Thirty-First Congress-1st Session. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1850. The House of Representatives methat 11

ad (avecation a recess of two hours) continued (ii) Sunday monthly at 5 o'clock. must important husiness which occur the estantion of the Fourse during the proa section of this day was the several apdistion tills. Suffice it to say, without entering into a detail of the proceedings by which the reach was arrived at, that these bills were secondly possed; and, with the exception quorum to witness the signature. of the civil and di, lomatic, have been signed by the Freddout. In regard to the civil bill, there was considerat le real coversy and excitement and had feeling between the two Houses. The Second added to this bill some the ty amendments, involving an aggregate of appro-priation of about \$1,000,000. Included in which, was a provision in regard to the mileage of Senators and Representatives, fixing a maximom of mileage to the delegates and representatives west of the Alleghany mountains at \$2,000 and east of said mountains at \$1,000 going and returning to the sent of the federal government- and having for its effect to save many thousands of dollars to the public treasury. It also contained three sections, intended to remunerate the contractors for the public printing (Messrs. Trenholm and Belt, or otherwise Mr. Ritchie,) for their losses in executing the same.

These sections indemnified for actual losses, for all the work executed, and made an addition of ten per cent, for profit, to be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, &c. And also provided that the work for the next session and that remaining unexecuted for the present, should be proposed for, and awarded to the lowest bidder, &c. These provisions formed the principal cause of controversy between the two clouses; and which came well nigh losing the general appropriation, and thus putting a stop to the wheels of Government. After three several committees of conference, the House receded from its provision in regard to the mileage, and this left it under the old law, enacted before railroads were in operation .--It however, adhered is its amendment which struck out the entire provision of the Senate intended to indennify Mr. Ritchie. So strong was the feeling of a considerable majority of the House, that they even refused to accept a merciful proposition reported to the two Houses by the conferees, (of which Messrs. Vinton, Grinnell, and McLane, of Maryland, acted for the House,) intended merely to cover the actual losses of Mr. Ritchte, inclusive of a per centage for the wear and tear of types and presses. The last conference of which Mr. Stavly was chairman on the part of the House, could not agree Finally, upon the motion of Mr. Stanly, the House at 4 1-2 o'clock. A. M., adhered to its disc greement to the Senate's amendment in regard to the printing, and threw the responsibility on that body of receding or of losing the appropriation bill.

The Senate also amended the Civil and Diplomatic bill so as to appropriate \$200,000 to commence laying the foundations for the addition to the capitol-that is, of a new Hall of Re, resentatives and new Senate Chamber, and new Library ; all of which are much needed. The House refused this appropriation. It was so managed, however, by the conferees as to induce the House to modify its action and allow \$100,000 to commence this very important and appropriate improvement The additions proposed will increase the fronts of the Capitol east aud west three hundred and fifty feet. The conjectural expenditure for this improvement is about \$1,000,000, which will make this edifice of sech extent and magnificence as to satisfy the wants of the Legislative branch of the Government, and in some degree reflect the vastness of the Republic and and its growing wealth. This is an appropriation for which the people of this country will never complain. The money expended is not lost-for it accumulates property in another form to the Government, and transfers the money to the pockets of the honest merchant and laborer. Ins deed it is a great misfortune, (it may prove some day,) that Congress is aroused to the importance of having fire-proof buildings to the State War and Navy Departments at Washington, i., which to preserve its valuable memorials such as the manuscripts of our departed patriots and statesmen, and the trophies gathered upon the land and the ocean by our heroes. To return to the action of the last days of the session. I would mention in commendation the passage a law by which the surviving officers and soldiers of all the wars in which the United States have been engaged will receive bounty land; and in certain cases their widows or children. The administration of the law (for it is now a law, having been signed by the President,) will absorb nearly 60,000,000 of the public domain to those intended to be benefitted, or to speculators. It will deprive the government of any accruing revenue from the sale of public lands for the ten or fifteen years to come. The rules of evidence will be such, no doubt, as to deprive, the departments of the ability to issue warrants to cover more than 5,000,000 of acres per annum. Should this amount issue, it will bring down the price of the warrants much lower than the vincing statistical returns of the Newspaper government prices for the land; and thus ena-ble speculators to undersell the government at next session of Parliament, to abolish the pathe doors of the several land offices where the per duties, as the stamp duty on newspapers greatest amount of public lands are entered. Purchasers of land instead of paying the govcrument cash, will make their entries with these warrants, while they will be able to buy at 25 per cent or even 50 per ct, lower than the government minimum price. The only moneys that the government can possibly receive at be understood by our readers, we will briefly their land offices will be for payments from actual pre-emptors; and it will not receive any from this class of purchasers if these warrants and pressed down so smoothly as not to expose be made receivable in payment of entries by the deception, giving to the coin an unctious pre-emptors. Thus you see, that whilst the appropriations of this year amount to some 41,000,000, (independent of the appropriations to the Post-office depart neat which department is presumed to phrase of the b'hoys, that the dupe is "leaded." support itself)-the policy of the present Congress has been to cut off a great source of revfor raising the tariff the next session, but a show not be less than fifty millions of acres.

