, nays 68.

Mr. Clingman rose and stated for the information of those who might not have heard the amendment read, the purport of his proposition, and his object in moving it. After describing the limits of the territory which it embraced, he proceeded to show the propriety of giving that large territory West of New Mexico and South of Utah, an outlet on the Pacific. There was ample evidence, in the proceedings of the California Convention, that the delegates from that portion of California South of the Sierra Nevada, which was about the line of 35 30, were opposed to the institution of a State Government at this time. This fact, taken in connection with their being separated by a mountainous region and the large territory drained by the Colorado, being as yet unexplored, ought to induce them to pause before allowing it to be incorporated in the proposed State of California. He was in correspondence with persons there, and, from information in his possession, he believed not only that slaves were already there, but that slave labor could be better and more profitably employed there than free labor. Others might think that to cut off South California would but lead to its creation into

another free State. He did not think so.—If it is Union was to be continued in the spirit in which it was formed, in providing for peopling our Territories with our swarming population, we should accommodate the Georgians as well as the New Yorkers. Their domestic habits and customs were not the same, and the greater portion of each would not assimilate with the other. It would be the part of wisdom then as well as justice to allow the hitherto unprovided for to occupy this portion of the territory in common with his brother who has managed to exclude him from the other. If those "laws of God," so often alluded to, shall forbid him to increase and multiply there, so be it.—He must then abandon it unless he can conform to those whom they favor. He did not, however, from the little information he possessed of that country, and no one knew much of it as yet, doubt that African slave labor would be the best and the cheapest. Where such labor existed there was greater equality among the white population, but where white labor existed there was greater inequality, as one half must perform the drudgery and menial offices for the other half.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, made, as a point of order, a question whether, as the Texas bill provided for the issuance by the executive of \$10,000 in five per cent stock, on the acceptance of the proposition by Texas, without further action by this House, it was not equivalent to an appropriation which could require the bill to go to the committee of the whole House.

The Speaker decided that he did not so consider it. Although the bill would render the House liable to make such an appropriation hereafter, this stock provision was not technically an appropriation.

The demand for the previous question was negatived. Ayes 74, nays 107.

Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, moved to commit the bill and called the previous question.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, moved to instruct the committee to affix the Wilmot Proviso to the bill. He was in favor of the House coming to this test question openly and fairly—the record of yeas and nays on this motion would smoke out the doo-faces on both sides of the line.

Mr. McClelland denounced these repeated attempts to enact this anti-slavery proviso.—Slavery could never exist in this country. Yet he should not shrink from giving effect to his opinion by voting against it.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he was ready to face the music or be "smoked out as a doo-face" now as at any other time. But he did not see why they should vote this abstraction in the bill when it was almost impossible that it could pass the Senate. Nor did he perceive the use of it as it was well known that the laws of God forever excluded slavery from that territory.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi, remarked that if the gentleman from Illinois supposed that the Southern people were in the pursuit of shadows he was egregiously mistaken. It made no difference to them by what means they were excluded from a participation in the enjoyment of territory common to all—whether by "Wilmot Provisos" "executive provisos," or by sanctioning the unconstitutional and irregular proceedings of a portion of the inhabitants of these territories. The cup was just as distasteful to them by whatsoever mode it was presented.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi, remarked that if the gentleman from Illinois supposed that the Southern people were in the pursuit of shadows he was egregiously mistaken. It made no difference to them by what means they were excluded from a participation in the enjoyment of territory common to all—whether by "Wilmot Provisos" "executive provisos," or by sanctioning the unconstitutional and irregular proceedings of a portion of the inhabitants of these territories. The cup was just as distasteful to them by whatsoever mode it was presented.

The conversion of certain gentlemen to the "non-intervention" doctrine, was attended by circumstances that deprived them of the credit due to those who abandoned a wrong for a right. The South could not now enjoy the better portion of the territory because other hands and means than the intervention of this Proviso excluded them from it. And the forbearance of recently converted non-interventionists was of no account, as it was useless to them and useless to us.

The gentleman from New York had harped on the conjunction of certain Northern and Southern members in opposition to these compromise measures as they are termed, which he seemed to take great delight in illustrating by naming together all sorts of dissimilar and disgusting objects. There might be such a conjunction as that of the traveler and the highwayman who demands his purse. And if the gentleman from N. York should come in between them and attempt to compel the traveler to give up one-half its contents and the robber to consent to take it by way of "compromise," is it wonderful that they should be found together resisting him? But what sort of a conjunction would be exhibited when the question of the admission of California comes to a vote? In what dark association would the gentleman and his "fellow compromisers" be then found? He would leave it for a future record of the ayes and nays to tell in this House as it had told in the Senate.

