

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

In the House this morning, the Chair stated the order of the day to be the reception of petitions, but several gentlemen having the floor he said that if it was the wish of the House he would permit the ordinary business to proceed, and Mr. Duncanson of Ohio, rose and submitted a resolution that the Democratic members elect, from New Jersey be sworn in. Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the resolution, and the Chair decided it was not in order. Mr. Duncanson appealed from this decision, and on submitting it to the house the appeal was not sustained.

The House adjourned without concluding what to do with the New Jersey case.

In conversation last night with a distinguished member of the Virginia state Senate, he stated that the contest between Rives and Mason would probably come off on Monday next. He estimated the Democratic strength at 81, while the number for Rives would not exceed 75—in both cases, omitting the eight nullifiers.

John Ross, the Cherokee, and seven others, forming a delegation, have arrived in the city. You will perceive some severe and inadvisable remarks on the recent murder of Ridge by Ross, in the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That affair created some noise at the time, but it is probable the time and distance from the scene of action will prevent any further notice being taken of it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The appointment of the Committees by the Speaker, has given general satisfaction to both parties, a circumstance that has not occurred for a number of years. Mr. Lewis, of Ala., like Mr. Wise, is not mentioned on any of the Committees; this was done at his own request; owing to the number of private claims connected with the creek reservations in Alabama which he has to attend to.

In the Senate a bill for the removal of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi, as reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, was read and passed. The Senate on motion, went into Committee on the Whole, on the orders of the day, (presentation of bills) and adjourned.

The House has done nothing. The first part of the morning was spent in debating and voting by ayes and noes on Dr. Duncan's right to the floor, in moving to admit the New Jersey members—which question was first moved by Mr. Jenifer (Whig) of Maryland, and afterwards by Messrs. Briggs, Tillinghast, and others. And when the several speakers had finished, the House decided that it was not in order for the Doctor to proceed. The Abolition question was then again brought up by Mr. Coles, of Virginia, who asked for the suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution on the subject. On this being negatived, Mr. Chinn, of Lou., renewed the motion for suspension, to introduce a resolution by which petitions should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Wise objected to the proviso in Mr. C.'s resolution, and characterized it as a Northern one. On the vote being taken, it was found that two-thirds were not in its favor, the motion consequently failed.

Mr. Wise then attempted to gain the suspension of the rule but failed—and after considerable confusion, Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, moved that the next thirty days be devoted to the reception of petitions, which was carried, after a long debate, in which Messrs. Lewis, Stanly, Hoffman, Bynum, W. C. Johnson, and every body else participated.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The President's levee was crowded yesterday, by the elite of the city, and he appeared in remarkably good spirits, with a smile and shake of the hand for the faithful and unfaithful—the latter having decidedly the advantage of numbers—in fact, the Whig gentlemen formed nearly two-thirds of the company present, during the period of my stay, which was about an hour and a half. Mr. Clay was in one corner of the East Room, receiving the congratulations of his friends, and Mr. Calhoun and General Scott were roaming at large, attracting the gaze of all the passers. The most observed of all foreigners was Baron De Bodiska, the Russian minister, with his large mustachios, and dressed in deep scarlet, which was literally loaded with gold lace and embroidery—his betrothed was not present; she is a Miss Williams and daughter of one of the Department's clerks. For the first time, these half dozen years, the nullifier turned out in a body, headed by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, and I was gratified in observing Messrs. Pickens, Holmes, Thompson, and every Carolinian in town, except Mr. Preston, present.

I have heard an excellent *fer d'esprit* of Mr. P., by the way, which, as it both both sides, may as well be told. A distinguished Senator was remarking to Mr. Preston, that from the present position of parties, he was not able to ascertain to what class he (Mr. P.) belonged, as the remark implied a question, the S. Carolina Senator replied, that before leaving home he had witnessed a scene which fully illustrated his present position; two negroes, one a slave, and the other free, were engaged in a violent quarrel concern-

ing the merits of their respective situations; towards the close of the argument, the slave exclaimed that his antagonist was a rascal, thief, good for nothing &c.; and to cap the climax of opprobrium, said he, "and besides, you d—n nigger, you *quit* got no mister!"

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren are on friendly terms, but all the flummery about coalition &c. which you read in the opposition papers, is mere humbug. The Nullifiers, I may state confidently, will support no other measures but those consistent with their principles, and although their vote will be given to Blair & Rives, for Printers, it will only be done because Gen. Green is out of the field—so much for the speculations of the letter writers.

