

five boys, she received them without the slightest suspicion, but feeling no appetite at the time, set them aside. On Mr. Menzies reaching home at dinner-time, she joked him about sending her so small a quantity of rusk, and was surprised to learn he had not sent them.—On examining them, they appeared good to the eye, but on undergoing an analysis, by Mr. G. W. Andrews, chemist, what appeared to be sugar sprinkled over them was found to be nearly pure arsenic, and so pronounced by Mr. Menzies, as well as his lady, have left nothing undone to unravel the mystery and discover the perpetrator, but are at a loss to discover a shadow of suspicion or probable cause that could lead any one to the perpetration of these repeated outrages. There is a probability that the boy who left the rusk was an innocent instrument in the hands of those who seek to encompass the destruction of Mrs. M., and if so, he will doubtless come forward and give such information as may lead to their detection and punishment, as well as the frustration of further attempts of a similar character. She is satisfied the perpetrator is a man, but so quick has been his movements that she could scarcely recognize his features.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Thirty-First Congress—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

In the Senate Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of Mr. Gwin, Senator elect from California.

Mr. Barnwell presented the credentials of J. C. Fremont, Senator elect from California.—Mr. B. remarked that he had doubts as to the propriety of admitting California, but to Col. Fremont he had no personal objection.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said it was a matter of duty with him to interpose objections to these gentlemen as Senators, as it was impossible that they could have been legally elected. He moved to refer the credentials to the judiciary committee, to be considered and reported on in reference to law and fact.

Mr. Douglas would have no objection if it were earlier in the session. But time was pressing, and it was important that the Senators from California should be in their seats.

Mr. Clay argued that California, after the signature of the bill yesterday by the President, was a State in the Union. Before, she was a State out of the Union.

The motion to commit the credentials was negatived—ayes 12, nays 38.

Messrs. Gwin and Fremont appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of bills establishing post routes in California.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States.

The message of the President of the United States relative to New Mexico was ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the general bounty-land bill from the House.

Mr. Walker moved to amend so as to prevent the warrants from being assigned. This was lost—yeas 15, nays 31.

Mr. Mason spoke at length on the subject of the bill. Mr. Underwood followed, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia was taken up, and Mr. Mason moved to amend by striking out of the bill all that relates to the slave trade, so as to leave it simply a bill for the punishment of kidnapers of slaves from the District.

Mr. Clay objected to the amendment. It would destroy the main object of the bill, which was the suppression of the slave trade in this District, including the suppression of the slave depots, from which markets outside of the District are supplied with slaves.

Mr. Pearce proposed an amendment. As the bill stands, it provides that if any person shall bring a slave in the District to be sold out of it, such person, on conviction, shall forfeit such slave, who shall become liberated and free.

The amendment of Mr. Pearce provides that instead of the liberation of the slave, the person guilty of the aforesaid offence, shall be amenable to a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment.

Mr. Badger and Mr. Underwood took issue with Mr. Clay.

Mr. Pearce modified his amendment so as to provide that any person who shall be guilty of introducing a slave into the District, or of buying one for the purpose of selling him for transportation out of the District, shall be amenable to a fine of \$500, one half to go to the informer, the other half to the corporation within whose limits the offence may have been committed.

Mr. Berrien was opposed to the bill as it stood. In providing for the liberation of the slave, it involved an assertion of the power to abolish slavery in the District, a power which he wholly denied; and Mr. B. briefly argued that the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and the soil and jurisdiction of this District, did not involve the power by Congress to abolish slavery in the District.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Badger continued the discussion.

Mr. Jefferson Davis was opposed, both to the fine and the liberation of the slave. He could not consent to fine a citizen passing through the territory of the Union with his property, or for such an offence take his property away—least of all, would he consent to the imposition of such penalties in this District. "And the power, and you may impose the same penalties, in the forts, arsenals and dock yards of the United States."

Mr. Pratt explained that the bill did not inhibit the citizen from passing the District with his property. It only applied to the slave-dealer. He was in favor of the amendment of his colleague.

Mr. Jefferson Davis desired to know where the Government gets the power to ask any citizen what he intends to do with his property.

Mr. Pratt did not argue the constitutional abstraction.

Mr. Davis repeated his question, and contented that the bill contemplated a stretch of power beyond the constitution.

The amendment of Mr. Pearce for a fine, &c. was rejected—16 to 36.

Mr. Mason's amendments striking out the first and second sections were also rejected.

Mr. Dayton moved an amendment providing for the regulation of the free people of color in this District.