of actual necessity for it, upon articles which will hear an increased duty without cutting off the importation, to replenish the Treasury and enable the Government to get along. The California Custom House bill passed;

and several other hills of minor importance, winch I have not time to now. The House will meet to-morrow at 11. The

only remaining act to be done, is the signing of the civil and diplomatic bill by the Speaker. It is very doubtful whether there will be a

THE FOOTE AND THE FREMONT DIFFICULTY. Washington, Sept. 28 .-. The Senate went into Executive session last night at seven, in order to get rid of the California land bill, which was likely to raise a storm. The bill was one of Col. Fremont's and provided for the sattlement of private Linds claims in California. One section of the bill established a commission in in California, which was to decide finally and conclusively on all claims, arising under the old Spanieh government of Mexico, or the authorities of California, This was much opposed though strenuously advocated by Col. Benton. The object of the bill was disposed of the claims at once, to quiet titles, and prevent the necessity of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. This departure from every established mode of adjusting titles occasioned much debate The hour of the recess had arrived, and the discussion was broken off. At seven, after dinner and wine, the Senate re-assembled, and in the ante-room, Col. Fremont met Mr. Foote, and upbraided him, in no very mild manner, for opposing his bill. Col. Fremont said Mr. Foote, had promised to support the California bills, and, by his hostility to this bill had committed a breach of faith, and thet, in fine, Mr. Foote was no gentleman. These were the identical words. Mr. Foote replied instantly, by slapping Col. Fremont's face. Col. Fremont struck at him, but at this moment, Mr. Clarke of Rhode Island, came between the parties and forcibly separated them. So much excitement prevailed that Mr. Dickinson thought it necessary to move an Executive ession.

Both Col. Fremont and Mr. Foote left the Senate Chamber some time before the termination of the sitting. Mr. Foote was going homewards, to Mississippi, to-morrow, Sunday morning. The difficulty that has arisen could be adjusted, if it had arisen casually, and if there was no feeling between the parties, arising f rvm other causes. But Mr. Foote's hostile relations to Col. Benton are well known, and in the Committee of Investigation into the Foote and Benton affair, Mr. Foote asked some questions of Col. Fremunt, which the latter took exception to, in such a manner that is was then thought the two Senators wou d not long avoid coming to blows .- Cor. Charleston Courier.