From the Charleston Courier. GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

The Richmond Whig inquires of us—"what unrecanted opinions, justly exceptionable to the South have been uttered by Gen. HARRISON? when and where?" The Whig is mistaken in supposing that we had been misled by others into imputation of such opinions to Gen. HARRISON—we had in view the express words of Gen. H.; when we penned our remarks—and we proceed to answer the questions of the Whig, by the citation of our proof, in the year 1833, in a Fourth of July Oration, delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, Gen. H., after much sound doctrine on the subject of the constitutional inviolability of slavery in the States, and censure of the abolitionists, uttered the following unfortunate declaration:

"Should I be asked, if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation? I answer, that it has been long an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus national revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to me no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant, when the North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Here are "the unrecanted opinions, justly exceptionable to the South," to which we had reference. In these times of fanatic and perilous interference with the constitutional rights and vital interests of the South, the South will be treacherous to herself if she consents to the elevation of any one to the Presidency, who holds emancipation "an object near his heart"—whose heart is with the abolitionists—who maintains the constitutional right of Congress, with the sanction of the slave holding States, (a limitation clearly not of right, but of expediency merely) to appropriate the whole surplus national revenue, to the colonization of the free colored people and the emancipation of the slave population of the United States—and who, in his exuberant zeal, vaticinates an early day for the consummation of a project, which would convert the South into a howling wilderness. We had a meaning, too, when we spoke of Gen. H.'s "unrecanted opinions." We were not disposed to deny him a *locus penitentiæ*—but he had his opportunity of recantation and *credeat* it. During the last canvass for the Presidency, when Mr. Van Buren, who as a Senator in the New York Legislature had favored the Missouri restriction, boldly and frankly declared that, if elected to the Presidency, he would go into office the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states, and with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with slavery in the several states. Gen. Harrison, who as a member of Congress had opposed the Missouri restriction, when questioned by letters publicly addressed to him, as they had been to Mr. Van Buren; in relation to his opinions on the subject of slavery, preserved a suspicious and ominous silence, and has abstained to this day from any public avowal of his views. Thus Mr. Van Buren, who had been a Missouri restrictionist, fearlessly made common cause with the South, and boldly risked his election on a sacred regard for her Constitutional rights, and Gen. Harrison, who had aided with the South on the Missouri question, may justly be regarded as having gone over to her enemies, or as at least having given them "aid and comfort"—and this conclusion receives additional confirmation from the fact that the nominee of the Harrison party for the Vice Presidency was Francis Granger, a New York Abolitionist, whom even the Harrison Whigs of Virginia scorned to support.

The Whig does us but justice in assuming our disposition to deal with perfect fairness towards Gen. Harrison; and if that distinguished citizen will even now recant his former opinions, shake off the Abolitionists from his skirts, with the scorn and loathing they deserve, and give as frank and fearless an assurance of his fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South as Mr. Van Buren has done, we shall not only be prompt but pleased to proclaim it with trumpet tongue throughout the land—however opposed to him for

the Presidency, we should rejoice, in such an event, to render him the amplest justice, that his most ardent friends and admirers could wish.

The Whig has our thanks for its courteous manner towards us; and would have received an earlier response had its remarks fallen earlier under our notice.

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1840.

THE MAILS.—The irregularity of the mails, particularly from the North is exceedingly provoking; the more especially, when so much of it might be so easily remedied. A large number of our Northern papers are constantly coming to hand, several days after they are due, via Charleston. This is the fault of some of the Postmasters on the line between Raleigh and Washington, who instead of sending the papers (those for Camden particularly) by the Wilmington route, should forward them by the Raleigh and Gaston line.

The Editor of the South Carolinian, will have seen before this paper reaches him, that we have done Mr. CALHOUN justice, by noticing as conspicuously, the "flat contradiction" of the Whig rumours about, as we did, that there were such rumours. And we feel assured that, however we may differ from Mr. CALHOUN, as we certainly do, on a great many points, neither the Carolinian, nor any other paper, takes more pleasure in giving currency to this contradiction, than we do. We believe Mr. CALHOUN to be right in the support he is giving to the present Administration, and we sincerely hope that he will continue to sustain it. The measures of Mr. VAN BUREN generally, are such as should command the approbation of the South; certainly much more so, than what may be exhibited from any other candidate likely to be brought in competition with him.

