Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTO .. Sent. 6, 1850. . ve at length The holders of Texau bo triumphed in the House of Representatives Notwithstanding the repeated defeats of the Ten Million Monster in that body, its friends persisted in asserting confidently that it would be ultimately successful, and the verification of

their predictions demonstrates most conclusively that they were possessed of the ways and means of ascertaining, and, pe haps, of determining, the views and wishes of those whose action would control the result, and make the prediction of to-day, the history of to-morrow. Shortly after the adjournment yesterday, it was rumored that the Speaker would this morning reverse his decision; that the bill could not gress to recognize that right in any and every be reconsidered a second time, and telegraphic despatches to that effect were sent off to the Northern cities. This morning, however, it was understood that the bill had been "made effected in the opinions of some who had voted against it, and it would therefore not be necessary for the Speaker to reverse his decision, as it could be overruled by a majority. When the House met, it was apparent from the cool and confident bearing of the leading advocates of the measure, that they felt assured of having the game in their hands, and the countenances and conduct of some of those who yesterday voted against the bill afforded unerring indications of the wen and measures by which it was

secured. At 12 o'clock the consideration of the Texas Boundary bill was resumed, the pendiug question being an appeal by Mr. Howard of Texas, from the decision made yesterday by the Speaker, that the motion to reconsider was not in order, the bill having been already reconsidered. The Speaker stated, at some length, the grounds of his decision, to which he still adhered. Mr. Howard appealed from the decision, and stated that the object of his motion to reconsider was, that he might offer an amendment to the bill striking out that portion directing that five millions of the proposed indemnity to Texas should be funded for the benefit of a portion of her creditors. He wished to place all the creditors of Texas on the same basis, and to give to her the power of dividing the money equitably among them, whereas by the arrangement in the bill, a portion of the creditors were secured to the full amount of their claims to the exclusion of others, while the State would be compelled to repudiate at least three millions of her public debt. He concluded by moving the previous question. A motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, which was rejected, yeas 77, noes 123. The question was then taken on sustaining the decision of the Chair, and the result was, yeas 83, noes 123. So the decision of the Speaker was overruled, and the question being next taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, it was carried in the affirmative, yeas 122, noes S4. The bill was again before the House, and a hundred members started to their feet, and shouted "Mr. Speaker!" but as the floor could Howard, whose management the bill seemed

to be entrusted by its friends. And the result proved that their confidence was well bestowed. He said he would have preferred to have offered the amendment of which he gave notice, but as the friends of the bill desired him not to do so, he would accede to their wishes, and would move that the bill be put upon its third reading. and called for the previous question. He was appealed to, from many quarters, to withdraw the call for the previous question, out refused, and the House seconded the demand, weas 103, noes 91. The decisive question was now put on ordering the bill to a third reading, and the tion and that their act is entirely null and void answers in calling the roll were looked for and until Congress shall give it life and validity .-noted with the closest scrutiny. A number of members declined answering to their names, and when the roll was called through it was known that they had the fate of the bill in their hands. Their intended course was not long a matter of doubt (it was anticipated by many) and one after another, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Thomas of Termessee, and Mr. Stanton (broth-er of the former) and Mr. Mason of Kentucky, and Mr. Howard of Texas, all of whom had voted against the bill yesterday, rose and had their names recorded in favor of it. The Speaker then announced the result of the vote, yeas 108, noes 98, which was responded to by stamping of feet and clapping of hands in the galleries. This produced much excitement and tumult on the floor, and there were many calls on the Speaker to have the galleries cleared, but after some time order was restored, and the bill was put upon its passage, and was passed, yeas 107, uces 97. There was then much shaking of hands and congratulations among its friends, and Messrs. Foote and Cass of the Senate seemed especially delighted at the result ness, but excitement and agitation were too generally prevalent to permit the members to give proper attention to matters of minor interest, and a motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority. The business in the Senate was unimportant, a great portion of the day being devoted to the discussion of the Bounty Land Bill, and the body adjourned over until Monday.

our apology for the liberty we have taken .-Allow us to express our highest approbation of the stand you have taken in our behalf.

