

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Business of a stirring nature will occupy the attention of Congress. The House must decide, and very quickly, upon the Kossuth welcome. They will not act without a full knowledge, not only of the high character, but of the high aims of the illustrious guest.

The speech at the New York festival is the manifesto of his purposes and demands. The speech shows that it is unnecessary to send him copies of our neutrality acts, as was last week proposed, and that he has made himself familiar with our laws and history.

Kossuth will do nothing that is not within the laws, and he wants no actual move on our part against Russia and Austria; but he wants from this government and people, moral, financial and political aid—nothing more. He wishes of the government nothing except that they should acknowledge the independence of Hungary, though its independence is not established, and then to send an increased and powerful naval force to the Mediterranean, and to resist, by force, the blockade of the Hungarian port, which blockade Russia and Austria will, of course, declare and enforce.

Whether Congress is yet prepared for these measures, I will not undertake to say. A few weeks ago the propositions would have been thought extravagant, but this is an age of progress. But nothing can or ought to prevent the House from concurring in the Senate resolution, nor from passing another act making a liberal appropriation for the entertainment of Gov. Kossuth and his companions. The people, also, have the undoubted right, and no doubt the disposition, to raise subscriptions and make loans in aid of his objects.

Gen. Cass' call for the papers in the Prometheus case, ought to pass to-morrow. The sooner that it is brought before the country, and properly understood, the better. The President and Secretary of State are, it is believed, prepared to answer the call; and it is also believed that they concur, in considering the act of firing into the U. S. Steamer, by the British brig of war, an outrage not to be excused by the neglect or refusal of the captain of the Prometheus to pay the port dues. Besides, the act brings into doubt the fact whether Great Britain intends to fulfil the stipulations of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty.

The next matter of moment which will to-morrow claim attention is the Compromise resolutions introduced by Gov. Foote. It is of great importance that the resolution should be brought to a vote by yeas and nays, and in both houses. Let not those who drove the country to the brink of destruction, and resisted the adjustment which was the only means of saving the country, now escape from the responsibility of either sanctioning or repudiating that adjustment.

Another day ought not, after the result of the Christiana trials, to be suffered by Congress to pass without an instruction to the committees on the Judiciary, to revise the laws defining crimes, and prescribing their punishment, as the president has recommended.

Mr. Clay was present at the Supreme Court on Friday, and will, if able, attend to-morrow as counsel in the case of Russell vs. Wood—a petty mortgage case. The case was argued on Friday, by Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Morehead. Iox.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

We have before us the report of Major, Trippier, of the Ordnance Department, showing the progress made up to this time in the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, in pursuance of the act of last session.

The contract for heavy guns was given to a Richmond contractor. The original contract included 12 twenty-four pounder guns, 8 ten inch mortars, (siege,) and 4 eight inch Columbiads, to which was afterwards added 20 twenty-four pounders, and 4 eight inch siege howitzers. Thirty-two 24 pounders have been finished and inspected—the remainder of the guns to be ready about the 15th December.

The contract for small arms, viz: 6,000 muskets, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 pairs of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillery swords, has been taken by Messrs. Glaze and Flagg of Columbia, all to be manufactured in this State. The delivery of these arms begins January, 1852, and to be completed by the first of January, 1853. Messrs. Glaze and Flagg have also taken a contract to alter a large portion of the flint lock muskets belonging to the State to percussion locks. Six hundred have been already altered.

The contract for furnishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery accoutrements have been given to S. M. Howell, of Columbia, and R. B. McKenzie, of Charleston. These accoutrements are expected to be finished by first May, 1852. The contract for gun carriages has been given to C. Werner, of Charleston.

Contracts for projectiles have been made with Messrs. Eason, of Charleston, and the Spartanburg Iron Works Company. The whole contract embraces about 17,000 balls and shells. Eighty thousand pounds of cannon powder have been contracted for with the Hazard Company, Connecticut. To guard against a spurious article, the powder is to be subjected to analysis. The company of ordnance soldiers has been completed. A barracks and store house have been erected at Magnolia, near Charleston, where the company have been heretofore instructed and drilled.

