

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, January 4. Although more than one-third of the session is past, nothing has been done in relation to the chief objects of the session.

Mr. Calhoun, this morning, in presenting a memorial for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, took occasion to say that he was in favor of the repeal, as he held the law to be inexpedient and unconstitutional.

The Senate, to-day, settled the Oregon boundary question, by passing the bill for the occupation and settlement of that territory. There is no doubt, that under the inducements of this law, there will be a vast emigration to the Oregon.

The debate on the proposition to repeal the Bankrupt Act, still engrosses the House to the exclusion of every thing else. Very few of the speakers touch the real merits of the question.

Mr. McKean commenced a speech which is intended to show what democracy is.

WASHINGTON, January 5. The Oregon bill, which was yesterday passed without opposition to a third reading, in the Senate, was arrested in its course, this morning, by Mr. Calhoun.

The bill came up for its third reading, and was about to pass in silence, when Mr. Calhoun stated that the bill, in his opinion, was one of the most important that ever passed.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Rives had a repetition of their dispute to-day, in relation to the passage in Mr. R's speech on the British Treaty, which states that Mr. Benton could see the dotted lines on Mr. Jefferson's map, but could not see the broad lines, &c.

Mr. Cushing made an eloquent harangue in support of the measure, and proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, by its passage.

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vacant by the death of Captain Gallagher, has been filled by the promotion of Commander Wyman.

The Navy appropriation bill is likely to be kept back some time. There will be a strong opposition to the appropriation of some three hundred thousand dollars for the African squadron, rendered necessary by the stipulations of the late treaty with Great Britain.

In the Senate, to-day, there was nothing of importance. A bill was passed, after much discussion, to enable those citizens of the United States, who are placed beyond the borders of the United States, by the new boundary line with Texas, to return into the United States with their slaves.

In the House, a resolution was passed calling for information as to the tonnage on the Mississippi river, and the losses of property and life, in the last two years, from the dangers of navigation, snags, bars and rocks.

There are a great number of petitions before the House and Senate on this subject, some from underwriters in Philadelphia, asking further appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of that river.

The House, to-day, by a solemn vote, refused to supply the reporters—showing that of the members of the "third house" are evidently declining in popularity.

The House took up the motion to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to remit the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, in 1815.

Mr. Adams made a bitter speech against the motion and ridiculed the President's recommendation of the measure in his message. He said it was intended to catch a few Jackson men, and to secure the feelings of Jackson himself in favor of the administration.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke very eloquently in support of the proposition to remit the fine. In the course of his remarks, he made an allusion to his feelings and those of the House in 1815, when the intelligence of the victory at New Orleans was received in this city.

From the National Intelligencer. MR. PICKEN'S REMARKS. On the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Briggs had moved that the bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary with the following instructions: "To report a bill to repeal that part of the existing law which authorizes the voluntary application of debtors, and to include corporations which issue paper to circulate as money within the operations of said law."

Which proposed instructions Mr. C. Johnson had moved to amend so as to instruct the committee to report a bill for the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law, without limit or qualification; [simply, in fact, striking out the proviso of the original bill of Mr. Everett.]

So the first question which now occurred was on the proposed amendment of Mr. C. Johnson to the instructions of Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Picken took the floor, and, after a promise to be very brief in his remarks, and an allusion, imperfectly heard by the Reporter, to the commencement of the present discussion, went on to say that if he should permit himself, in his action on that floor, to consult merely the feelings of his heart, and listen alone to the promptings of the kindlier sympathies of his nature, he certainly should not be so hard-hearted as to deny the benefits in the bankrupt law to the unfortunate.

Mr. P. confessed that, while listening to his warm appeals in favor of the poor debtor, all the sympathetic emotions of his breast had been strongly roused. But he could not, he repeated, be guided in the task of legislation by his feelings and sympathies. He would not, indeed, undertake to maintain that no bankrupt law could ever be constructed which should conform to the requisitions of the Constitution and meet the spirit of that instrument upon the subject.

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very limited and how jealously guarded that statute was. It applied to traders only who were esteemed to be swindlers, and had been enacted for the benefit of creditors only, whom it enabled to sue out a commission of bankruptcy in the cases specified, and to compel an assignment and division of the debtor's assets among them. This ancient statute had been the foundation of all the legislation which had since taken place on the general subject of bankruptcy in Great Britain, and very strong doubts were entertained, after all that had been done, whether more benefit or injury had resulted; and this even under a consolidated Government like theirs, within the limits of a small island, and with a Parliament that was held to be omnipotent.