. 1. If the bill reported to the Senate by the committee of thirteen, known as the compromise bill, had become a law of the land, could slavery have been extended to the Territories acquired from Mexico !

2. Will not the claim "that Congress has the right, and it is its duty to legislate to protect slavery in the Territories," yield by implication the power to legislate against it ?

3. If the constitution confers "the right of slavery to enter and occupy the territories of the United States," will the demand upon Conterritorial bill, be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention ?

In submitting these questions to your consideration, to be decided upon, in the premises, safe" during the night-a change having been according to your discretion, we have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES H. ROYAL, JOS. A. SHEUMAKE, RICH'D S. SCRUGGS.

Hon, Jno. McPherson Berrien, U. S. S. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1850.

GENTLEMEN : Laboring under disposition, and pressed by engagements, I have not until now been able to answer your letter. Presuming you have kept a copy of it, I do not restate your questions -accept the following answers : 1. If the Compromise bill should pass, slavery will be excluded from California, by the provision of her Constitution, to which Conress will have given validity; as to Mexico and Utah, it will depend upon the question whether the Mexican laws are in force. I hold that they are not. They are superseded by our own as soon as a Territorial Government is organized; but others entertain, or profess to entertain, a different opinion, and the doubt thus evinced will prevent slaveholders from carrying their property there to encounter law suits .-Congress ought, therefore, to insert in any act which they pass on this subject, a clause, stating that the laws of Mexico are not in force in those territories. We have hitherto sought to obtain this in vain-a declaratory clause.

2. I could answer this question generally in the negative. Congress has authority, in various cases, to pass laws in affirmance and for the protection of existing right, while it no has power to annul them. Freedom of the press, trial by jury, the right to be exempt from unreasonable seizures and searches, with others, are constitutional rights. Congress may pass laws to facilitata the enjoyment of these rights, while they have no authority to annul or abridge them .-So, if the right to hold slaves is a constituiional right, the power to remove any obstructions to its enjoyment in the common territories of the Union would not draw after it the power to prevent its enjoyment there. In a word, Con-gress may legislate for the protection of a right guaranteed by the Constitution, but they cannot legislate to destroy it.

3. The doctrine of non-intervention is not applicable to the present state of things. Clayton's compromise bill proposed to establish Territorial Government for all the Territory acquired from Mexico. The effect of it would have been to have opened the whole to the decision of the Supreme Court. It was to such a case only that non intervention could apply. But if Mr. Clay's compromise bill should pass Congress would intervene by that very act, to prohibit slavery, in the most important and valu-able part of the common Territory -- for all agree that the people who chanced to be in California, had no right to declare this prohibi-It is the same thing as if Congress had imposed the proviso themselves. If California is admitted with her present constitution, Congress will have intervened against the South, and cannot therefore with any show of justice plead nonintervention as an excuse for withholding from the South, any act which may be necessary to protect her in the enjoyment of her Constitutional rights. I hope these answers will be sufficiently explicit to put you in possession of my opinionsand while I believe that you attach too much importance to them I have not felt myself at liberty to with-hold them. In the present posture of our affairs, I am very anxious that my fellow citizens of Georgia should thoroughly understand their position, and mingling an ardent love of the Union, with an unalterable determination to assert their equal rights under the Constitution, should calmly and steadily contemplate the consequences which may result from the decision which they may adopt.

conviction thus forced upon our minds, must be by Southern officers; but that if the Southern States take sides with Texas, the Northern branch of the coalition should provide for the mischief they are brewing, by an increase of the army to 100,000 men, and a loan of \$100,-000,000.

This mode of argumentation is intended for the men who opposed the recent omnibus-the writer supposing that it was a measure desider. erated by the South. The argument will hold good, however, when applied with a better knowledge of Southern opinion.

NORTH CAROLINA. .

