

SOMETHING NEW.

A Washington correspondent of the Tribune states, that at an early period of the session of Congress, resolutions may be introduced in the Senate, advising a supervision of our relations with Austria, in consequence of the cruelties practiced by Austria towards the Hungarian prisoners. We hope, for the interests, the credit, and the good sense of this country, that such a proposition exists only in the imagination of that very imaginative journal. It scarcely requires a word to show the impolicy of such a position, which never can and never ought to be entertained by an American Congress; it would amount only to a valve to let off the patriotic and indignant speeches of some members, to the cost of the people, and the ridicule of the nation. Are we to embark in a quixotic attempt to fight the battles of all the world—civil, religious, and political? Are we so rich and so powerful, that we can afford to throw our conservative cord of neutrality, so just and so profitable to our country? What right have we to interfere with the internal concerns of Austria? Hungary was a province of Austria, was oppressed by Austria, and took up arms for Liberty, and defeated that power in several glorious battles. Austria, finding that alone she could not defeat Hungary, called in the aid of Russia, and together they overpowered those brave people. Instead of adopting the policy of conciliation, Austria, like all crowned tyrants, felt power and forgot right, and barbarously executed the leaders of the rebellion. Did not the leaders expect it? Do not all leaders of rebellion, who are unsuccessful, expect it? Did not Washington, Hancock, and Adams, expect to be executed if they failed? Could anything have saved Arnold had he been caught? Why the signers of our glorious Declaration of Independence expected no mercy, and would have received none, had we failed in our efforts of emancipation from the British yoke. At the time when they marched up to the Speaker's desk, firmly and unshakably, to sign that immortal instrument, no man felt his life to be secure. Now, though we may all regret and despise the course of Austria and the tyrant Haynau, who executes her decrees, yet as a nation, we have no right by any law, local or international, to interfere with the policy or impolicy of Austria, or any independent power carrying out that policy. We may as well suspend our relations with England because that nation made war on the Sikhs of India, and seized upon Punjab. We may as well refuse to drink the tea produced by the Chinese, because they worship a long list of Buddhist idols. We may as well refuse to accept the freedom of navigating the Juan river and the lake Nicaragua, because the king of the Mosquitoes wears no breeches. Indignation is the right of the people, it is not the policy of the government. We may express our indignation in any way we like as a people, but the government has no right to interfere with any other government unless it interferes with us. Russia may say with propriety, "Gentlemen, what is to be our fate—you have punished Austria, our turn we presume comes next. We approve the course of Austria towards Hungary, will you strike us off from the roll of nations?" Had the Hungarian chiefs sought refuge in this country, no demand would have been made upon us to surrender them; the thing would have been impossible. There is a sickly sentimentality growing up in this country, which springs from socialism, Fourierism, abolition, spiritualizing religion, and construing our constitution as the followers of these isms understand it. We say let Austria alone; let slavery alone; let capital punishment alone; let us, like plain, sensible men, mind our own business, and do all we can to keep our country at peace with the world and keep it prosperous, tranquil and happy.—N. Y. Star.

CALHOUN AND BENTON.—It is believed that the great Missouri agitator, fresh from the fierce contest in the West, is furious for a personal onslaught upon Calhoun. Such a collision as it will be between these two Democrats! The one all intellect, calmness, and dignity. The other a moving mountain of passion, bluster and bravado. We like not Calhoun's politics, but we will say this for him, that there can scarcely be a strife for supremacy between men so entirely different in their mental and moral structure and calibre as the great Carolinian and T. H. Benton. We can as easily imagine a contest between the bright, serene stars of an Italian sky, and the yawning mouth of Vesuvius cussing up its murky volumes of flame and smoke as if it hoped to extinguish the immortal lustre of the Heavens.—Richmond Republican.

REMOVAL OF COL. BUTLER.—The removal by Gen. Taylor of the gallant Col. Butler, one of the bravest and most distinguished officers of the army during the last war with England, from the office of Surveyor General of Florida, is one of the most disgraceful acts which has been perpetrated by this disgraced administration. The whole circumstances connected with that removal are detailed in the letter which we copy below from Col. Butler

to Butcher Ewing, and the chivalrous people of Tennessee will make their own comments upon conduct of this 'no party' administration. Col. Butler is a better soldier and a better man than Gen. Taylor, and the honor of the country is outraged when this 'no party' President uses the power conferred on him by the 'generous confidence' of the people, as a reward for his military services, and upon his pledge that he had "no enemies to punish, no friends to reward," to remove from office the veterans of former wars, at the instigation of Tom Ewing, the abolition butcher from Ohio.—N. Y. Union.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Dec. 15, 1849.

