

The following intelligence from Washington is copied from the Petersburg Intelligencer, conveyed to that paper by telegraph, and is one day later than furnished from any other source:

Washington, January 8, 1850.
In the Senate, to-day, among the resolutions presented, were those from the Legislature of Vermont, denouncing the institution of slavery as criminal.

A motion to print the resolutions excited a discussion between Messrs. Yulee, Hale, Phelps, Calhoun and others.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the motion for printing the resolutions on the table, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 47.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Cass's resolution, in relation to Austria &c.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in a speech which occupied the remainder of the session.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, appeared in the House to-day.

The House was further engaged in endeavoring to elect a Clerk, with about the same result as yesterday. Three ballots were taken—Forney leading, but wanting six votes of an election.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to postpone the election until September next, which was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Meade moved a suspension of the rules requiring a majority for an election. The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order.

The House then adjourned.

VOTE ON THE ANNEXATION OF THE NECK.—At the polls held yesterday, on Charleston Neck, by order of the Commissioners of Cross Roads, there were 455 votes taken, of which 433 were against annexation, and 22 for it.—*Courier.*

An arrival at New York on the 3d brings dates from Rio to the 27th November. The crop of Coffee is said to be short 400,000 bags. The growing crop, however, is promising.

For common schools in Pennsylvania, the last year, the sum expended was \$1,79,360 40, of which Philadelphia county receives \$26,305 80.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—We have received a letter from an officer of the army, written at 'Burnt Store,' forty-five miles east of Tampa Bay, Fla., under date of December 16, which gives a few additional items of Indian news, but nothing favorable to their peaceful migration.

The writer was at the 'Burnt Store,' expecting to have been present at a promised council of the Indians on the 15th December, at which they were to give Gen. Twiggs a definite answer as to whether they would or would not consent to emigrate. But not a single Indian presented himself. This certainly looks unfavorable for a speedy and amicable adjustment of our difficulties with this remnant of miserable renegades. Gen. Twiggs and his officers, were, however, unceasing in their exertions. Members of the Arkansas delegation were still among their old companions, and one of the delegation, in whom especial confidence was placed, and whose appearance was not due till the nineteenth—three days later than the date of our letter—it was hoped might bring intelligence of an encouraging character.

It is our correspondent's opinion that the Indians are not disposed to emigrate peaceably.—*N. O. Pic.*

FIDELITY.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—he will be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others; and receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

The Cincinnati Times of the eighteenth ult. says: "It was estimated on the fifteenth, that up to that date, in all, the number of hogs slaughtered and packed was between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand head, and they are pouring in almost as fast as ever."

A young man feeling restless in church leaned forward and addressed an old gentleman thus: "Pray, sir, can you tell me a rule without an exception?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "a gentleman always behaves well in church."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House met at 12 o'clock. The journal of Friday having been read.

Mr. Kaufman, by permission of the House, reported from the committee on rules certain amendments to the rules, which were on his motion, ordered to lie on the table, be printed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Morton asked permission of the House to make some explanation in regard to a daring assault made upon him in his official capacity. Supposed to be an article in the Republic.

Objection was made, and he did not persist.

The House then proceeded to the election for Clerk.

After 7 ballots without an election the House adjourned.

KEOWEE COURIER

Saturday, Jan. 19, 1850.

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:

- Mrs. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.
- EDWARD LUCAS, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
- E. P. VILNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat
- M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
- J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
- T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

THE BANK.

In our opposition to this institution, we have endeavored to confine ourselves strictly to the point in issue, and have not allowed ourselves to run wild after some fanciful chimera, or to make statements which were not strictly true. But if popular rumor is to be relied on, some of our opponents have not so limited themselves, but have sought to stave off the true issue by turning popular favor by unfair statements, and by dragging into the contest matters foreign to the question. It is not the object or aim of the opponents of the Bank of the State to abolish all Banks, and to have nothing but a metallic currency; for on the contrary, as a body, they are in favor of Banks, and are only opposed to an union of State and Bank. We are not prepared however to say that the friends of the Bank of the State are so disposed, for unless we are egregiously mistaken more than one champion of that institution declared on the floor of the State House that if this pet Bank was abolished, that all the other Banks in the State should meet the same fate. We ask our readers then to bear in mind that the real question is, Shall the State as a State be engaged in banking? and not whether we shall have a paper currency? This question has been dragged in by the friends of the bank to aid their purposes, and is entirely foreign to the issue made by the opposers of the Bank. How then, can any one say that Norris and Hunter voted to abolish all paper currency, when all who know anything of the history of the last Legislature must know that no such question was agitated. We would refer our readers to the journals of the House, and there they will find that the votes of these two members were only given to close this Bank that handles so much of the funds of the State to so little purpose. If we are not misinformed, some of the friends of the Bank, not many years since sought to impress the people of this District with the notion that we ought to have nothing but gold and silver coin, and they may know by experience the disadvantages of this doctrine.