It had been asserted in argument that there was in truth no real difference between an insolvent and a bankrupt law. This had recently been maintained by a jurist of very distinguished reputation, and one whom he confessed to be far more learned than Mr. P.; but notwithstanding this, he must conceive that there was a broad and obvious distinction between the two; insolvent laws being passed, chiefly if not solely, for the benefit of debtors while statutes of bankruptcy were intended, on the contrary, for the relief of creditors.

As, however, Mr. P. was sensible how hard it was to gain the attention of the House on topics of this description, he should say no more about them, but would pass to some others which had been started during the course of the present debate. The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Cushing, had certainly made a very extraordinary speech, and one which had been quoted and interpreted in a variety of ways.

Mr. P. said he was for limiting the power given in the Constitution to the strictest possible limits. The idea of a bankrupt law, even so late as the times of Blackstone, had been that of a law intended to affect traders only, and enacted for the benefit of creditors; but the law it was now proposed to repeal was a law for the benefit of debtors almost exclusively; it was in truth an insolvent law, and was opposed to the spirit if not the very letter of the Constitution.

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be the last to trample on the Constitution of his country. Once admit corporations of any kind, and he knew of no limitations. Some of the banking corporations were identified with the State Treasuries; this was the case in Alabama, and to some extent within his own native State. Declare the State banks of Alabama in a state of bankruptcy, and you might sweep the whole State within the law—a law which had been passed by fraud and all sorts of iniquity.

What would be the fiscal effect of such an arrangement? It would be to put all the banks of the South and South-west into the hands of the banks of New York and of New England. Declare the first insolvent, and compel them to go into bankruptcy, and you would place them at the feet and at the mercy of their Northern neighbors. The result would be, in effect, to establish a grand national bank in New York, with branches in New England and in the Southern and Southwestern States.

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vabic, eternal basis of free trade, and the immutable, everlasting rights of man.—This he said upon his own individual responsibility, without concert or consultation with any one.

Mr. P. did not expect to be here; but this he would tell gentlemen: the banner of free trade should wave, whether with the Administration or without the Administration. [Laughter, and cries of "Go it! that's you!"] They never had acknowledged the power of patronage, nor bowed to the rod of Federal power. What had been their animating, their inspiring principle in those dark, but memorable and glorious days of '33, when they had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard? Had they asked for favor? No. Had they begged for patronage? Never. Had they sued at the foot of power, or cringed to obtain its smiles or its forbearance? No. He could with great truth say, that had he been willing to stoop to fawn, or to flatter, he might have secured to himself the trappings of office; but he scorned to be the menial or slave of any man.

As to the divisions in the Whig party, he had nothing to do with them. He remembered well the language held by their Captain General, and which they held of the opposite side in politics had been held up to the scorn of the world as culprits under the gallows. Mr. P. felt sympathy for the present condition of his Whig friends. They had come into power on the most corrupt and profligate principles ever maintained by any body of men, and they were now about to be dissolved as a party by those who seemed themselves to be without much principle.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1842.



FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN.

FOR CONGRESS: Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS.

Temperance Meeting.—A Meeting of the Mechanics Washingtonian Society, will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening the 23d inst., being the first evening of Court week; at which time Dr. Wm. B. Johnson, will deliver a New Year's Address, and Addresses may be expected from several other gentlemen.

A full attendance of the Members is requested, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the village and country are respectfully invited to attend.

As a journal term of the Court of Common Pleas, for this District, will be held on Monday next.

The Spring Court of Common Pleas for this District, according to the Act of the Legislature at the last session, will be held hereafter, on the 2d Monday in March, instead of the 4th Monday as heretofore.

Return Day will therefore be on Saturday the 25th of February.

Distressing Accident.—On Thursday last, Mr. Absalom Delaughter, a respectable planter of this District, whilst on a gunning excursion with a number of gentlemen, and within a mile of his own house, was shot with his rifle, which he had loaded and stood by his right side. His dog whilst playing around him, is supposed to have touched the cock which caused the explosion of the cap.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Thursday afternoon last, the Cotton gin, and sheds attached thereto, belonging to Col. Wm. H. Moss, within three or four miles of this village, caught fire, it is supposed from friction, and was entirely destroyed, with from twelve to fifteen bales of Cotton. A valuable mulatto boy, about 21 or 22 years of age, who was attending to the Gin was burnt to death. The loss is estimated at about \$2000. There was no insurance.

Respite.—We learn that his Excellency Gov. Hammond has respited the negroes Baechus and Paul for two months. We hope this delay may bring to light other facts connected with the horrid murder for which they have been condemned; and that if any others have been conceived with the atrocity it may be made manifest.—Southern Chronicle.