Mr. Clarke of New York obtained the floor when, on motion, the House adjourned.

On the 30th ult. the House at one o'clock resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Stanly, to direct the Speaker to issue his writ to the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to the bar of the House Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Sengstack, to answer for a contempt of the authority of the House by refusing to testify before a committee of the House in regard to the correspondents of the Union, who held office under the late administration, and also who of said office-holders contributed money to defeat the election of Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Schenck being entitled to the floor, spoke during an hour. He insisted that the contumacious witnesses should be compelled to answer to the interrogatories propounded to them, without any conditions attached, as was proposed by Mr. Sengstack. He suggested that the resolution be so amended that the writ be made returnable on the 2d of December next, as there was not time now to dispose of the matter.—He repeated that it was a matter of defiance of the House, and that it should be disposed of in a serious way as a matter of principle, howev-

er trivial in itself, the investigation might be.

Mr. Carter wished to know whether it would be in order to have the writ returnable before the magistrate.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, one of the committee, explained that Mr. Ritchie did not intend to treat with contempt the authority of the committee or the House. After answering before the committee, he left it with the impression that the committee was satisfied with the answer. He was surprised to learn the action of the committee after he left.

Mr. Schenck said that Mr. Ritchie was very courteous towards the committee, but still he was a contumacious witness in a technical sense.

Mr. Meade denounced the whole proceeding of the House, authorizing the appointment of an inquisitorial Committee to extort from an editor the names of such office holders as were correspondents for his paper, as most unjust to individual right, and dangerous to the liberty of the press and of the people. He maintained that a man did not become a slave by accepting office under the Government, and that he had the right, as a freeman, to dispose of his time, not belonging to the Government, as he pleased and to dispose of his money received from the Government as he pleased.

He deemed it the duty of the House to retrace its action in this matter, because it was anti-republican in principle, especially improper as the information proposed to be extorted could not afford matter for legislative action. The judiciary, he maintained, would discharge a man upon such an arrest. He rejoiced that the editor had refused to answer such impertinent questions as had been directed by the House.

Mr. Carter moved a substitute for the original resolution and amendment as follows:

Resolved, That the subject be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to proceed by the ordinary process of investigation to the discharge of their important duties.

The previous question was moved and sustained.

Mr. Stanly was about to make a concluding speech on the subject, but

Mr. P. King, of New York, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. It was carried in the affirmative, and

The Texas Boundary bill and the proposed amendments were taken up.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, who was entitled to the floor, replied to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, of yesterday. He said that with him and his constituents the Wilmot Proviso, or more properly, the Proviso of '87, was a sentiment or an abiding principle. He alluded to the abandonment of the Proviso by Mr. Brooks, and said that the gentleman in the New Convention introduced resolutions strongly enforcing the Wilmot Proviso, and that it should be forever applied to our territories; and that now he had abandoned it because, as he alleges, it was merely used then for the purpose of arresting the progress of the American arms in Mexico.

Why, said Mr. Clarke, the Mexican war had terminated six months before the resolutions were penned and introduced into that Convention. Mr. Clarke then examined into the claim of Texas, to show that she had no right to the territory claimed by her and in dispute between her and New Mexico. He, for one, should vote against paying her a dollar for land that did not belong to her.

Mr. Gorman defended the right of Texas to all the territory east of the Rio Grande, comprehending Santa Fe and all the inhabited portion of New Mexico, or nearly so. He viewed the junction of the extremists of the North and South—the junction of ultra slavery men and the free soil men against this bill, as portentive of great evil to the country. He advocated the passage of the bill, and maintained that it could be passed if it were not for the New York representatives, who were so acting as to place the responsibility upon the President of using, or not, in a certain contingency, the military power of the country against Texas.

He warned them that their conduct was leading this country to a civil war. Before concluding, however, should civil war come, which he prayed God to avert, he would be found here the flag of his country was found. He concluded by denouncing the Wilmot Proviso as having been brought forth by ingenuity, and that it had had an iniquitous race.

Mr. Daniel obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the House adjourn, and it accordingly adjourned.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

"Ion," writing to the Baltimore Sun on Saturday, says:

"There are at least a hundred and twenty members, Northern and Southern, who now refuse to pay ten millions, and at the same time yield what they claim to be the rights of Texas on one side, and of New Mexico, as a free soil territory, on the other. We are at the mercy of this combination of opposite extremes. They have the majority now, and it remains to be seen how long they will retain it.

"The Northern opponents of the bill now avail themselves of the attitude of Texas as a reason for not voting for the bill. As Mr. Clarke, of New York, said to-day, in his speech they are determined not to "pay ten millions upon compulsion, if money were as plenty as blackberries." Then the northern whigs, of whom Mr. Clarke seems to be leader, have determined to leave the whig President in the lurch. The President has taken a position which will lead to a civil war, unless the question should be, as he recommends, settled, or to be disgraceful and ludicrous backing out on his part. There is one way to get out of the difficulty; keep out ten millions and give Texas the territory in dispute!