The Raleigh Standard, in some strictures on Senator Badger's recent speech in the Senate, has the following patriotic remarks. We have no fears but when the day of trial comes North Carolina will be found battling for the constitutional rights of the South :

"The people of North Carolina are devotedly attached to the Union. They have accustom ed themselves to look upon the Constitution with pride and reverence, as a rich legacy from their fathers, and as the noblest monument of their wisdom. They would regard the dissolution of the Union as among the greatest of evils; but not the greatest-there is one greater-submission to a government of unlimited authority; and such a government ours would undoubtedly be if the opinions declared by Mr Badger should obtain generally among the people of the States, and become the settled policy of the Government. North Carolina is wedded to the Union, but when the terms of the marriage contract are violated-when her friendly remonstrances are treated with contemptwhen she perceives a settled policy on the part of Government to degrade her in common with the other Southern States-when her rights are trampled in the dust and there is no hope that a returning sense of justice will see her righted, though like Hagar she should go forth destitute and forlorn, with tearful eyes and saddened heart, still she neither can nor will ramain, at the sacrifice of her rights and honor. She has honestly hoped for the best; but now she begins to fear that her forbearance has been mistaken for timidity; and her peaceable and law-abiding people are daily settling down into in the case now. The question comes direct .the belief that she must take a bolder and a more decided stand, and their minds are becoming prepared for exigencies which too probably will arise. Her gentle spirit, roused to desperation, begins to know something of

"The stern joy which warriors feel

When gazing on the glittering steel !"

She will never consent to buying peace, as recommended by Mr. Badger, in agreeing to an increase of the Tariff to protect Northern manufacturers, on condition that they shall no more molest us about slavery. She will never con-sent to pay "black mail." No! her cry, as if old, is - millions for. defence, but not one cent for tribute."

Its ounds strangely in the enve of North Carolinians, whose fathers. after long hesitation, fearing lest they were bargaining away the librties of themselves and their children, at last yielded a reluctant assent to the Constitution of the United States, believing that it recognised fully the rights of the States-to hear that the States count for no more in the Union than counties in a State; that the constitution provides 'not a confederacy, but a Union !'

SENATOR FOOTE.-In relation to the letters of Col. Gregg and Chesnut to Senator Foote, the Montgomery Advertiser says :

" It will be recollected that Senator Foote, upon a recent occasion in the Senate, went out of his way to attack two private gentlemen of South Carolina, viz: Col. Maxey Gregg and Col. James Chesnut Jr., for sentiments uttered falters, or the hand that quails, when the strongest by them in speeches before their fellow-citizens of South Carolina. Both these gentlemen have replied to the 'little pacificator' in letters addressed to him. We insert Col. Gregg's to-day remarking that it is a fair sample of the staple of the other. We will undertake to guaranty that if Mr. Foote sends a note to either of these gentlemen, it will not be sent to the grand jury. The b'hoys in the Palmetto State do talk a good deal, but they very apt to stand up to it."

THE JOURNAL CAMDEN, S. C. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850.

The Commenication of "36.30" was received too late for to-day's paper. It shall appear on Wednesday.

Camp Meeting.

A Presbyterian Camp Meeting was commenced yesterday, at Pina Tree Church, twelve miles east of this place. The ground is beautifully and pleasantly situated for the purpose, and has an abundant supply of as pure and good water as can be found any where. We hope our friends may be favored with pleasant weather for their meeting.

The Weather.

For several days, has been quite pleasant. We have had, fortunately for the health of our town, since the late freshet in the river, occasional showers of rain, which have tended very materially towards the preservation of the health of our citizens. Camden continues remarkably healthy-Indeed, we are not apprised of a single case of illness about town. There have been a few second hand editions of the "broken-bone," brought from Charleston, but in no case has it extended beyond the persons who contracted the disease in the City. We have abundant reason for thankfulness to the Giver of all good, for the blessing of health, which our people have enjoyed for many years past, and this year above all.

> " Strike ! for your altars and fires, Strike ! for the green gr.ves of your sires, God and your native land."