THE KIND OF TROOPS TO SUBDUE THE Sourn .- It will no doubt be recollected that one Col. Bissel from Illinois, threatened in bragadocia terms some time since of marching a regiment of Illinois soldiers upon the Southern States in case a secession was attempted, and whip them into a peaceable and a respectful obedience to the General Government and the abolition Yankees that now have it in their hands. This of course made some timid Southerners tremble, but did not subdue all the Southern States un'il Mr. Clay's great hemp speech was made. Col. Bissel fixed all the Southern States but South Carolina and that was left for Mr. Clay-he shook Kentucky growth and Kentucky bravery at the poor rice-eaters and they of course did sink into a state of quietude especially when it will be recollected that the Kentneky troops were the only troops that ran away during the greatest battle that ever was fought by American arms. For proof look at Gen. Jackson's despatch on the occasion. The Richmond Virginia Examiner says of this fact that it is very disagreeable but very true. We need not quote the words of Taylor's despatch, which detailed the similar adventure of and White, Atlantic Wharf, to whom they were honor? Awake then, men of the South, to your the :llinois regiment at the battle of Buena Vis- forwarded, a few sample pieces of black and grey duty to yourselves. No neutrals-no Southern ta; they were well remembered. Mr. Clay, Cassimeres, manufactured by Messrs. Carson, we suppose, will lead the Kentucky hunters on Young and Grier, at their Rock Island Factory, treasonable deference to Northern views, or de-Virginia; he once thought he could slay a in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. We pendence on Northern patronage should be coun-Mexican;' we suppose that he can slay a fellow-citizen too. But who is to lead the Illinois exhibited to us, are fully equal any that can be your sustaining the men and the presses who are regiment to South Carolina ? Not their Colonel at Buena Vista for after trying in vain to rally those who were sheep then, but wolves now, he threw away his sword an shouldered his musket under the flag of anothe State--they will scarcely get him lack now,

# THUE JOURNAL. CAMDEN, S. C.

# FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

### Serious Railroad Accident.

We regret exceedingly to state that a terrible ccident has befallen our Railroad on the Camden Branch. A large freight train left this place yesterday, laden with cotton, and in passing over the trestle work at the Wateree swamp, the timbers of the track gave way, which threw the cars off, crushing every thing before them. We understand about three railes of the track is thrown down Fertunately no lives were lost, although upe of the hands, we learn, are seriously but not dangerously injured. We also learn that prompt and energetic measures have been taken to repair the damages, and that over a hundred hands are likely engaged already in the work:

#### Return Davs. For Kershaw, Saturday, Oct. 19. \* 25. Sumter. " Nov. 2. Lancaster,

Court is held two weeks in Sumter,"

### Olay and Foote.

This firm might do well as musicians, they play so harmoniously together. Foote's second part to old Mr. Clay's fiddle cant be beat. Their ultimate success in the "omnibus" business ought by all means to induce them to start out. Their first effort should be where the Rhett-ites and "Traitors" could hear them, in order to lull them to repose,

### Another Question.

What must be done with those papers of Southern locality, that copy, without comment or remark, the complimentary manifesto of three thousand charming creatures who have purchased the hundred dollar pitcher to be presented to Chaplin, for attempting to steal two slaves from Southern Congressmen-the fact of an avowed submission paper copying an article of this character without censure, is virtually taking a hand against us at this stage of the political game.

#### Telegraph Office at Branchville.

We understand a Telegraph office is in process of erection at Branchville, on the South Carolina Rail Road, where communications by this mode will be received and transmitted. It is principally intended, we believe. for the benefit and convenience of the Rail Road Company, and must be to them, productive of immense good.

#### A Probability.

The Charleston papers inform us that Jenny Lind may visit that city in December. We merely give this information, for the people. We would be pleased to hear the warblings of this inimitable vocalist, but despair of doing so on living terms if Barnum is about. We hope that there will not be found one in the "Queen City" green enough to try the a-la-dodge.

#### Lancaster Division No. 30, S. T.

The following brethren were, on the 28th ult., elected officers of this Division for the ensuing quarter :---

R. L. CRAWFORD, W. P. J. GALLUCHAT, W. A. J. R. LARK, R. S. JOSIAH SINGS, A. R. S. A. J. BELDEN, T. J. L. DIXON, F. S. T. R. MAGILL, C. A MURPHY, A. C. J. LEVERTON, I.S.