Then in going on we would notice now the assertion that the Bank is paying off the State debt by the interest on the capital. And here let us say that nothing is farther from the truth, for the Bank did not make during the last year the interest on our State debt, taking their own figures. They say they made \$103,000, let us then take that estimate, which however, we do not admit to be correct, and compare it with the interest on the State debt, and see on which side the balance turns. We give a statement of the public debt with the rate of interest and the amount of interest, but will ask our readers to make the calculation for themselves.

1. Railroad and Fire Loans,	\$1,171,188.52	at 6. int.	\$70,271.31
2. Fire Loan and R. R. Bank			
Capital,	\$1,022,269.80	" 5 "	\$51,113.49
3. Revolver	\$117,428.40	" 3 "	\$3,523.15
Total amount of debt:	\$2,310,886.81,	int	\$124,907.95

This then gives near \$125,000 interest on our State debt, which shows that the Bank has made less than the interest of the public debt by upwards of \$21,000. And besides to make this \$103,000, it cost the State \$40,000, and this too, on a capital, which if loaned out at simple interest, would yield the sum of \$122,000. Verily it is certainly a money making business, for the State to pay \$40,000 to get \$103,000 when if her funds were loaned out at simple interest it would yield \$19,000 more than was made by this institution at so high a cost. This looks a little like we were making six per cent in cost, and paying only three, but it would be much nearer the truth were the three and six to change places, and if we were making money by such operation, we think it is like Paddy's gain, all over the wrong shoulder.

Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has appointed the first Monday and Tuesday in May next for the people of that State to meet and decide by vote upon the new Constitution.

The New York Herald says that Mr. Calhoun's work on Government, with comments upon our Constitution is in press, and will be out soon.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Legislature having appropriated two thousand dollars to erect a basement story under our Court House, the Commissioners of Public Buildings are to meet to-day to talk over plans and make arrangements to have the work done. We hope that they will not be tardy in the execution of their duties, as the proposed work will much improve our Village.

POSTPONED

We are requested to say that the meeting of the Commissioners to lay out the road from this place to Pendleton, has been postponed from Tuesday next, to Tuesday week, the 29th inst. The Commissioners are to meet on that day at this place and proceed to an examination of the several routes.

The Abbeville Banner came to us last week much enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad to see these evidences of the prosperity of the Press, and hope that our neighbor will do well in his new dress.

Mr. Campbell has purchased an interest in the office of the Mountaineer, and will in future conduct the Editorial department. We cordially welcome him with the Corps Editorial.

ELECTIONS.

Adjutant E. M. Keith was on the 4th inst. elected Major of the 1st Battalion of 2d Regiment S. C. M.

On Monday last the following persons were elected as town Council of this village for the present year:

M. M. NORRIS, Intendant.	
S. R. McFall,	} Wardens.
E. M. Keith,	
E. E. Alexander,	
Silas Kirksey.	

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Blackwoods Magazine for January; also the January No of the School-fellow. we have not had time to examine them.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF FOR ANDERSON DISTRICT

The election for Sheriff came off in Anderson on the 14th and 15th inst., and resulted in the election of J. W. Guyton by a majority of 332 votes.

Guyton received 1058 votes, Keys 776.

CONGRESS.—Election of a clerk. We have but little news from Congress of any importance except that another exciting contest in the House has been terminated by the election of T. J. Campbell of Tennessee, Whig, clerk of that body. The contest for clerk of the House has monopolized about 9 days of the time of the House—required about twenty ballots, and the expenditure of about twenty thousand dollars. During the whole halting the South Carolina delegation, except Mr. Holmes, voted for Forney, of Penn., Dem., desiring however, of making an election by the course pursued, Messrs. Orr, Colcock Woodward, McQueen and Wallace, of S. C. Ewing of Tennessee, Venable of N. C., Hubbard of Ala., Democrats, voted for Campbell, Whig, which gave that gentleman the vote necessary to a choice (one hundred and twelve.)

Mr. C. was the clerk of the last House and we are informed is an honest, conscientious man, a slaveholder and known to be sound on the Southern question, and while a member of the House voted for the expulsion of Giddings of that body. Two ballots were had for Sergeant at-Arms, with a prospect of about fifteen more before any choice would be made.

FATHER MATTHEW.

This venerable apostle of Temperance has been in Charleston several days—has attracted some considerable notice, and was expected to visit Columbia on Tuesday last. We suppose he will be invited to address the citizens of that place on his favorite theme, Temperance, before he leaves.

One is not so soon healed as hurt When you have no observers, be afraid of yourself.

The first load of cotton by the Greenville Railroad (says the Telegraph of the fourteenth inst.) came down on Saturday last. A freight car brought eighteen bales from the plantation of Mr. Frost to Columbia. The work is progressing—the iron is being laid down as rapidly as the workmen can do so.

We extract the following sensible remarks, on the subject of the Bank from the Spartan of the tenth inst.

