

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1850.

The House of Representatives met at 11, and (excepting a recess of two hours) continued its session until Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

The House reported a bill which... 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 quorum to witness the signature.

THE FORTY 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 settlement of private lands claims in California.

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 from other causes.

THE KIND OF TROOPS TO SUBDUDE THE SOUTH.—It will not doubt be recollected that one Col. Bissel from Illinois, threatened in bragadocio 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.

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.

Should this amount issue, it will bring down the price of the warrants much lower than the government prices for the land; and thus enable speculators to undersell the government at the doors of the several land offices where the greatest amount of public lands are entered.

Thus you see, that whilst the appropriations of this year amount to some 41,000,000, (independent of the appropriations to the Post-office department) which department is presumed to support itself—the policy of the present Congress has been to cut off a great source of revenue—the public lands—and to add that much to the deficit in the revenues.

of actual necessity for it, upon articles which will bear 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 bills of minor importance, which I have not time to now.

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Public Lands.—The amount of the public lands already granted by the present Congress, and those which have been asked for in aid of various projects and for various gratuities, will not be less than fifty millions of acres.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We regret exceedingly to state that a terrible accident 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.

RETURN DAYS.

For Kershaw, Saturday, Oct. 19. Sumter, " 25. Lancaster, " Nov. 2. Court is held two weeks in Sumter.

CLAY 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.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

What must be done with those papers of Southern locality, that copy, without comment or remark, the complimentary manifestos of three thousand and 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 this 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. A. FUNDERBURG, O. S.

We were shown yesterday (says the Mercury) at the counting house of Messrs. Chambers and White, Atlantic Wharf, to whom they were forwarded, a few sample pieces of black and grey Cassimeres, manufactured by Messrs. Carson, Young and Grier, at their Rock Island Factory, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

We copy the following communication from the Charleston Mercury. The example set by the planters of St. Helena, of refusing to employ 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 we therewith 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 potatoes, cabbage, fruit or hay. No Northern butter, cheese, or preserved 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 in earnest, to earn a gold pitcher.

—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 patriotic zeal."

Henry Clay and Mr. Foote.—The following letter from Mr. Clay speaks for itself:—

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1850. Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge 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.

Prior to the present session of Congress, I had only a casual and limited acquaintance with 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.

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?

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 countenance 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 Yankeeedom? 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 aggressions upon your rights, your interests and your honor?

Wake then, men of the South, to your duty to yourselves. No neutrals—no Southern men with Northern principles or sympathies, or treasonable deference to Northern views, or dependence on Northern patronage should be countenanced by you. Your salvation depends on your sustaining the men and the presses who are openly for the South, and who are consequently denounced and proscribed by the North, and by insidious and hostile Northern men among us, and their base and treacherous southern coadjutors.

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.

Others, however, were observed to perform the safe but undignified operation of 'dodging,' either by leaving the Hall or turning a deaf ear to the call of the Clerk. A majority of the Northern men voting, were in favor of suspending the rules for this purpose. On a direct vote it would have been much stronger—the 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 justice. When we wish to be informed as to rights of the South, we will not go to the Banner for instruction, or to the any of its kindred. We have yet to learn that the old-fashioned democracy of Tennessee have ceased to remember the high toned sentiments of Gen. Jackson, which always led him to resist injustice 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. Nashville Amer.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT IN JAMAICA.—The New York Evening Post, in giving the news from Jamaica, received by the Empire City, remarks that all eyes in the Island are turned on the culture of cotton, and, as an evidence, publishes a letter dated "Kingston, Jamaica, August 29," from which we make the following extract:—

"I write chiefly to give you the earliest information about the cotton movement here. We 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 day of this meeting, we had the delightful intelligence from Manchester, in England, that a company had been established there for the cultivation of cotton in this Island. We are now all much excited, and there can be no doubt that before six months pass, there will be an exportation to England of some considerable 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 kinds fit for cotton have been depressed exceedingly in value, but now they must rise, and they may consider himself a fortunate man who obtains possession of property here at the present 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 uninteresting to our readers if we give an account of its preparation and progress. The field was a ruinant land, with logwood growing upon it. Eighteen acres were cleaned, dugged, and planted in two weeks, which ended on the 19th May last. The plant did not make its appearance above the ground until the sixth day after being planted.

There was no rain until the 26th May, and the growth of the plant after the first shower was rapid. Almost every seed took, four being planted in each hole. The Cotton first bloomed on the 25th June, the plants being about nine inches high; the piece was finished 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 informed that the gentleman who has this plantation intends having the cultivation extended to about one hundred acres; and from all the information we have gathered on this important question, we anticipate the happiest results.

PLANK ROADS.—Charters have been granted for eight plank roads, to lead from Detroit in different directions, whose entire length will be 187 miles.

POST-OFFICE, CAMDEN, S. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Table with columns for mail routes (SOUTHERN MAIL, NORTHERN MAIL, CHARLESTON MAIL, WESTERN MAIL, SOUTHERN DISTRICT MAILED, CHARLOTTE MAIL, YORKVILLE MAIL, NEWBERRY MAIL, LYNCHWOOD MAIL) and their respective schedules (Daily, 7 P.M., etc.).

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 the Southern Mail in the evening.

On the Sabbath, open from 9 to 10 A. M., and half an hour after the arrival of the Southern mails in the evening. All credit for postage is stopped. No mail matter delivered until it is paid for. Postage stamps for sale. Oct. 1, 1850. J. N. GAMEWELL, P. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Kershaw District. WHEREAS Mrs. Susanah Tweed has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and credits of Robert L. Tweed, late of the District aforesaid deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditor of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary of the Court for the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the 18th day of October, next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.