

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1850.

The holders of the Texan... 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, perhaps, 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 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 safe" during the night—a change having been 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.

At 12 o'clock the consideration of the Texas Boundary bill was resumed, the pending 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 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.

From the Augusta Republic.

The following interesting correspondence between some citizens of Burke and the Hon. J. McPherson Berrien, affords 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.

conviction thus forced upon our minds, must be 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 Congress to recognize that right in any and every territorial bill, be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention?

In submitting these questions to your consideration, to be decided upon, in the premises, 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.

1. If the Compromise bill should pass, slavery will be excluded from California, by the provision of her Constitution, to which Congress will have given validity; as to Mexico and Utah, it will depend upon the question whether the Mexican laws are in force.

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 has power to annul them.

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.

I hope these answers will be sufficiently explicit to put you in possession of my opinions, and while I believe that you attach too much importance to them I have not felt myself at liberty to withhold them.

I shall be glad to learn that this letter has reached you. Respectfully yours,

J. McPHERSON BERRIEN.

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.

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 to raise the cash.

He also states that Col. Monroe has 1,700 men in and about Santa Fe, commanded in part

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.

This mode of argumentation is intended for the men who opposed the recent omnibus—the writer supposing that it was a measure desiderated by the South.

The Raleigh Standard, in some strictures on Senator Badger's recent speech in the Senate, has the following patriotic remarks.

"The people of North Carolina are devotedly attached to the Union. They have accustomed 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.

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THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850.

The Communication 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 Pine 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.

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.

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

The act is consummated—the challenge is thrown—our letters 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 participated largely, passed round to celebrate the abolition victory.

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 aboriginal 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.

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.

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 friends. It is published at Pendleton, at one dollar per annum.

Judge Lumpkin.

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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 monarchies 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 fugitive slaves to make their escape as exists on any portion of the Ohio river.

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

Who can call Byron, or any man an infidel, 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 glen; Whose gloom may suit a darkened mind— Oh! that to me the wings were given, Which bear the turtle to her nest! Then would I cleave the vault of heaven, To flee away and be at rest.

We clip the following extract from a letter written to the editor of the Washington Union by an old and influential citizen of Bufala, Alabama.

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 resolution and resistance is not confined to South Carolina, or the young bloods only, of other States.

"Were the South in the majority, and were she to pass a law that no machinery should be carried to California to be used in the obtaining of pure gold, the white North would cry out, 'Perjury: the whole South has perjured themselves!' 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 hope not.

"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 private use.

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

"Major Wright, who will assume the editorial chair, is so well known as a gentleman of fine talents, extensive acquaintance, and truly Southern principles, that it is altogether unnecessary for us to speak of his admirable qualifications for the duties which he will have to perform; and Mr. Stokes is admitted to be one of the most accomplished members of the typographical fraternity; so that the course of the Herald must continue onward and upward."

MURDER.—We are again called on to record an unfortunate event, says the Edgefield Advertiser. Mr. Steven Stalnecker, of this District was killed on Thursday evening last, at Freelan's Store, by a blow from Thomas Parker. It appears that Parker and Stalnecker were engaged in a fight when a brother of Stalnecker struck Parker in the back.

SLAVES RUNNING HOME AGAIN.—The Delaware Gazette states that the seven slaves, who some time since ran away from Mr. Calvert, of Prince George's county, applied at the watchhouse for lodgings, in that city a few nights since, stating that they had been to Pennsylvania, were tired of freedom, and were trying to get back to their master.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Late evidences prove that a bite from a rat is poisonous. A different opinion 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.

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 he discovered symptoms of hydrophobia in his dog and chained him up, and on the following day he was decidedly mad and obliged to be killed.

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