-from such friends we beg deliverance. It is not strange now that "the distinguished Senator from Mississippi" should find favor in the eyes of his Majesty-who acknowledges having, "prior to the present session of Congress." "impressions somewhat unfavorable towards him." Yet acting no doubt so well his part in the grand scheme of his illustrious prototype, it would be base ingratitude in the original not to allow his exemplar some credit at least for "untiring industry and patriotie zeal -"

Henry Clay and Mr. Foole .- The following letter from Mr. Clay speaks for itself: WASHINGTON, August 29, 1850.

Gentlemen : I have the pleasure to acknowl-edge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a public dinner, proposed to be given in honor of General Henry S. Foote, at Warrenton, on the 21st inst. I should be most happy to be able to attend on that interesting occasion, as well on account of the gratification I the distinguished Senator from Mississippi -Prior to the present session of Congress, I had him, and I came to Washington with impressions somewhat unfavorable towards him .-These have not only been entirely removed by my personal and official intercourse with him, but his course and conduct during this long, protracted, and arduous session, have impressed me with the conviction that he is an ardent, able, and enlightened patriot. In the trying scenes which have passed, and are passing, no one has surpassed him in firm devotion to that Union which I believe to be the surest and best guarantee of all political blessings. Prompt, ready, and full of information in debate, he has sought, with untiring industry and patriotic zeal, to heal and adjust the agitations and dissensions which unhappily affect our common country. Such a distinguished statesman deserves to be honored and cherished every where, but especially in that State which gave him, you, and me, our birth respectively. I regret that my public duties here forbid my sharing in the testimony intended to be rendered to him at Warrenton. I hope that the festival will realize all your anticipations, and be worthy of the ancient Dominion, and of her patriotic son from Mississippi.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

#### Those who are not for us are against us. Is the Charleston Courier for us! Are those who sustain it for us, if Southern men, true to themselves? Are those men, in Camden, who on a recent occasion, promptly discontinued it, and immediately clandestinely resumed it-are they for us?

We shall not characterize the Courier as "the Organ of Northern plunder shops in Charleston." But let those whose interests and policy and prejudices it consults, or defers to-our Northern brethren (?)-whether in Charleston or Camden, or elsewhere-let them take care of it; it is their organ. We are false to ourselves if we conntenance or support it.

Are not all the papers that are true to the South proscribed at the North, and by Northern men in the Southern towns and villages? What Northern man reads the Mercury or the News, at home, in Yankeedom ? How many read these papers even here in the South? Can you find them on a Northern reading table, or in a Northern counting room ! And do you not find the Courier every where in the North and in Yankee counting rooms in the Southern cities and villages ? And why ? -Does it not defer to their interests, their prejudices and their sympathies? Does it not "roar you as gently as any sucking dove" as to Northern aggrescury) at the counting house of Messrs. Chambers sions upon your rights, your interests and your men with Northern principles or sympathies, or think we are said in a sertion that the specimens, tenanced by you. Your salvation depends on imported at the same price from any Northern, openly for the South, and who are consequently markers. This manufactory has not been in op- | denounced and proscribed by the North, and by eration more than two years, but is now well es- insidious and hostile Northern men among us, and

wrongs at all hazards and to the last extremity. If Old Hickory were living, he would have set-his heel upon the necks of all those who are indirectly aiding and abetting the enemies of the South. He was a South Carolinian and his veins were full of South Carolina blood.

Nashcille Amer.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT IN JAMAICA, -The vew York Evening Post, in giving the news from Jamaica, received by the Empire City, . emarks that all eyes in the Island are turned on the culture of cottinn, and, as an evidence, . publishes a letter dated "Kingston, Jamaica, August 29," from which wo make the following ext act :

" I write chiefly to give you-fle earliest information about the cotton movement here. -We have have had an important meeting this week, at which the Chief Justice presided, for the purpose of establishing a small experimental company for the growth of cotton. On the' should derive from meeting many highly es-teemed friends of both political parties, in the county of Fauquier, as to testify by my pres-ence and assistance to the very high merits of now all much excited, and there can be nor doubt that before six months pass, there will only a casual and limited acquaintance with be an exportation to England of some consider erable amount. There are several hundreds of acres now in cultivation, and it is extending every day. The specimens already forwarded are highly esteemed. Estates and lands of all<sup>2</sup> kinds fit for cotton have been depressed ex. ceedingly in value, but now they must rise, and he may consider himself a fortunate man who' obtains possession of property here at the preseat low prices"