Attention is called to the condition of the Arsenal at this place, and it is recommended that additional pillars be placed under the first floor. It is also suggested that appropriation be made for the protection of the magazines attached to the Arsenal. The amount of money passed through the Major's hands is \$75,000, of which \$60,461 67 has been expended.

South Carolinian.

On the 13th inst., the Missionary Society attached to the Methodist Episcopal Conference, which was then in session at Georgetown held their anniversary meeting. We understand that interesting addresses were delivered by Bishop Andrew and Dr. Wightman, and a collection made amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars.

DIRECT TRADE.

There is now a reasonable ground of hope that direct trade will be established between our Southern country and the Continent of Europe. The Energy and shrewdness of foreign capitalist have taken the field (should we not say the ocean?) to originate for us an undertaking, which may result in countless advantages to Southern interests. They are determined upon putting in operation a line of ships to try the experiment fully whether or not Southern enterprise can be tempted to embrace a high-road to wealth; and, it may be, commercial independence. These ships, it has been confidently promised by a regular commissioned agent, will sail regularly, "even though they should sail empty." But arrangements have been entered into with houses in the different Southern ports, which it is thought will certainly prevent the possibility of such a consummation. How strange how disgraceful to the Southern name would it be, should this great undertaking be suffered to languish for want of general and active support! To our view it seems evident that this scheme is to make a bright era in the commercial history of the South, and it has particularly increased the feeling of despair with which we have hitherto regarded the over-towering moneyed and commercial power of our Northern masters.

It behoves every Southern man, who feels for the inferiority of his section, to push on this great enterprise by word and by deed. Let us all rouse ourselves up to its vast importance. Once open this new channel of trade, and we might become the courted instead of the abused portion of this confederacy. Let every one then think of it as an event which must come to pass without the chance of a failure. Let the whole country prepare to foster it with united efforts, and the South may yet be the great "Land of Promise."

Edgefield Advertiser.

Fatal Accident on the Macon and Western Railroad.—We learn from a passenger who arrived here last night, that a most deplorable accident occurred on the Macon and Western Railroad, on Sunday the 14th inst. by which three persons were instantly killed and two others mortally wounded. It seems that a carriage of Dr. Winn of Monroe county, containing his wife and four children, while in the act of crossing the railroad, near Forsyth, was run against and crushed by the cars, the result of which was the immediate death of two children and the driver. Mrs. Winn had her arm broken and her head dreadfully mangled, but it is supposed will recover. The other children were so badly injured that there is no hope of their surviving. We are further informed that a bottle of liquor was found with the driver, from which the natural inference is that he was drunk—thence the terrible calamity!

Savannah Georgian, Dec. 13.

Negro Thief.—A man was lately detected tampering with slaves about Natchez. The Free Trader says: His game was to sell them free passes, which would carry them out of the State to free soil, for ten dollars each. A great effort was observed among the negroes lately to raise money, which excited suspicion, and his frequent private interviews with negroes excited more. On Sunday morning, it became so apparent that a certain negro was preparing to desert, that his master threw him in jail; and thus the doings of this agent of the abolitionist were exposed. He was taken in custody, and as nothing but negro testimony could be brought against him, there was a disposition to give him summary punishment.

To save him from this, the officers were bearing him away to jail, when the crowd "gathered" him, took him to the bluff, stripped and gave him between three and four hundred lashes, as his lide will testify to the day of his death. He made many confessions under the lash, and showed that he richly deserved the rope. To save his life the crowd hurried him down to a boat, the steamer R. W. Winslow, which was descending the river.

We warn all the towns and cities below us to be on the look out for him. His name is said to be Atkins; he is of slender make, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, light complexion, reddish or Auburn hair, hanging down long in curling locks and apparently much cherished by him when not engaged in conniving secretly with slaves.

THE GREAT STORM OF 1703.