"It is much to be apprehended that the House will agree to do nothing except to admit California, and in that case the agitation of the South will increase, and at the next session discord will reign in both houses of Congress, to the utter destruction of wise and calm legislation. It will be idle to look to the next session for more of harmony than prevails at this."

THE REPUBLIC.—We see it stated as probable that Messrs. Sargent and Bullitt will be invited back to the Republic. Aaron A. Hall is the sole editor now.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1850.

Health of Camden.

Notwithstanding the recent overflow of our river, and the unfavorable aspect of affairs, we are happy to say there is little or no sickness about the town. For general healthiness, Camden will compare with any other town of the same size in the country.

Our Business Prospects.

Our Merchants are making large accessions to their stocks, besides, a goodly number of new stores have been opened, and we anticipate a large fall and winter business. The prospect of the Plank Road will benefit our town, and we hope our country friends will bring on whatever they have left from the recent storm, and let us make up, the best way we can, the deficiency by supplying them with what they want at exceedingly low prices. We have just the very men here who can do that, but we would beg you "previously—before," (to use the printer's prerogative) to look out for the one who does the most advertising. He is the man for the printer. As the printer is every body's man, it follows as a matter of course, that man must do as every body says.

Southern Rights Association.

Need we urge the propriety of an immediate response on our part, to the suggestion of a sister District? We earnestly hope that a meeting will be called at once for the purpose of forming an Association.

Our thanks are due the Hon. J. A. Woodward and the Hon. D. Wallace for various public documents and speeches.

We learn, says the Columbia Telegraph, that Messrs Chesnut and Gregg were met in Sumterville, on Monday, by a large gathering of the citizens of that District; several other gentlemen also addressed the meeting, and it was resolved, that a Southern Rights Association should be formed in Claremont and Clarendon, the counties which compose the judicial District of Sumter.

"Is this a dagger I see before me?"

No—it is but the wild creation of the fancy of one Wm. W. Moore, of Macon county, Alabama. Catching the tone of Foote's omnibus clarion, and Badger's submission compromiseism, he says—"Cease, therefore, to send me the Journal—a paper which says we have all to gain and nothing to fear from a dissolution of the Union. Men who advocate such doctrines are more to be feared than the tories of '76." I presume they are "more to be feared" I should be sorry if they were not—if we who advocate "such doctrine" were not "more to be feared" than Mr. Wm. W. Moore, of Macon county, Alabama. Why, poor fellow! we did not know we had such a subscriber, as we only take notice of the paying list;—and as for tory—why his very soul is steeped in tory blood, "Deep in its very dregs his spirit lies, Lonely, and lost to hope forever more. There now, Mr. William W. Moore, of Macon county, Alabama, ere we lose our self-respect, we will wish you at least, a happy success in getting your neck safely under the yoke of Northern oppression.

Counterfeit Gold.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Counterfeit half eagles are now in circulation, and although good imitations of the genuine, are rarer lighter in color as well as in weight than the genuine.—There are also indications of brass upon its face. The best test, however, is the fact, that on the eagle side of the coin on the genuine, there are three full points—one before the word "five" and two after it; on the counterfeit there is not a full point on either side."

Execution of Dr. Webster.

The last scene of this sad tragedy was closed on Friday last. Professor Webster atoned to the offended law for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

In a late speech in the Senate, Truman Smith introduced statistics showing the cost of the territories of California and New Mexico to the Union, in the expenses of the war and indemnity paid, to be \$154,038,353 65. The number of deaths returned by the officers of the army is 127,878; discharged for disability, 9,749—one half of whom (4,874) have since died; during the war 73,260 men were mustered into service, and 50,573 were mustered out at its close. Of the residue, (22,687) 20,072 were returned as dead, discharged or deserted, and the difference (2,615) are supposed to be dead; he estimates the number who have since died at 5,114, making the aggregate loss of 25,481 lives through this war.

When it is remembered that the slave-holding States furnished by far the largest part of the men and money for this war, is it not surprising there should be found one man willing to submit to any law depriving him of a participation in the enjoyment of these territories?

Bishop Bascomb.

We sorry to learn, as we do from the Kentucky papers, that Bishop Bascomb is still considered dangerously ill, there being doubts entertained by his physicians whether he can possibly recover.