With a view of accommodating our Subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz: MAJ. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union. EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., "Horse Shoe. E. P. VERNER, Esq., "Bachelor's Retreat. M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., "Pickensville. J. E. HAGOOD, "Twelve Mile. T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

Those of our friends who are in the habit of purchasing goods at Pendleton, by reference to our advertising columns, will find that Messrs. E. B. Benson & Son have a large variety of Goods on hand; and they will, we have no doubt, find it to their interest to give them a call.

RATHER SOON.

Gen Means and the Hon. James Ferguson have both been already put in nomination for the next Governorship. We should think that this is at least six months in advance.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives had not at our latest advices organized. There had been twenty ballots for Speaker, and no election.—The Democratic members held a caucus on the 7th inst., when it was resolved to release the Democratic members from all obligation to support Mr. Cobb, of Georgia. The consequence of this will probably be the re-election of Mr. Winthrop.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

Much diversity of opinion exists on the question as to the expediency of winding up this institution; and as it is more than probable that the question will be referred directly to the people that they should pass upon it, we deem it our duty from time to time to lay before our readers such facts as may enable them to arrive at true and proper conclusions.

This institution was chartered in 1812, to relieve the distress of our citizens, and was at first more of a loan office than a banking institution. The accommodations to persons upon mortgages of real or personal property was limited at first to the sum of \$2,000 each, and was afterwards increased to the sum of \$10,000, which was to be distributed in proportion among the election districts. It remains for us to inquire how this has been carried out. By the reports of the committees at the session of 1848, it was ascertained that the larger portion of the capital of the bank has been loaned to a few individuals, in a few districts. For instance, the district of Richland has over four hundred thousand dollars;—the district of Fairfield has one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;—and Pendleton district has only the sum of nine hundred dollars. Now Pendleton has nearly four times the population of either of these districts on which the favors of the bank have been so profusely showered. And though we regard it as much to the credit of our election district that she has been so prudent and proper as to be able to make her way clear without the aid of bank loans, still it is a question of some consequence for the people to determine whether they are willing that their money should be so applied for the benefit of the few, while their property stands pledged to make good all the losses by the Bank. More than this, it is a fact indisputable that 12 directors of the Bank have in their hands the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that thirty of their friends have the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars more, in all one million and a half, and that too in the hands of only 42 favored individuals. Now if we will examine we shall find that the original capital of the bank is only about one million two hundred thousand dollars, or in other words, these 42 persons have three hundred and fifty thousand dollars more in their hands than the original capital of the Bank.

But the Bank has the funds in its hands which belong to the State, in all amounting to nearly five millions of dollars. Then here are a few men irresponsible to the people, who have under their control five millions of the people's money, have a right to use it as they please, loan to whom they please, and should any loss be sustained it come out of the people's pocket. It is no wonder that the "doors of the Legislature are crowded with men asking to be bank directors," when they have a right to use other people's money and are not responsible for any losses. These men who have the control of so large an amount of the State funds have a larger and more extensive power than our Legislature, for they have the right to contract debts to twice the amount of their capital, and can at pleasure place upon the State a debt of seven millions of dollars, which the people would be compelled to pay, whether they approve or not of the measure, and the only thing necessary to do this is a simple order of the

board of directors, made probably in twenty minutes, while their reasons for so acting would be veiled by the impenetrable folds of an oath of secrecy." More of this again.

(Correspondence of the Keowee Courier) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Mr. Adams, from the Military Committee reported unfavorably on the recommendation of the Governor as to the establishment of a Military Academy in the up country.

Mr. Williams from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the petition of W. S. Williams, administrator of E. Hollinsworth, deceased.

Mr. Calhoun from the Committee on Grievances, reported a bill regulating printers' fees for advertising sheriff sales, allowing 8 cents per line for the first, and 2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Mr. Meminger from the special committee to whom was referred that part of Message No. 1 relating to the bank, reported a bill to wind up the bank of the State with its expiring charter. It provides for the election of a President and four directors, the latter to receive \$1,000 each per annum. No new loans to be made—debts of the bank to be collected, and no indulgence to extend beyond ten years,—interest and portion of principle to be paid annually, and applied to the extinction of the State debt.