To our Patrons.—We repeat our hearty thanks to all those who have come forward and liquidated their accounts, and we are sorry to be forced again to appeal to those who, as the tract they say, are lag last; to them, we have now to say, that as all our threats have gone forth for naught, and they are still laying back, with the idea that we will only threaten, and not act, they will, when it is too late, find themselves mistaken, as we must have Cash, to pay our debts, or be forced to pay costs; we shall therefore be obliged to place into the hands of our Gray limb of the law, all accounts due us, for more than one year's subscription, or for advertising or job work, done a year back, not paid by Return Day, the 25th of February, to make ourself safe, and keep the "Shoulder tappers" from saying, "I want you." We now issue this as our last Proclamation, that all persons who have accounts of more than one year's standing, that are not paid by the 25th of February, need expect no longer indulgence, as it will not be granted. For the information of such as are at a distance, and do not wish to pay costs, we will merely say, that the Postmasters from whom they receive their papers, will forward the money, free of postage; and as there is to be a Court held at this place on the 4th Monday of this month, when they can, should they not have business themselves, authorize their neighbors to settle their accounts by sending the Cash. We have a hope, that we shall not have to emble the Gray limb of the law, in his official capacity, to settle any of our accounts.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR.—I have not received your paper for some weeks back, whether it was caused by my being in arrears for subscription, or the neglect of the Postmaster, I am at a loss to conjecture. I enclose you the amount due for subscription, with the hope that my paper, for the future, will come more regular.

In your last, which I borrowed from a neighbor, I perceive that the Hon. P. C. Caldwell, of Newberry, is announced as a candidate for re-election to Congress, from our Congressional District. Thus we have three Richmond's in the field, and each from a different part of the Congressional District, all "good and true," and I believe firm Republicans, and who, no doubt would do credit to any District in the State. As there is no division as regards politics, I for one, can find no fault with either of the candidates, but having, from my youth, been always desirous of seeing my native district represented by one of its worthies, should one step forward who would have its interest at heart, without favor or affection; I am now, more than ever, in favor of her holding the balance of power, when she has a candidate from among her own citizens, who is in all ways capable to take charge of her real interests. Edgefield has always been a planting district, and therefore ought to be represented by a Planter, whose whole affections are placed on the welfare of the planters, and who would be guided with an eye single to the planting interest, let what would be the consequence; one whose whole dependence was in planting, and on which he alone relied for the support of himself and family; such a man, I think, will be found in Col. Whitfield Brooks, if what he has done for the Agricultural interest of this and the neighboring districts, are to be taken as guarantees for what he would do, should he be elected, on the floor of Congress. His opponents, no one will deny, are gentlemen of great acquirements in their own vocations, but I believe they are unacquainted, in a measure, with the interests of Planters, more especially, with a number of the wants, which could be attended to, by one so well versed in their absolute necessities as Col. Brooks, to him the Planters could more easily explain their views on subjects which they might desire to have attended to, as his own knowledge of their situation would enable him to act with more decision and judgment than one totally unacquainted with the planting interest. Without any ill feelings to either of the other gentlemen candidates, I hope the Planters, and Mechanics, who are so closely allied to them, will turn out, on the days of election, in all parts of the Congressional District, and in the majesty of their strength, give the "Old Planter," Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

As there is a Court week at Edgefield previous to the coming election, I should like to hear, and I think a number of others would, the views of the candidates publicly expressed at the Court House.

PINEY WOODS.

Murder.—A murder was committed in the upper part of this District during the Christmas Holidays by — Dozier, upon the body of John Peigru, the circumstances attending which, as we learned there, are as follows: The parties had, some time previous had a quarrel, and on the day of the murder met on the public road, when Dozier, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and without any provocation on the part of Peigru, drew his knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, cutting a hole so large that a part of the intestines fell to the ground, which he raised & supported in his hands until he ran to the house of Mr. John McKinney about 150 yards distant. This is the statement of the affair, made by Peigru himself previous to his death (there being no witness present) and concurred in by Dozier who is now confined in the jail of this place. We also learn that Peigru had retreated to the house, he was followed by Dozier, who entered the room where he was lying, with his knife still dripping with blood, and with oath, declared that he had come to finish what he had begun, and was in the act of again stabbing his victim when Peigru told him to go away that he had already killed him; Dozier replied that if that was the case, he was satisfied, and left the house. Peigru lived till the next evening when he expired.—Candler Journal.