Mr. Seward moved an amendment providing forthwith for the abolition of slavery in this District, and for the payment of a sum of \$200,000, to the owners of such slaves, for damages in their liberation; and for an election within six months in this District, to determine whether the law shall or shall not go into effect.

Mr. Mangum and Mr. Dawson denounced this amendment and the motives from which it must have emanated.

Mr. Dayton and Mr. Baldwin believed the amendment inexpedient at this time. It was too hasty and too immature.

Mr. Pratt and Mr. Atchison deprecated the extreme hazard of the experiment, if made, of abolishing slavery in this District.

Mr. Chase was in favor of the abolition of slavery in this District, and said they who thought that this slave trade bill was the last step in this matter were mistaken. The friends of freedom would not stop here.—He maintained that the act of abolition would inflict no danger upon the Union.

This very animated and somewhat excited discussion was further continued by Messrs. Butler, Foote, Winthrop and Badger.

On motion of Mr. Rusk the Senate adjourned HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the bill providing additional appropriation for the pay of the per diem mileage of the members of the present Congress was passed yesterday, and not rejected as then stated by the Chair, in consequence of an erroneous count of the vote.

The bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy at West Point came up in order, and the amendments of the Senate were concurred in. So the bill is finally passed.

The chair announced as the business in order during the morning hour the reports from the select committee on the subject of certain payments of claims made by the late Secretary of the Interior, (Mr. Ewing.)

Mr. Vinton spoke about half an hour in further explanation of the facts attending the payments alluded to.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke the remainder of the morning hour in censuring the action of the late Secretary of the Interior, and the action of Mr. Vinton, one of the members of the Select Committee of Investigation, who he said had placed the report of the committee in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, before it had been even reported to the House; and his further action in resisting the printing of the report, and thus attempting to stifle it.

Mr. Vinton made a disclaimer of having placed the report in the hands of the Secretary; and of any intention to have the report stifled.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill granting to the State of Alabama the right of way and a donation of public land, for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from the point at which the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad crosses the Tennessee river to the town of Chattanooga, was taken up. The bill was read twice.

Mr. Ewing asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. Vinton moved its commitment to the committee on public lands.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Ewing, Bowlin, Hubbard and Bissell, in favor of the immediate passage of the bill, and Messrs. Vinton, Venable and others, in opposition to the bill.

The bill was finally referred to the committee on public lands—yeas, 96, nays 79.

Mr. Gott, from the select committee to investigate the charge that the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings had abstracted from the files of the Post-office Department, and forwarded to Ohio, certain papers relating to the appointment of the Postmaster at Oberlin, Ohio, made a report in which they state that neither from the witnesses examined in Washington, nor by the testimony taken at Oberlin, could the committee ascertain who abstracted the papers; and that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that there was no proof that the Hon. Mr. Giddings abstracted the papers, nor transmitted them to Ohio, or that he was in any way connected with the transaction.

The report was ordered to lie on the table, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Boyd stated that the representatives from the State of California, Messrs. Woodworth and Gilbert, were present, and desirous to be sworn in.

Mr. Venable raised the question of constitutional right of those representatives to take seats—having he said, been elected before California was recognized as a State, and before she was admitted into the Union.

Mr. Boyd came to the table and had read their credentials. They certify to the fact by the Governor of the State of California, that the Representatives were elected in November, 1849, under the sixth section of the act appended to the constitution of California, which sixth section (being read), directed the constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification, and authorized an election to be held on the same day for representatives in Congress.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, raised the question of Constitutional right on the part of Messrs. Gilbert and Wright to seats here, they not having been elected pursuant to the provisions of the 4th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which he quoted as follows:

"The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof," &c.

He went on to argue that as there was no State, no Government, no Legislature, and no law, there was not, nor could there have been, any time, place or manner prescribed for holding the election as the Constitution requires.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, made it a point of order, that the Speaker was the judge of the credentials presented, so far as to swear in these claimants to seats in the House.

The Speaker, after reading from the Constitution the section which prescribed that each House would be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, overruled the point of order.

Mr. Thompson appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, expressed his surprise that a gentleman who was honored with the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee of the House, should have uttered the opinion he had. It seemed to him a part and parcel of the determination to vote California into the Union in defiance of all law, rule or precedent. He utterly repudiated the idea that we could not go behind the broad seal of a State in a question of an election of members of this House. It had been done before in cases relating to States really sovereign and independent partners of the Union.—It would be strange to see it denied in such a flagrant case as this.