Mr. Reed of Pendleton made a minority report of the special joint committee, opposing the scheme of the majority, and complaining bitterly of the constitution of the committee, having been raised from three districts in the same portion of the State—the majority merely ratified preconceived opinions. They oppose the majority plan, because public opinion would thereby be forestalled—because the bank has generally answered the purposes of its creation, as a fiscal agent, furnishing a sure currency and operating as a check on private banks, stock jobbers, shavers and usurers,—because they believe the bank to be sound and prosperous now.

The report was made the opening order of the day for Friday next, 10 o'clock.

Mr. Williams presented the favorable report of the special committee appointed to examine the branch bank at Camden.

Mr. Babeth of the joint committee appointed to investigate the mother bank in Charleston also submitted a report, were ordered for consideration on Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

A fourth balloting was had for Comptroller General, as follows: McCully 58, Simkins 45, Pickens 36, Giles 17; but no election.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill to re-charter the Commercial bank of Columbia. Several other bills were introduced:—A bill to build a plank road from Camden to the North Carolina line;—to charter the bank of Wignborough;—to charter another bank in the town of Columbia.

The evening was already far spent, and each member having business manifested great anxiety to have it before the house, so that there was really a scramble for the floor, not less than a dozen members rising at the same moment, contending for the floor,—after several ineffectual efforts, the house adjourned about 4 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr. B. E. Perry introduced resolutions, asking that it may be referred to the judiciary committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of appointing Solicitors, Treasurers, Comptroller General and Secretary of State by the Governor of the State, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate.

Also providing for the election of masters and commissioners in equity in the same manner as by the people. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Martin from the committee on incorporations, submitted the unfavorable report upon the petition of the citizens of the Village of Pickensville, praying an act of incorporation. The objection to incorporating the Village is based upon the injurious effect of such a precedent. Many small villages, having very few inhabitants, having applied for incorporation, the committee think proper to refuse incorporations to all small Villages. Hence, although Pickensville is properly entitled to be incorporated, she must suffer the inconvenience of rejection for the sake of example.

A bill to increase the penalties for selling liquor to a slave, came up this morning for a second reading. The bill proposes to add to the penalties already annexed to the offence of selling liquor to a slave, thirty-nine lashes for the second offence.

Various amendments were offered by members from the lower country—the most important of which is that the same penalties be inflicted upon those who sell liquor to free persons of color. The bill will be apt to pass with the latter amendment, unless the anxiety of the friends of the Bill, to make it effectual in moralizing the slaves and free negroes all over the country, should prevent it in embryo, by tacking on amendments.

The yeas and nays were called for, on the question, whether the selling liquor to slaves be punished with whipping for the first offence, in favor of the first offence 61, in favor of the second 45. The Pendleton delegation voted for the punishment of the second offence by whipping. The bill has passed this House and sent to the Senate for the approval of their more grave and deliberative judgment.

The House took up the special orders to-day about 2 o'clock, and disposed of 35 of them, leaving on the Calendar about 60 undisposed of. We are progressing rapidly with business now, everything goes on smoothly.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

A variety of matter was presented and considered by the House, none of which directly interest the public at large, and hence they are omitted in this synopsis of legislative proceedings.

The committee on District Officers reported a Bill requiring Commissioners of Public Buildings to furnish Sheriff's offices with certain books. This was intended to have been incorporated in the Act of 1839, prescribing duties of officers, &c., but was unintentionally overlooked. There is certainly no good reason why the Sheriff should not be furnished with office books, by the Commissioners of public builds, as well as the other District officers.

The committee on Education made a report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the College, Free Schools, school books, &c., approving of the suggestions of his Excellency on these subjects, and recommended the appointment by the Governor of a general superintendent of Free Schools, with a salary of \$2,000.

If a general superintendent were appointed he would certainly fall very far short of the expectations of that committee; and if a superintendent were appointed for each District, and his duties prescribed by the Legislature, and he paid a sum which would be only sufficient to compensate him for his time and trouble, I am sure their objects would be much more effectually answered. Give a superintendent the limits of the State, with a fixed salary and undefined duties, and he will be very apt to spend his time in his favorite section of the country, or being averse to labor he will place a higher estimate upon his services than he should, or having so large a scope of territory to traverse he will become weaned and inattentive. But most of these difficulties would be removed by the appointment of a superintendent in each District, or in each Congressional District.

The committee also recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 to the encouragement of the preparation of text books adapted to our schools. This I regard as unnecessary.

The Colonial History referred to in the Governor's Message, they report as "more curious than important."

The committee on Federal Relations report a concurrence in the recommendation of the Governor relative to a Southern Convention, and convening the Legislature in certain events.