The most violent storm ever known to occur on the coasts of Europe was on the 27th Nov., 1703—one hundred and forty-eight years ago. This fearful tempest on the shores of Great Britain preceded by a strong west wind, which set in about the middle of November, and every day and every hour increased in force, till on the 27th it raged so furiously that every heart was appalled, and horror and confusion seized upon all, whether on shore or at sea. To venture abroad was to rush into instant death, and stay within afforded no other prospect than that of being buried under the ruins of a falling habitation. One hundred and twenty-three persons were killed by the falling of dwellings; amongst these were the Bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady, by the fall of part of the Episcopal Palace of Wells, and Lady Penelope Nicholas, sister to the Bishop of London, at Horseley, in Sussex.

Those who perished in the waters, in the floods of the Severn and the Thames, on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown away, and never heard of afterwards, are computed to have amounted to eight thousand. All ranks and degrees were affected by this amazing tempest, for every family that had any thing to lose, lost something; lands, houses churches and trees, all were disturbed. Damage in the city of London alone was computed at near \$2,000,000 sterling. In the river Thames only four ships remained between London Bridge and Limehouse, the rest being driven below, and lying there miserably beating against one another. Five hundred wherries, two hundred ship-boats, and one hundred lighters and barges, were entirely lost, and a much greater number received very considerable damage.

The Eddystone Lighthouse, near Plymouth, was precipitated into the surrounding ocean, and with it Mr. Winstanley, the architect, by

whom it was contrived and the people who were with him. Having been frequently told that the edifice was too slight to withstand the fury of the winds and waves, he was accustomed to reply that he only wished to be in it when a storm should happen. Unfortunately, his desire was gratified. Signals of distress were made, but, in so tremendous a sea, no vessel could live, or would venture to put off their relief. So awful a visitation produced the most serious impressions on the Government and a day of fasting and humiliation was appointed by authority.

A SKETCH OF GERMAN LIFE.

William Howitt gives the following graphic sketch of Life in Germany, which will perhaps, both amuse and inform our readers:

Each German has his house, his orchard, his road side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully up, and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his cornplot, his plot for mangel wurzel or hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motives for constant exertion.— You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany, nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market. Much fruit is dried for winter use. You see wooden trays of plumes, cherries, and sliced apples, lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook where the grass grows by the road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home, on the heads of women and children, in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost. Weeds, nettles, nay, the very goosegrass which covers waste places, is cut up and taken for the cows. You see the children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle. They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potatoe tops for them, and even, if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by roadsides, in the openings of plantations; in lanes, in church yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, is carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this object of German economy. The very cutting of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of the hemp serves as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss; and all our readers who are familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the falling leaves are gathered and stocked for the same purpose. The fir-cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected, and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasant are an example to all Europe.— He has for years—nay, ages—been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now beginning to open its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economized as every thing else. They are early risers; as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from considerable distances, are in school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle, or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings, and other household things which they accumulate, are astonishing.

KOSSUTH'S PLATFORM.

This is the age of platforms, and as in our Northern exchanges we can find nothing—scarcely a paragraph—in which Kossuth is not mixed up, we deem it but proper to give his platform issued under his own sign manual: To the People of the United States.

New York, Dec. 13 1851.

"Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I therefore shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything with respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

"It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of this sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me in difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted and which I again declare to be my leading principle, namely, not to mix and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions. L. KOSSUTH."

An American Cemetery, has been constructed in the city of Mexico, under the direction of the Rev. G. G. Goss, who, at the last accounts, was about removing thither the remains of the American soldiers who died in that part of Mexico. The cemetery occupies two acres, and is enclosed by a thick wall, fifteen feet in height

On Thursday morning at sunrise at Atlanta, Ga., the thermometer was down to 8 degrees. On Tuesday, at Marietta, in the same State, it was, at 7 a. m., at 9 degrees.

CAMDEN,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1851.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Notice.

The year is nearly gone, and we take the opportunity to notify our patrons in arrears that we want money, and must have it. We hope they will do us the kindness to call and liquidate the demands against them. It will be very little inconvenience to them respectively, and at the same time confer a very great favor upon us. Do friends recollect us, and oblige us in this reasonable request. The amounts due by each of our subscribers will help us out amazingly, and be no trouble to those who pay us. Recollect this friends and do your duty.