It would seem to be madness and folly in the extreme for Texas to take the steps which she threatens; but when we remember of what sort of people Texas is mainly composed, we can scarcely regard it as only a threat. Filled with adventurers, and up to annexation many of them of the worst character—why should we expect any thing better from her? But it will not do to allow these

adventurers to set at defiance the laws and government of the country, and to break up the Union. If the Senate's bill for settling the boundary, after being voted for by the Texas Senators, should be rejected by that State, and she refuse to listen to reason, it will be time to see whether one State is to make the law for all.

Fayetteville Observer.

As Mr. Sturgeon said of Pennsylvania, "there are no doubt, some very bad men in Texas," but there are many others of the opposite character. They all know their interests and rights, and will maintain them. Should they reject the Senate's bill, and the threat implied in the last sentence of the above article be attempted to be enforced, we will see whether President Fillmore with all his "loyalists" can rob a State of her territory.

The Tehuantepec Treaty.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the city of Mexico says there will be strong opposition made to the ratification of the Tehuantepec treaty by the Mexican Congress now in session, because of the clause providing for the protection of the company by a United States military force, in case of need. The Mexicans are naturally jealous of such a proviso.

Arrival of Jenny Lind.

The Swedish Nightingale has visited our shores. She arrived in the last steamer, at New York on the 1st inst.

Editorial Correspondence of the Journal.

TILLMAN HALL, N. C. Aug. 29.

Mr. Journal—In my absence, I drop you a line—a synopsis of the present "rea gasta" of this part of the country. I am not quite certain of your existence now, as I have not seen your face since I left the place of your abode. However, thinking you have too much Journalized immortality to be so soon "a thing that was," I will tell you something of the "big storm" which occurred here and everywhere else that I can hear from, on last Saturday night. The evening was wild and rainy, and the wind careered like a horse yet untrained. Fiftful blasts swept in wild murmurs o'er the forest, and the tall oaks were bowed to the earth, by the sweeping war-horses of Eolus. Night came, but no moon—and the spirit of the storm seemed maddened to fury, as he drove his cloudy chariot o'er the chaos of darkness. Houses were rocked, trees scattered in every direction, corn laid flat with the ground, and cotton entwined between the rows. It is "wild confusion wrecked amid decay." I have not heard of any lives lost, except some cattle.

The crops are, in some places, very fine. The plantation belonging to Tillman Hall bears now, a magnificent crop. Corn will produce fifty bushels to the acre, and cotton near a bale, but in Stanly county, the crops are not so good. The overflowing of the rivers, from the recent storm, will injure the crops very materially.

In my peregrinations I did not fail to visit the location of the North Carolina Female College at the Mineral Springs, in the upper part of Anson county. The College is very handsomely located, in a few hundred yards of the Springs, which are the best in the country, on an elevated and commanding position. The building (just in completion) is a very fine one, and we bespeak in behalf of the Trustees, an extensive and liberal patronage. From the ability and perseverance of the Board of Trustees, it will be impossible for it to fail. Its healthiness and agreeable society, will make it a pleasant resort.

With a Democratic Governor, and so many Colleges, old Rip will be wide awake.

In passing through Wadesboro, we made a call at the Argus office. The Editor was not in, and the office felt so strong of abolitionism that we could stay but a little while.

If you will excuse me, I will stop here, by signing myself,

P.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.

The Texas Governor's message was referred to a committee of both houses—13 in the Senate and 21 in the House. The first resolution, passed unanimously by the committee, was as follows:—That Texas will maintain the integrity of her territories at all hazard. On the 16th, a bill was introduced into the Senate authorizing the Governor to raise five regiments of 1,000 men each—the pay same as the United States troops of the same class each volunteer furnishing his own horse and arms. The bounty half a section of land for three months' service; whole sections for six; two sections for twelve months. The Governor is authorized to command personally.

Captain Love has returned from an exploring expedition up the Rio Grande. He ascended 1,400 miles with a keel boat, and reports steamboat navigation practicable 1,000 miles. Indian depredations, murders &c., continue. The papers notice several skirmishes with our troops.

The Omnibus has not only gone to pieces in the House—or rather the pieces have failed to get together—but the indications are that every one of the separate measures composing it, that went from the Senate, will fall by a majority vote—except the California bill—and that will probably fail.

It begins at length to be seen that the contemplated outrage on the South cannot be perpetrated with impunity. Mortifying and dishonouring as have been the divisions in the South, enough good men and true to render the scheme of spoliation too dangerous and costly to be profitable to the plotters.

And now perhaps as great an obstacle to a fair settlement of the pending questions as any other, is the fear, of those Southern men heretofore inclined to submit, now to make a stand, lest it shall appear that they had been too easily driven from their true position.

Southern Press.

Why is a certain Senator, like a filthy nigger's foot? Because he is no part of a gentleman, and decidedly a dirty member.

Some one has defined "policy" to consist of serving God in such a manner as not to offend Satan.