J. B. McCully was elected Comptroller General on the 6th ballot, over his opponent, A. Simpkins—13 majority.

Mr. Carew offered a resolution requesting the Governor to have prepared, a suitable block for the Washington Monument, at the expense of the State.

Mr. Ashmore offered a resolution requiring the committee on the Military, to enquire and report as to the expediency of exempting all ministers of the Gospel from patrol duty.

A Communication was received from Mr. Strobhart, State Reporter, accompanied by the 2 vol. of his Equity and 3 vol. of his Law Reports.

Mr. Keitt, with appropriate and patriotic remarks, submitted a preamble and resolutions on the subject of legislation by the Northern States in violation of Southern rights, requiring the committee on Federal Relations to enquire as to the propriety of retaliatory legislation by the South, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

A minority report from the committee on colored population was presented, requiring the tickets of slaves to state the place or places they are permitted to visit.

The committee on Agriculture reported unfavorably on the petition of Junius Smith, asking Legislative aid in the cultivation of the tea plant in Greenville District.

The committee on Incorporations reported favorably on annexation of the Neck to Charleston city.

The committee on Public Buildings reported favorably on the petition for an appropriation for a new Jail at Anderson C. H.

The committee on the Military reported unfavorably on the establishment of Brigade encampments, and on the proposed plan of a special organization throughout the State.

At one o'clock the bill proposed by the majority of the special committee on the Bank of the State, and the minority report of said committee, was taken up.

MONDAY, Dec. 8th.

After the second week of the session, a rule of the House prohibits the presentation of all petitions, presentments of Grand Juries, and returns of commissioners of free schools, so that the time and attention of the House will be more directly turned to the business already presented for action.

To 1 o'clock, the time fixed for commencing the discussion on the bank, the House was engaged in reading bills and hearing reports upon the various petitions heretofore presented.

Mr. Owens having obtained the floor on Saturday in the bank discussion; arose in his place, made a strong vindication of the conduct of the majority of the special committee, which had been to some extent attacked by Mr. Preston, one of the minority. He addressed the House for about one hour and a half, with great deliberation and strong arguments, showing by statements and inferences not to be doubted, the evil tendency of the bank influence, as well as its improper management heretofore. I shall not undertake to follow him through his address, but will refer you to the Carolinian for a synopsis of his argument.

Mr. A. W. Thompson followed in favor of the bank, but did not conclude his speech.

The House has agreed to adjourn on the 19th inst.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 10th.

This was the time to which the Legislative caucus adjourned to meet for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State at large in the Southern Convention to be held at Nashville in June next.

There was a pretty general attendance of the members, at 7 o'clock; on motion of Gen. Adams, Hon. Angus Patterson was called to the chair, and W. Martin requested to act as secretary.

Mr. Townes moved to appoint a committee composed of one member from each congressional district, to nominate suitable persons, for delegates, which was not agreed to. A proposition was then made to make general nominations, and let each member select his vote according to his own judgement. About 25 nominations were made, including much of the wisdom and talent of the State. The meeting proceeded to ballot by calling first the roll of the Senate, and then of the House. On the first ballot; Langdon Cheves received 91 votes, and F. H. Elmore 57. Each of whom were elected on first ballot. Another ballot was had immediately, and Robert Barnwell received 82, J. H. Hammond 52 votes. So these are the delegates chosen to represent the State at large.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

This is a very able and important State paper, which in the default of Congress to organize, we laid before the readers of the Sun yesterday, contains information which directly refers to the people. The Post Office, though an organized branch of the Government, is in fact the immediate servant of the public, and there is really no valid reason why information in relation to it should be delayed in consequence of the impracticability of Congress. The document is specific; admirably written, and well calculated to impress the mind of the reader with confidence in the ample sufficiency of the Postmaster General for the onerous duties of his office, notwithstanding the very liberal abuse with which he, in common with his predecessors, has been bespattered.

The financial condition of the department is very favorable. The gross revenue of the last fiscal year, amounted to \$4,905,176 28; the expenditures during the year amounted to \$4,579,127 13, leaving an excess in favor of the department of \$326, 127 15; add to which, the appropriation of March last, \$265,555 55 and there remains of unexpended revenue, \$601,682 70.

Mr. Collamer complains of the increased cost of mail service upon railroad routes where monopoly excludes competition; and the estimates for the current year, in consequence of increased use of railroad service, amount to \$4,750,138 13. The relief of the letter postage from the franking operation is advocated, and the injustice of imposing upon the public, through the post-office, a tax for a portion of the government service, exploited. A uniform rate of 5 cents per letter is suggested.