The question was taken, and the House affirmed the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana stated that in the case of his own State and others which had been admitted into the Union, the election of her first Representatives in Congress, had held under the ordinance of the Convention which formed their Constitutions, instead of a law passed by the Legislatures. He hoped therefore that these gentlemen would be sworn in to-day.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia argued that the cases cited by the gentleman from Indiana did not amount to precedents, because the question not having been raised in these instances, there elections were not contested. As no one had objected at the time their credentials were presented, they had been received through negligence, no one having an eye to the constitutional requisitions. He had at first been disposed to admit these gentlemen upon *prima facie* certificate of the Governor, but upon reflection, he concluded it would be prudent not to do so. It was true that the Senators had been admitted in the Senate, but they were elected by the Legislature of California, and that was now all right since we had sanctioned her irregularities to some extent, and made her a State.

The previous question was moved, but before it was put, the House adjourned.

THE COURSE MARKED OUT.—On Thursday the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses agreed, as we are happy to learn, upon recommending to the Legislature the maintenance of our rights and the enforcement of our jurisdiction over the Santa Fe territory—the use of the entire resources of the State thereof—the raising and equipment of at least three thousand rangers and marching them without delay to the scene of insurrection. The report of the Committee, with the appropriate bill, will probably be submitted to-day.

We rejoice, in common with every friend of Texas, at this manifestation of a sound and determined spirit on the part of the representatives of the people. Our situation requires the utmost unanimity of sentiment, and concert, and vigor of action. The mass meetings of our citizens, held all over the State, show that they are fully alive to the importance of the crisis, and are willing to sanction and promote the most effective measure to vindicate our rights and resist the attempted usurpation of our territory. In the whole course of our long residence in Texas we have never seen among the people so much unanimity and enthusiasm as prevails at this time among men and boys, maids and matrons, upon the subject of the enforcement of jurisdiction over Santa Fe. No one can mistake the popular will in this case; and he who stands manfully by our rights in the council or the camp, may be sure of the lasting friendship and gratitude of all who respect the Texan name and character.

It is to be remarked, that the resolutions of the Committee, above alluded to, were adopted three days AFTER the receipt here of the intelligence of the passage of Pearce's bill through one branch of Congress. The conclusion is, therefore, that the proposed boundary will not find much favor with our Legislature, but that they will march right up to the performance of these solemn duties which the interests of the State require, and the people everywhere expect at their hands. Let it be so—and he who shall fail or refuse to uphold, by his personal service, or his pecuniary means the rights and honor of the State; will ever forth be marked as a craven spirit or as a lurking enemy. In this contest, the citizen who is not for his State is against her.

Texas State Gazette.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.—We lay before our readers to-day, the Act of the last Legislature of Georgia, directing the Governor to call a Convention, upon the passage by Congress of certain measures designated in the Act.—We also lay before them, the votes by which that act was passed. By these votes, eight only dissenting in the Senate and twelve in the House, will be seen the almost unexampled unanimity which pervaded both branches of the General Assembly. All of those who voted in the negative, if we mistake not, were the peculiar advocates of the Missouri Compromise line, and it may be inferred, that they voted as they did; because an amendment to that effect had been rejected.

In the Senate, none who were present, can forget the pointed and pertinent conversational debate, between Mr. Baily and Mr. A. J. Miller, the leader of the Whig party, and the prominent advocate in the Senate of the Missouri line. During the debate on the amendment, the Missouri line, introduced by him, with more than wonted zeal and energy, he insisted upon its adoption. Mr. Baily asked him, will you resist any encroachments upon it. The answer was "I will." Will you make it your fighting line? The answer again was "I will."

In the House, Mr. Jenkins, the leader of the Whig party in that branch of the assembly and of those who then and there planted themselves on the Missouri line, with equal boldness and decision, insisted that that should constitute the line beyond which the South, should not and would not recede. By common consent, the majority and those who sustained them; for the sake of Union, have yielded their own views and assume the position indicated by Messrs. Miller and Jenkins, and occupied by the minority. If the latter were sincere then, and will there to their own deplorations, all parties are now harmonized. They cannot object, and consequently to the Convention, for it is now understood, that it will do nothing un-

less Congress shall make its aggressions South of 36.30, their own fighting line."
Milledgeville Federal Union.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850.

An Artillery Company.