Our Market.

The cotton market has not been as brisk since our last report as for the last few weeks. Extremes range from 6 to 8 1-8.

Missionaries to California.

Rev. J. W. Kelly and Rev. S. W. Daves, have been elected by the South Carolina Conference, and appointed by Bishop Andrew, at its recent session in Georgetown, under the conditions of Dr. Boring, superintendent of that Mission. They will preach at Camden on Sunday, 4th of January next; at Wintboro, Monday 5th, at 7 P. M.; Chesterville, Tuesday 6th, at 7 P. M., &c.

Persons wishing to contribute to the cause, may forward their donations to Dr. Wightman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

Sons of Temperance.

We have been requested to state that the regular meeting of Wateree Division, No. 9, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, instead of Thursday, 25th inst.

Mr. Kemmerer's Class.

This Evening our friends will have an opportunity of hearing the performance of Mr. Kemmerer's Class in Vocal Music. We have heard that the performances of his classes elsewhere, have been highly creditable to his skill as an accomplished teacher of this excellent and ornamental art. We bespeak for him a crowded House, and hope that his efforts in our midst will be crowned with abundant success.

Plank Road Subscriptions.

The Books are now open, and it is expected that all who feel any interest in the town of Camden, will come forward at once and enroll their names, and pay over to the Commissioners one dollar per share, instead of five, as announced in the first instance. This change was made by an act of the Legislature at its last session.

Cold Weather.

Let us hope we had some cold weather. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday it was exceedingly cold. The recollection of that venerable personage, the "oldest inhabitant" could furnish nothing in several years to equal it. Skating, during its continuance, became quite a source of amusement to many of our friends who engaged in the exercise, as well as those who were lookers on.

Franklin Academy.

This School in Lancasterville, will be ready on the first of January, as will be seen in our advertising columns, for the reception of pupils, under the management of Dr. J. Galluchat, a gentleman highly qualified to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

An Alarm of Fire

Was given on Saturday last about 12 o'clock, which was found to be in the kitchen of Mrs. M. C. Reynolds. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished by the carpenters of Mr. Sutherland, who were at work near by, with but little damage to the building. We have been providentially preserved in Camden to a very remarkable extent. When we look at the large square in which we are, of wooden buildings, many of them quite old, it is a matter of great surprise, and a cause for thankfulness that we have so wonderfully escaped. Our citizens ought to avail themselves of the means which they have to insure. This is a legitimate transaction, and it is nothing but right that we should avail ourselves of this protection. The tax seems burdensome, but when one experiences the benefit, (as we have recently felt) there can be no doubt as to the practical good of the system. The Commercial Insurance Company of Charleston paid on demand promptly. Mr. W. D. McDowell is the agent for Camden.

Plank Roads.

Our neighbors in Cheraw seem to be alive as to the benefits that will result to their town from a system of Plank Roads, and have gone to work in the right way. The last number of the Gazette says, by the opening of the next cotton season, we shall have a plank road completed probably to Centre, in North Carolina, which we have no doubt will soon thereafter be extended to Salisbury, which will command an extensive up-country trade. By the same time, if not before, continues the Gazette, "from what we have heard, we suppose the Wilmington and Manchester Road will be completed on the West end, to the point nearest Darlington Court House. With these works thus advanced, a connecting link of rail road from Cheraw to the Manchester road is indispensable, and must be built. In addition to these improvements, and as a necessary consequence, two other plank roads must follow, the one from Cheraw by Chesterfield Court House by Mount Croghan and so on to Monroe; the other from Cheraw by Bennettsville, to connect with the Southern plank road from Fayetteville at Floral College."

We have copied the above for the purpose of showing what our neighbors are expecting to do, and the position Camden will occupy when those

works are completed. It will not do to say that Cheraw cannot build these roads. A determined people, contending for their existence, can overcome obstacles which appear, at first sight, insurmountable.