In connection with the foregoing letter, the Post publishes the following extract from an article in the Trelarony, a Jamaica paper of considerable influence :

" A few weeks ago we rode round a field of some thirty acres of cotton, in company with two other gentlemen of this town, and the gentleman in charge of the plantation stated that the peasantry appeared to like the description of labor required for its cultivation. The plants looked healthy, and it may not prove uninterest ing to our readers if we give an account of its preparation and progress. The field was ruin-ate land, with logwood growing upon it.-Eighteen acres were cleaned, digged, and planted in two weeks, which ended on the 19th May last. The plant did not make its appearance al ove the ground until the sixth day after being p'anted.

There was no rain until the 26th May, and the growth of she plant after the first shower was rapid. Almost every seed took, four be-ing planted in each hole. The Cotton first. bloomed on the 25th June, the plants being about nine inches high ; the piece was flunned, in the latter end of June. The cotton was planted in rows of six feet apart, and the holes dug twelve inches square, five feet apart from each other. The planting of the remaining twelve acres was finished on the 25th of June ; these came up three days after being planted, having had the advantage of a good shower immediately after the seed had been put into the earth. The pods of the first plants were formed on the 1st of July, and by the 9th of the same month were as large as eggs. We are inform-ed that the gentleman who has this plantation intends having the cultivation extended to about one hundred acres; and from all the infarmatio a we have gathered on this important question, we anticipato the happiest results.

PLANK ROADS - Charters laber been gran-ted for eight plank roads to had from D troit in different directions, whose entire length will be 187 miles.

POST-OFFICE, CAMDEN, S. C.

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.

says an old rhyme. The South Carolina regiment stood its ground in Mexico, and was cut by the planters of St. Helena, of refusing to emto pieces ! Of all the braves of the State, but a handful returned; and of that handful none without a scar ! But the Illinois regiment who 'ran away 'alive," to march on the South or at least to wear the lion's over their ass's skins in the halls of Congress.

## Alubama State Guard.

The press in England.-The Liverpool Times understands with some truth that the chancellor of the exchequer has at length been convinced, by the powerful arguments and conand the duty on advertisements-in fact to make the press of this country as free as it is in America.

The "Lead Game" is one of the last things ont in the city of New York, and as it may not describe it. A single thickness of tin foil is struch ou a fifty cent piece with gum arabic, feeling and a leaden sound whon thrown down on a table or counter. A person uncquainted with the deception readily bets that the piece

is not genuine. It is needless to remark, in the ed creatures in "Western New York" can't an-

Public Lands .- The amount of the public enue -the public lands-and to add that much lands already granted by the present Congress, to the deficit in the revenues. I foresce that and those which have been asked for in aid of ical to the rights of the South, and which has, no cracy of Tennessee have ceased to remember the which party will not only have a pretext various projects and for various gratuities, will doubt, done us infinitely more harm than any free the high toned sentiments of Gen. Jackson,

# A. FUNDERBURG, O. S.

We were shown yesterday (says the Meraddished, and in a condition to meet any demand their base and treacherous southern coedjutors. free our city for goods of its manufacture.

We copy the following communication from the Charleston Mercury, The example set ploy Northern vessels in shipping their produce is eliciting others, and we hope the day is near at hand when the whole South will adopt the system of Non-Intercourse:-

"Messrs. Editors: 'For good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving,' I have determined hereafter to use

No Northern Coaster to carry my crop. No Northern Cloth for my negro's clothing. No Northern shoes, if others can be obtained. No Northern soap, candles, flour, or (Ohio) bacon.

No Northern potatos, cabbage, fruit or hay. No Northern butter, cheese, or preserveed fish. No Northern refined sugar.