The act is consummated-the challenge is thrown-our fetters are forged-shall we say they are on us? God and the People forbid. California is admitted-the Texas bill has passed-100 guns have been fired as a "feu de joie," and congratulations, in which Foote, Clay and Cass partook largely, passed round to celebrate the abolition victory. There is no "we will, if so and so," Cower as whipped hounds that have been yelping when the wolf was in the distance, or stand as men worthy our sires, in proud defiance of our enemies, and assert our rights. Men of the South, in which class do you stand? Answer, not by resolutions, but by acts. By one fell swoop of abolition legislation, ten millions of our money is taken to buy up Southern territory to turn it into abolitir soil. California is admitted, unjust and unconstitutional as it is, and thereby the South excluded from any benefit arising from it, although she bore the brunt of the war which gained it. The South cannot carry a negro where a negro man would bring him in \$1,000 per annum. The South is shut out from the Pacific, and necessarily from a commore, which will be an ocean stream of wealth to the North for centuries-and we ask the South if this be the loss in interest, to add to it the loss in principle, and then decide, either for the assertion of her rights or for submission.

Southern Rights Association.

Let us form the Association for Kershaw at the earliest possible day. The time for action is not in the future. Would that we could say it is not in the past. We need a test, and let it be prescuted at once. We have traitors, free-soilers and abolitionists in our very midst. Let us know them. We should shun no division of sentiment, when that division will mark our enemies. Let the pledge be passed round-let the tongue that

pledge that the genius of a Southerner can did

rees is fast filling up with a population opposed to slavery, and the day is not distant when they will become humerically strong enough to carry a lon-gitudical division of the State, making the western division & Free Soil State.".

Who can call Byron, or any man an Infi-del, who could pen such lines, containing such

sentiments as the following : "Fain would I fly the haunts of men."

- I seek to shun, not hate mankind;
- My breast requires the sullen gien, Whose glootn may sult a darkened mind-Oh' that to me the wings were given, Which bear the turtle to her next! Then would I cleave the vault of beaven, We dearway and he store.

- To flee away and be at rest.

TWE clip the following extract from a letter written to the editor of the Washington Union by an old and influential citizen of Eufala, Alabana It tells, in plain language, the determination of the South, and will teach lovers of the Union at the sacrifice of our rights, that the feeling of pe tion and resistance is not confined to South Pan lina, or the young bloods only, of other States.

"Were the South in the majority, and were she to pass a law that no machiners should be carried to California to be used in the obtain-ing of pure gold, the while North would ery out, Perjury; the whole Nouth has projured them silves! The whole North would declare off from such a government or such a Union to them: And are more degraded or less independent than we they i I hope not. My, old friend, I have gloried in being an American citizen as much as you or any other man; but I declare to you that I am now ashamed of it --If the south submits and remain in the Union, I shall want to leave it. The omnibus bill would no have answered the purpose. The South would not have been satisfied. I was against South Carolina nullification, but the present

South Carolina nullification; but the present state we are in is a very different one. I am an old man and depresente war as much as any man not a slave. Yet rather than be so antra-geously imposed upon, and our children fore-ver in bondage, I say let it come—let if come. I believe this is the general sentiment in this Southern country—if the North is determined to h we war, she can have it to her heart's con-tant and to the joinry if not roin of the whole tent, and to the injury if not ruin, of the whole country, North and South. The sin will not be ours. "Wh a the wicked rule, the people in use." As the slavers if I to be As ta slavery, if I believed it a sin, I wou'd try to get clear of it as soon as possible; nor do I believe they would be better off if free, under all the circumstances. They believe it, and many of them do not desire a change, "I have written this much as a friend-and

one who has stuck to you because I believed in you-not for publication, but for your pri-

"Tis useless for Mr. Chy, or the whole "Tis useless for Mr. Chy, or the whole North, to cry out treason, treason; the South heeds it not. Washington and our recolution-a y fathers were called traitors, you know; but that did not stop them—and they for a much less offence."

LAURENSVILLE HERALD .- Maj. Godman has sold out the above establishment to Messrs. Wright and Stokes, of whom the late Editor, in his valedictory, says:

" Major Wright, who will assume the edito-"Major Wright, who will assume the edito-rial chair, is so well known as a gentleman of fine talents, extensive acquaintances, and truly Southern principles, that it is altogether nume-cessary for us to speak of his admirable quali-fications for the dates which he will have to perform; and Mr. Stokke is admirable quali-fications for the dates which he will have to perform; and Mr. Stokke is admirable to be one of the most accomplished members of the typo-graphical fraternity; so that the source of the Herald must continue onward and apward."