We are pleased to learn that there is a disposition in our community to raise an Artillery Corps. Let it be done without delay—we have men and means sufficient to form two or more efficient volunteer Companies. If the right sort of start is taken an excellent Artillery Company may be formed at once—in peace is the time to prepare for war. The signs of the times obviously teach us the necessity of attention to this particular. Let the arm of our defence be strengthened promptly by a well organized and well disciplined Artillery Corps.

Arrival of Rev. E. W. Whilden.

It is with pleasure we learn that this worthy gentleman and divine was among the passengers who recently arrived in the ship Elizabeth Ellen, at New York from Canton; he is accompanied by three children and servant. His many friends will be happy to welcome him back to his native land.

Richland District

Has taken a noble lead in the Southern Rights Association movement. Already have over five hundred of the citizens of Columbia enrolled their names to the following pledge: "We the people of Richland District, do therefore now solemnly declare, that we are ready, with all the means the God of Nature has given us, to resist all encroachments by the Government of the United States upon the rights, the interests, or the honor of the slaveholding States of this Union: and to the full effect of this declaration we pledge ourselves, whenever the constituted authorities of South Carolina may deem it proper and expedient to demand its execution." This list will be increased very largely as soon as all the citizens can be seen. We learn by the Carolinian of Friday last, that the list is not yet completed. None of the country lists have been received, and a large number of our citizens are absent at the North and elsewhere. This goodly musterroll (says the Carolinian) will be kept standing until all have had an opportunity of becoming members." By this arrangement it will be seen at once who are our friends, and who are our enemies. Those who are not openly, strongly, and unhesitatingly for us, are against us. This is no time to talk of compromises and adjustments. We despise the words, used in such a connection—every day that we live plainly teaches us, in characters not to be misunderstood, that we are in danger, in imminent danger—and that a crisis, momentous and fearful in its consequences must be met. Let coward, knaves deride us if they can—let all such as are opposed in heart to the doctrines we promulgate stop their patronage—if tame submission suits their narrow, sickly souls better than a determination to maintain our honor, and defend our rights, we ask the favor and friendship of no man who is afraid to defend his fireside. We say there is danger now in our very midst. We have no use for men who are willing to compromise now! There is an infallible test which may be effectively applied to all such characters, which shall readily discover who they are, "by their works ye shall know them."

Query.

Why is a Newspaper like a tooth brush. Do you give it up. Because every one ought to have their own and not borrow from their neighbor.—We don't pretend to the originality of this idea, but we nevertheless think it is a good one—at least one in which we are considerably interested. A man who is as able as his neighbor to pay for a paper, and who makes a habit of spurning on his friends, commits a sort of refined petty larceny, for which provision ought to be found in the *lex non scripta*. With as much propriety might a man borrow a hat as he only wants to wear it, as a paper for he only wants to read it. The fact is every man ought to get his paper from the printer, and pay for it too—not come the sly game over this class of specimened humanity, who in a general way don't have more funds than twenty men ought to have. A word to the wise is sufficient.

"Gratifying News from Washington."

Any Editor who calls the passing of the "Texas Boundary Bill" gratifying news from Washington, who pretends to be a Southron is a poor specimen of a man—we don't care who he is or what he is his name—particularly when he talks on "Light is breaking," and adds, "THE CALIFORNIA BILL IS PASSED"—in ecstasies at the ruin of his country.

"Call you this backing your friends, A plague on such backing I say!"

Yes it is backing and backing with a vengeance. All this is said by two North Carolina papers, the two first letters of their names are Raleigh Register and Carolina Watchman—verily Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.

The Union.

We are often led to remark the obvious difference that exists between the true Southron and those who claim to be the friends of the South.—Without any real title to that character, there may be those in our midst who are willing to submit to anything, rather than assert their rights in the spirit of determined freemen. Party spirit and the temptations and allurements of office lead many to desert principle, and sacrifice patriotism and the welfare of their country on the altar of selfish ambition. Many cling to what they call the Union with the hope that personal benefits may be derived from such a course, it is not strange that men who aspire to greatness, and who are ambitious of distinction, are found willing to submit to the arbitrary yoke of dictation if by such a course they may at last attain the acme of their aspirations. Henry Clay, who has been styled the pride and hope of the American Republic, would now compromise the remnant of his days and

strength to occupy, if but for an hour, the Chair of the Chief Magistracy of this Republic—he would hang the "traitors" as he calls those who manifest the slightest disposition to maintain their rights, long after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Poor old man—he is but a striking instance of the frailty of human nature—a specimen of wrecked ambition, his satellites may revolve around their mighty orb, but in vain will all their efforts be to elevate him to greater political glory; he has had his day, and his star must set without its wonted effulgence. There are many lesser lights that have made numerous revolutions around this "star of the West," which must sink into oblivion and fade from the national galaxy leaving behind no trace that they ever shed a ray of light or warmth in this class. We may name Foote, Toombs, Badger, and many others.