"And, in fact, nothing that is produced at the North that can possibly be procured from any other region ; and I would respectfully suggest the same course to others that will be pursued by A PLANTER."

A QUESTION FOR CASUISTS.-If W. L. Chaplin, for an unsuccessful attempt at stealing two slaves, is justly entitled to the silver pitcher, which the ladies of Western New York, have presented, how many negroes must be stolen a earnest, to earn a gold pitcher.

Thus asks our neighbor of the Columbia Tele graph. We wonder if some of those tender-heartswer the question?

IF The subjoined letter we find copied in the New Orleans Crescent, a paper as essentially inimsoil or abolition press worth of Mason and Dixon, which always led him to resist injustice and

#### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT .-From the Report of Congressional proceedings yesterday, it will be seen that another proposition looking to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was made in the House by Preston King. The vote was, ayes fifty-two nays one hundred and nine-seventy-two members absent or not voting. Of course all the ayes were Northern men, and unless the ranks of Abolition have filled wonderfully fast during the session many of those "sound Northern corservatives," so much relied on by the Intelligencer and other "National" prints in this city, must have been caught in this trap.

Others, however, were observed to perform the safe but undignified operation of 'dodging,' either by leaving the Hall or turning a deat ear to the call of the Clerk. A majority of the Northern men voting, were in favor of suspending the sules for this purpose. On a direct vote it would have been much stronger-tre press of business, and the late period of the session, being sufficient excuses for opposing it in the form in which it was brought up. These things need no comment.-Southern Press.

The Banner advises us to "abandon the Rhett platform as soon as possible if we wish to get along with the old-fashioned, true democracy of Tennessee." We were not aware that we had ever occupied the Rhett platform, from first to last; nor have we written a line or sentiment claiming for the South any right to which she is not entitled both by law and juswhich she is not entitled both by law and just tice. When we wish to be informed as to rights of American Independence. JOHN R. JOY. O. K. D. instruction, or to the any of its kindred. We have yet to learn that the old-fashioned demo-

#### MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAIL, VIA AUGUSTA, GEO. NORTHERN MAIL, VIA CHARLESTON. Dne Duily, at : : : 7 P. M. Closes : : : : : 9 P. M. NORTHERN MAIL, VIA CHERAW, S. C. Due daily, at : : : 4A. M. Clores \*\* : : : 5 P. M. CHARLESTON MAIL 

WESTERN MAIL, VIA COLUMBIA, S. C. Due daily, at : : : : 7 P. M. Closes : : : 9 P. M. SUMTER DISTRICT MAILS, VIA STATERBURG. S. C. CHARLOTTE MAIL, VIA LANCASTER C. H. S. C. Due Tuesday and Thunday, Funday, as 3 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. YORKVILLE MAIL, VIA RED HELL &C.

Due Tuesday and Friday, : : : 4 A. M. Closes same day, at : : 5 P. M. J. N. GAMEWELL, P. M.

J. N. GVALEWELL, P. M. OFFICE HOURS. Open at 8 A. M.—Close at 1 P. M. Open at 3 P. M. Close at 5 P. M. and open half hour after the arrival of th Sonthern Mails in the evening On the Sabbath. open from 940 10 A. M., and half an hour after the arrival of the Southern mails in the evening 37 All credit for postage is stopped. No mail mail mat-ter delivered until it is paid for. Postage Straups for sale. Oct. 1, 1850 J. N. GAMEWELL, P. M.

South Carolina---Kershaw District. WHEREAS Mrs, Surannah Tweed has applied to me for Letters of Admintistration on all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and credits of Robert L. Tweed, late of Ue District aforesaid deceased :

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish alt and singular, the kindred and creditor. of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden, at Kershaw Court House on the 18th day of O.1. inst, to show cause, if any, why the said admin-istration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this 3rd day of

Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the seventy-fifth year.

Copal Varnish, Spanish Brown, Japan Varnish, Red Lead, &c. &c. Kept constantly on hand at Z. J. DEHAY'S Sept. 29.