MURDER. - We are again called on to record

From the Augusta Republic.

The following interesting correspondence between some citizens of Barke and the Hon. J. McPherson Berrien, it affo ds us pleasure to lay before our readers and the public.

ALEXANDER, Ga. Aug. 10, 1850.

Sir : Fully impressed with the belief that your deliberately expressed opinions, upon the principles involved in this crisis of our public affairs, would exercise a most momentous influence upon the distracted counsels of the State, we have taken the liberty of intruding upon your leisure moments. In propounding the following questions for your consideration, we propose to make such a disposition of your reply, (should you deem them worthy of one.) as you, in your mature judgment, may consider most conductive to the public interests. We feel no hesitation in expressing our decided conviction, that a public expression of opinion, on your part, would be directly instrumental in to raise the cash. harmonising the conflicting views prevailing to so

.

I shall be glad to learn that this letter has J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN. ached will.

Messrs. James H. Royal, Joseph A. Sheumake, and Richard Scruggs.

COUNTING THE COST .- The Washington correspondent of a northern paper advises the Congress, men of that section who are driving the south to desperation to examine the cost of their adventure. Quoth he:

"Texas will attempt treason. A sort of civil war will begin. The whole South in sympathy, if not in arms, will be with Texas. The United States troops must be summoned, and th y must be summoned from the North. Is Massachusetts ready to go ? Is Rhode Island. or Connecticut, or Vermont, or New York ?-The credit of the Federal Government will be shaken. United States stocks will tumble like bricks. Let extra sessions of State Legislatures then be called, and then be asked from

Vermont,	4,000,000 4,000,000
	6,000,000 4,000,000

These credits will all be necessary, and it is quite time, if madness is the rule, that the madmen call the Legislatures together, and begin

He also states that Col. Monroe has 1,700 g.e.t an extent in the State of Georgia. This men in and about Santa Fe, commanded in part

STEPS BACKWARDS .- The Hon. A. H. Stephens' speech at Warrenton, is - complete backout and stultification of his manly and Southern oration delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 6th Aug. We are unable to divine a reason for so wonderful a "Jim Crow" feat. He must be laughed at when he goes back to Congress, by the Free Soil mem bers, at whom only three weeks ago he launched his thunderbolts. The "bone fever," with which he was attacked in Charleston, must surely have touched his head. If Georgia cannot have his aid in resisting the encroachments of Congress on Sonthern rights, Georgians must take care of their rights without him. Mr. Stephens, we admit, will be a powerful champion on the submission side, but thank God! he is not omnipotent, and not halt so strong as the cause of justice and right, appealing to the hearts of a brave people.

Columbus (Geo.) Times.

CASUALTY .- An accident occurred on Sat urday morning, in the Northeastern portion of our District near the Kershaw line: which has been related to us as follows: A Camp hunt had been held there for several days previously, and on Saturday morning as usual while a drive was going on, Mr. Daniel Motley, of Kershaw, being engaged in it, was riding full speed, having his gun heavily charged-his horse either falling or stumbling with him, the muzzle of the gun was driven into the ground, and both barrels going off by the concussion, an explosion took place, which drove pieces of the gun metal into Mr. Motley's right side and arm, injuring him seriously and severely. The brachial artery was torn asunder, and the arm otherwise very much injured, and his case will be painful and protracted, at least, if not one requiring amputation.

The hemorrhage resulting from the wound was so profuse and violent, that it must have terminated fatally but for the prompt assistance rendered by persons at hand, among whom was Dr. B. F. Watkins, of Kershaw, whose medical services were immediately applied. Columbia Telegraph.

ta a is presented to him-on his head let the blighting curses of a free and determined people rest. Let the Association be formed immediately.

Farmer and Planter.