A plank road from Cheraw to Salisbury—another to Monroe, and one from Lancaster to Chester, would take all the up-country trade, and leave for Camden only our own District, with perhaps a very small portion of Sumter.

Fire in Charleston.

We learn by Saturday's Courier, that a fire occurred in Charleston on Friday morning last, in the three story building situate at the south-east corner of Wentworth and Meeting-streets, belonging to the estate of Mr. W. J. Gayer, which was occupied by that gentleman for a series of years previous to his death as a depot for carriages and other vehicles. The building and its contents were entirely consumed. An insurance in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company was upon them for thirteen thousand dollars, which by no means covers the loss sustained by this conflagration. The loss involved is upwards of twenty thousand dollars to the family of Mr. Gayer.— The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire in Raleigh, N. C.

A destructive fire occurred in Raleigh on the 15th inst., the particulars of which are given in the Raleigh papers. The fire originated by accident in the stable of the late Governor. The fire originated by accident in the stable of the late Governor.

the purchasers of this paper, and John W. Cameron, Esq., the former Editor and proprietor, has again taken charge of the editorial department.

The Amende Honorable.

We copied an article in our paper of the 16th inst., headed "The Bull's Bay Light House" which should have been credited to the Southern Standard.

Virginia Elections.—Johnson's majority, as far as heard from is 6,525. The democrats have elected twenty-five Senators, and the whigs twelve—thirteen to hear from; and to the House of Delegates thirty-seven whigs have been elected, and fifty-four Democrats.

U. S. Senator from Kentucky.—The Hon. John B. Thompson was on Saturday elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th day of March, 1855.

Hog Trade.—The Cincinnati commercial says that the number of hogs received in that city up to Tuesday last, was 159,816 against 99,596 to the same period last year—being an increase of 60,220. This does not include the number which may be in the pens on the other side of the river. The sales on the 11th instant comprised 1669 head, at \$4.50 a 4.60.

The State Bank of Indiana maintains a circulation of \$3,671,993, the largest we believe, of any institution in the country. Amount of specie in bank, \$1,287,215.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, after a brief debate, the resolution offered by Mr. Shields was adopted, and a committee of three Senators, was appointed to wait on Gov. Kossuth on his arrival in Washington, and invite him to the Senate Chamber.

A bill to establish a Mint in California was then taken up and passed. The resolution of Mr. Foote, relative to the late compromise measures, coming up for consideration, and Mr. Rhett being entitled to the floor, that gentleman rose and concluded his argument against the adoption of the resolution. He delivered an able speech on the subject, in which he enumerated the grievances of the South, and argued in favor of the constitutional right of secession.

In the House the day was devoted to miscellaneous business—the reception of petitions and memorials, and the presentation of resolutions, &c. Nothing of importance transpired.

In the Senate, on Wednesday after the morning business, the resolution of Mr. Foot declaring the compromise acts a definitive settlement of the questions growing out of the Slavery questions, was further discussed by Messrs. Mason, Brodhead, Hale, Butler and Underwood.

In the House the day was occupied in the reception of petitions, and a variety of bills and resolutions were introduced.

South Carolinian.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.—The Knoxville Register of the 4th inst. says—"that subscriptions of stock in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company have been taken in the counties of Knox, Roane, Anderson and Morgan, to the amount of \$165,000. The right spirit is animating the people of Knox county, and manifested itself on Monday in a most commendable manner. We feel certain now that the necessary amount of stock will be taken; and we feel proud that the people of Knox county are thus nobly coming up to their duty. The citizens of Rome, Morgan and Anderson deserve great praise for the interest they have manifested in the success of the road. They are doing nobly in the way of taking stock."

Those wishing to use the most certain and efficacious Cough and Consumption Remedy, should be sure to ask for Dr. A. Roger's Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and take no other. There are imitations and counterfeits. Read the Pamphlet, and look well to the marks of the genuine. Beware!

For sale at Thomas J. Workman's Drug Store, Camden, S. C. See advertisement in another column.

Heidsieck Champaigne. 12 BASKETS of this superior Wine. Just received at MOORE'S.