The Union of these States we have ever heard taught to love, cherish and admire, with peace and exultation, but this when there was a Union, before the monster fanaticism was allowed to rear its obnoxious head in our Union; at least before the Hall of our National Councils were disgraced and converted into theatres for the unwholesome purposes of base and designing political actors to play such games as have recently been enacted in the Congress of these (so called) United States. "His talismanic charm" is no longer sufficient to quiet our fears and lull all our apprehensions—the spell is broken, in the language of a True Southron:

"Are we to stick by the mere name Union, when it no longer gives us protection, but robs us of all that can promote our prosperity or perpetuate our existence as independent States! Give us the Union with all that the Constitution guarantees, and we shall stand by it as long as there is a flint to our gun or an enemy of it to be met; but use it for the purpose of deluding the incautious into measures which injure us, and for the purpose of halting our ruin through its holy name, and we are done with it forever."

We love the Union much, but we love our liberties, our rights, more.

Governor Reid's Majority.

By the last Hunter's Nest and True Southron we see the official vote announced as follows:

David S. Reid, 44,844

Gov. Charles Manly, 42,071

Reid's majority, 2,773

For the Journal.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Editors—Associations for the protection of the rights of the South have been formed in most of the Districts of the State, and I have for sometime been hoping that one of the same nature would be formed in Kershaw.—But as no one has yet endeavored to set "the ball in motion," I shall now try to call the attention of the people to it, if you will be kind enough to give me a small space in the columns of your truly Southern paper.

The advantages derived from associations of this kind must be so evident to every reflecting mind, that it is scarcely worth mentioning them. One in Camden would have the effect of bringing the People of the District together; of giving them an opportunity to hear the great questions of the day discussed by the wisest and most patriotic citizens; of causing each one to reflect on our situation, and to see that we are threatened not only with a loss of our share of the Territory, but also with the loss of our State sovereignty. Clubs or Political Associations, in all ages, in all countries have ever been the firm advocates of liberty—the great opposition to oppression. The reason of it is plain; the People there speak. The North may doubt the truth of an assertion coming from a Southern paper, a Southern orator, or even from a Southern Congressman; but when a whole District or State speaks, when she threatens to take vengeance on all who dare attempt to trample on her rights, then not believe, would be madness in the extreme.

The late proceedings in Congress, the passage of the California bill, in the House, among the rest, now cause me to propose a measure which I have long thought of, but while there was a hope for a just reconciliation, I delayed openly advocating; lest the timid Union-lovers should cry out "Freeson and Rebellion." It is that in connection with the Southern Rights Association a Military Association should be organized. Companies should be formed, to be ready at a moment's warning to march at the command of the Governor, either for the protection of our own territory or to the aid of any sister State that may be in danger. The Militia of South Carolina, though perhaps the best in the world, are not competent to fulfill this duty; our volunteer companies are composed of the more wealthy classes and are more for show than use. I do not pretend to say that they are not good soldiers, but I think they have in their ranks too much wealth, too much love of ease, ever to become in every sense of the word "Minute men." If disunion must come, —if, as all predict, a civil war must follow—let me assure you there will be no delay; every day, every hour lost will cost us dear; will cost us the best and noblest blood of the country. Let us prepare for whatever may come, and then we will be able to beat off every attack upon our sacred institutions. That the day has arrived for the dissolution of the Union, I have not the slightest doubt. As sure as the Georgia Convention meets, she will secede, unless there is some great change in the Political sky. The Nashville Convention will sustain her in it; the whole South, having been too long already suffering from Northern aggression, will come to her aid. Money and men will have to be furnished. The first we have. For the revenue of the South, in proportion to her inhabitants, would be greater than that of any other country in the world. Then let us prepare the men. Soldiers cannot be made in a day. A Military Association in each district would be able to raise and equip one hundred, in many districts even more, minute men, independent of the Militia. This would give the State the effective force of 2500, ready at a minute's warning to march. If they were organized now and drilled once or twice a month, by experienced officers, (many of the Palmettos are yet alive,) they would soon acquire the discipline and promptitude of a standing army. We can easily conceive what an advantage this would give us if there should be a rupture, and if all should be amicably settled, and God grant it