In relation to the Whig rumours however, it may be proper to state that we have not yet received the Richmond Enquirer in exchange, and did not see the "flat contradiction" until after the Journal was printed. With respect to the change of position to which we referred, we cannot perceive that any injustice has been done Mr. CALHOUN, by the remark, as we think we are borne out by the facts of the case. A controversy on this point however, would be productive of no good, and we do not therefore feel disposed to urge the subject farther.

MR. CALHOUN.—In the Senate on the 3d inst. this gentleman introduced "a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they are respectively situated." In the course of his remarks on this bill, Mr. C. took occasion to declare, that "all the leading measures of the present administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support."

Gen. HARRISON and Gov. TYLER have both accepted the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention. The letters of acceptance do not enter into any detail as to the political principles of the nominees. For information on this subject, Gen. H. refers to his letters to H. DENNY, and the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS. He also takes occasion to repeat the assurance that if elected, he will under no circumstances, consent to be a candidate for a second term.

The Temperance Cause.—It is stated in the papers that a Bill has passed the Senate of Texas by a unanimous vote, and no doubt exists but what it will pass the House of Representatives, imposing a tax of one thousand dollars upon every person engaged in the sale of ardent spirits in quantities less than a quart. The Legislature of South Carolina might learn a most useful lesson from this youthful Republic.

THE WEATHER.

It is about two years since the discontinuance of this paper, and in all that time, the world at large have remained in utter ignorance of the important fact upon which we now intend to enlighten them—and we beg pardon for not having noted it earlier; we mean upon the subject of the Weather. We are aware, that it has been sagely hinted, by some of our cotemporaries, that this subject, is only resorted to by the fraternity, when all others fail, but for ourselves, we scorn the insinuation. The very reverse is the fact, and we shall this week postpone much other matter, for the sake of informing our friends and the public in general, and all whom it may concern, in particular, that for the last two years we have had the usual supply of weather, and what is extraordinary, even after the cessation of this paper, still the weather never failed. It is a remarkable circumstance however, that for several months preceding our commencement, that the weather was so excessively dry, that in accordance with the old proverb, "all signs failed!"—and we began almost to despair of rain sufficient to raise the river; fortunately however, about the renewal of this publication, the rain fell in abundance, and we have now a good boatable river! Within the last ten days we have had "all sorts" of weather; frost, snow, wind, rain, ice, and sleet in abundance; and at this present writing, as fine delightful sun shine as the most fastidious could desire. We do not of course, claim any instrumentality in producing this result, but one thing we do know, and that is, that this community needed a good news paper as much as the river needed rain, and that both come about the same time!!

CONGRESS.

Very little is doing in this body yet.—The Standing Committees have been appointed by the Speaker, and, contrary to all expectation, it is said, the appointments have given general satisfaction; a circumstance of not very frequent occurrence.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:—

"The following are the principal Committees. Those in italics are friends to the Administration.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pickens, Cushman, Drayton, Granger, Bynum, Hawes, Howard, of Indiana, Everett, Clifford.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, Cray, Hoffman, Turney, Mason, Samuels, Colquitt, Storrs, Bernard, of N. Y.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones, Va. Biddle, of Penn., Atherton, N. H., Lawrence, Mass. Rhett, S. C. Vanderpool, N. Y. Evans, Maine, Conner, N. C. Cooper, Georgia.

Electors.—Messrs. Campbell, S. C. Rives, Fillmore, Medill, Crabb, Brown, Fisher, Smith, Conn., Botts.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Corwin, Reynolds, Lincoln, Cray, White, Fisher, Garland, of Va. Hubbard, Thompson, of Miss.

Commerce.—Messrs. Curtis, Hillen, White, of Lou., Barle, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Botts, Willer.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Thompson, of S. C., Miller, Coles, Kemble, Allen, of Ohio, Monroe, Sumter, of S. C. Goggin, of Va.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Thomas, Md., Reed, Holmes, King, Grinnell, Anderson, Robinson, Holleman, Proffit.

The abolition subject is again agitating the House, and it is expected that there will be some warm discussions before any plan is adopted, by which to dispose of the immense mass of petitions, which are in readiness to be presented on this fruitful subject. Resolutions were offered—some in favor of their reference to the committee on the District of Columbia; some to a Special Committee, and some that they be not received at all. Nothing however, has yet been suggested that meets the approbation of the House.