Will Messrs, Seaborn & Gilman oblige us by sending the August number of their excellent paper? Our number has been lost, which renders the file incomplete.

We take occasion again to recommend this useful Agricultural monthly to the patronage of our our friends. It is published at Pendleton, at one dollar per annum.

Judge Lumpkin.

We see it stated that Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, is to deliver the Address before the Annual Fair, which is held soon in Charleston: Now, we unhesitatingly veto the selection. It is, or at least purports to be, a Southern Fair, and for that reason, should have no half-tinged abolition lecturer before it. A man who would not sign the Southern address two years ago-who takes ground against the Nashville Convention, against the Macon Convention, and all similar Conventions, which have for their object the defence of Southern Rights. We refer to his letter to a Union meeting in reference to the Macon Convention .-If Charleston is to become the scene of Abolition lectures, and the Fair to be subservient to that purpose, why, we go in for a secession from both the Fair and Charleston.

A correspondent of the Evening News, vrites from Washington, that owing to the apprehension of the removal of the Seat of Government, property in the District can scarcely be sold.

Death of Bishop Bascomb. Bishop Bascomb, of the M. E. Church South, died at Louisville, Ky, on Saturday last.

The President has signed the California and Utah, and the Texas and New Mexico bills. The Senators and Representatives of the mongrels of California were admitted to their seats on Tuesday.

Abolitionism in Texas.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Austin, Texas, says-" The Mexican population in the Valley of the Rio Grande are strong abolitionists, and the same facilities are afforded to fu-gitive slaves to make their escape as exists on any of their natural enemy, will be subjected to portion of the Ohio river. The valley of the Nue- much risk - Daily Orleanian.

MURDER. -- We are again called on to record an unfortunate event, says the Edgefield Ad-vertiser. Mr. Steven Stalneeter, of this Dis-triet was killed on Thursday evening last, at Freedant's Store, by a blow from Thomas Par-ker. It appears that Parker and Stalneeker were ongazze in a fight wheat brother of Stal-neeker stabled Parker in the back. Parker and damas it were then marked. Parker perneeker station barker in the back. Parker and deceased were then parted. Parker per-ceiving that he had been stablied, sazed a piece of plank lying by, and gave the deceased a blow on the temple, which caused bis death.

SLAVES RUNNING Home AGAIN - The Dela-ware Gazette states that the seven slaves who some time since ran away from Mr. Calvert, of Prince Goorgo's county, applied at the watch-house for lodgings, in that sity a few nights since, stating that they had been to Pennsylva-nia, were tired of freedom, and were trying to get back to their master. The stated that they had been decoyed off by a white man, whose name they did not know, by specious promises. name they did not know, by specious promises, and delusive hopes, and that they much prefer-red living with Mr. Calvert as his slaves than red living with Mr. Calvert as its slaves than to lead the life they did after they reached their destination, and desired to be sent home. The mayor had them holged in the juil at New Cas-tle, and sent a despatch by telegraph to their owner, who had them removed to his home. Balt. Sun.

HYDROPHORIA.—Late evidences prove that a bite from a rat is poisonous. A different opin-ion prevailed heretofore, and it was generally supposed that no more injury resulted from it than from the bite of any other animal, when not affected with hydrophobia. Last week we recorded an instance of death, produced by the bite of a sati recorded an instance of death, produced by the bite of a rat; a man, in holding a rat by the tail, had his thumb bitten and poisoned – the poison spread rapidly, and all efforts to stay its-progress to the vital parts proving unavailing, he died. From injury from the bite of a rata we always imagined dogs to be wholly exempt. It appears we erred, as the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 23d ult; publishes an account of a dog, which became rabid by the bite of a rat? The owner thought be discovered symptoms of hywhich became rabu by the one of a rat. The owner thought he discovered symptoms of hy-drophobis in his dog and chained him up, and on the following day he was decidedly mad and obliged to he killed. Might not the symptoms of hydrophobia be preduced by other causes that the bits of the preduced by other causes than the bite of the rat f. Perimps the dog was laboring under the incipient stages of the dis-ense at the time of being bitten. If otherwise,