MR. DANIELS, Editor of the New York Gazette, after announcing the death of Col. JOHN CHESNUT, says:—"Col. C. had but just returned from France, to which country he had gone for the recovery of his health, which had been broken down by arduous services in Florida, whither he went at the head of a body of gallant Carolinians, at the call of his country. He was in the very prime of life, which, short as it was, was devoted heart and soul to the best interests of the Union. He was a patriot and a gentleman in the noblest sense of the words. A member of one of the wealthiest, and in all respects most respectable families in the South, he was at the same time one of the finest specimens of republican blandness and sympathy to be found on the face of the earth. Every honorable man, whether rich or poor was his peer, and none other, whether he rolled in poverty or riches, shared his favor. Col. Chesnut received his education at Princeton, and on leaving college assumed his station on his paternal plantation, where he not only exercised the hospitality of a South Carolina gentleman of the true school, but exhibited in his own person the most thorough refutation of the calumnies heaped upon the heads of the southern slaveholders by the abolitionists. All honor to your memory, dear friend! and the deepest sympathy for those who beloved you! After your own family relations, we claim ourselves the privilege of mourning you most sincerely."

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

At a meeting of the Florida Volunteers from Kershaw District, convened at the Court-house in Camden, on Saturday, the 4th of January, 1840, Capt. B. BOYKIN was called to the Chair, and JESSE S. NETTLES appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. R. McKAIN, the Chairman appointed a Committee composed of JOHN D. MURRAY, WM. KENNEDY, DUNCAN LANG, J. B. WICKLE and JAMES R. McKAIN, Esqrs. to report Resolutions expressive of the feelings which the members of this meeting entertain, respecting the death of their lamented Captain—Col. JOHN CHESNUT.

The Committee made the following Report:—

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in the dispensations of His providence, to remove from us our late beloved and esteemed commander, Col. JOHN CHESNUT, We, the Kershaw Volunteers, whose connexion with him, not only as a friend and neighbor, but during an arduous campaign in Florida, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and trial, and in which he contracted the disease which finally terminated his existence, cannot on the occurrence of so mournful an event, refrain from an expression of our heartfelt sorrow for the loss we have sustained; and our deep sympathy with his bereaved family.

Our association with the deceased, more particularly at the period above referred to, enabled us to form a correct estimate of his truly amiable and virtuous character, and we will ever cherish, in grateful remembrance, his firm, yet mild and gentlemanly deportment towards us as an officer.

In whatever light the character of the deceased is viewed, it cannot fail to command respect and admiration. As a friend, he was ardent and sincere; as a citizen, public spirited, noble and generous; as a statesman, zealously devoted to the interests & prosperity of our common country; as a patriot, the melancholy event which has brought us together, fully attests his devotion. He has fallen in the prime of his years, and the District and State have been deprived of the services of one whose early life promised a long career of usefulness to his country, and honor to himself. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in testimony of our regret for the loss which the members of this meeting, and the community in general, have sustained in the death of Col. JOHN CHESNUT, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On motion of William Kennedy, Esq. the Chair appointed Messrs. John D. Murray, T. E. Shannon, William Dixon, and John W. Arthur, a Committee to transmit to the family of the deceased, a copy of the foregoing proceedings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Camden Journal.

B. BOYKIN, Chairman.

JESSE S. NETTLES, Sec'y.

For the Journal. PROCEEDINGS

Of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Camden, S. C. in relation to the death of Col. JOHN CHESNUT.

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His providence, to remove from this Board, by death, our highly esteemed fellow-member, Col. JOHN CHESNUT; and although the disease under which he laboured, was of such a nature as to deprive us for a considerable time previous to his dissolution, of his valued aid and counsel, in the transaction of the business of the institution, yet we shall never cease to remember his gentlemanly deportment, his bland and conciliating manners; the zeal and ability (when his health permitted) with which he discharged the duties devolving upon him as a member of this body; and estimating his truly noble and generous character, in all the relations of life; sensibly feeling the loss which this community has sustained, by this melancholy event, we, as an evidence of our respect for his many virtues—in memory thereof, and in testimony of our sincere sympathy with his bereaved family, do therefore,

Resolve, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, also, That the President be requested to furnish the family of the deceased, with a copy of these proceedings, and that the same be sent to the Camden Journal for publication.

By order of the Board, WM. McWILLIE, President.