We believe the Bank to be, not only inexpedient and dangerous, but contrary to the plain, honest and republican system of receiving and disbursing the money of the people, by tax collectors and treasurers; by which simple plan, the people can know, of the public funds, how much they have, who holds it, to whom and how much is paid out, for what purpose &c., without committees and joint committees; without volumes of reports and counter-reports, endless speeches, exorbitant salaries, costly palaces, and above all without a nursery for cringing parasites, and proud mendicants. Another, and yet more potent objection to this institution is, that its control over the public funds, is almost unlimited, being in many instances, greater than the Legislature itself—having the power to run the State in debt to any amount, without the knowledge or consent of that body or of the people.

NEEDLES.—These indispensable little things were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till 1666, when it was taught by Elias Grouse, a German. Insignificant as this little instrument appears, there are but few commodities which in their manufacture require more skill, and provide labor for a greater number of artisans.

Telegraphed for the Augusta Constitutionalist.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

A dispatch from our Charleston correspondent, dated Jan. fourteen, gives us the substance of a despatch from Baltimore, dated 9 o'clock in the morning of that day, which announces that the steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, bringing Liverpool advices to the 29th December.

Like the last steamer's advices per telegraph, the statement of our correspondent and the quotations of the Committee of Brokers are at variance. Our dispatch informs us that cotton had advanced one farthing since the departure of the Cambria. At her departure fair Uplands were quoted at 6½ to 6¾, and fair Orleans 6 3-8 to 6 5-8d. The quotations per present steamer are, for fair Uplands 6 3-8, and for fair New Orleans 6 3-4.

POLITICAL.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Servia, a Turkish province adjoining Austria, and it is reported that one hundred and twenty thousand men were in arms. Troops had deserted from Austria.

The English Parliament meets on the 3d of February.

Nothing else relieved up to the hour of closing our despatch.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, '50.

SENATE.

An Executive message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Col. Bliss.

The resolution of Mr. Clemens, calling for information as to the appointments of and instruction of agents in California and calling also, for the ground of General Taylor's opinion, as given in his message, that New Mexico would soon ask for admission into the Union, was taken up.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out the last clause.

Mr. Rusk objected, on the ground that the executive had directly interfered in opposition to the interests and rights of a sovereign State.

Mr. Clemens said the information was wanted, and there was nothing in the resolution that the President ought not to answer. His was not a purpose of partisanship. The question was above that. The Legislature of his State had called his attention to this subject. Was there a man who was to be brought to swallow the Wilmot Proviso, administered in a new form? Were the Senators to be treated like sick children, and coaxed to swallow a nauseous dose by calling it by another name? The Executive had directly interfered, and brought about the same result as if the Wilmot Proviso had been passed by Congress, and approved by the President.

The resolution was postponed on motion of Mr. Douglas, by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution for the election of a chaplain. Lies over.

Mr. Houston's resolution calling for correspondence between the Government of the United States and the authorities at Santa Fe was adopted.

Mr. Phelps moved to postpone the pro-

vious orders and take up the joint resolution to provide for the collection of the revenue.

Mr. Bradbury opposed it. It would give rise to protracted debate. He called for the resolution pending relative to Austria.

Mr. Phelps did not think that the real interests of the country would suffer if the speeches on Austria and Gen. Webb were deferred.

Mr. Foote thought it a delicate question, as the Senator from Vermont was to be the principal orator on the revenue measure, which he wished to bring up in preference to the continuation of the debates on the Austrian mission.

Mr. Phelps' motion was lost.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

Mr. Down's resolution calling for correspondence and proceedings in relation to Rey was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Turney, relative to the cause of removal of Jeremiah Clements, marshal of East Tennessee, was taken up. The resolution was postponed.

Mr. Cass' resolution for inquiry into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria was taken up.

Mr. Hale spoke on the subject, and moved to embrace Russia.

Mr. Clay spoke against the resolution. Mr. Foote took the floor and the Senate adjourned.

The Cherokee Indians, it is said, design to apply for admission into the Union in a few years; and with that view, they are anxious to compete with the whites in all kinds of improvements.

Nashville and Louisville recently played a game of chess with each other by telegraph. Louisville won in seven moves.

It is stated that the survey of the Isthmus of Panama, by Col. Hughes, cost \$50,000, though the strictest economy was preserved.

A London paper says that portraits in oil of any size are now taken by a photographic process in a sitting of half a minute. The process is called photoprosopon.

The Irish Parliament in 1783, sent a bill limiting the privilege of franking to England for the royal approbation. One clause enacted:

That should a member be unable to write he might authorize another person to frank for him, provided that on the back of the letter so franked the member gives a certificate, under his hand, of his own inability to write.

The following beautiful sentiment was drunk standing, at a private fete among 'de first circle,' colored elite of New York a few evenings since:

Here's to de colored far-see-dar face need no paint, dar head no fumery!

A wood-chopper is always a polite man—when he wants wood he goes and axes for it.

There is a man down east who kept such poor sheep that it took six of the poor critters to cast a shadow! Finally they got so weak they had 'at strength to draw their last breath!

'Hallo, you sir; put up your segar, don't you see that notice 'no smoking allowed?' 'Well, what of that? I ain't smoking *aboud*—I am doing it as still as a man can.'

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The New York Tribune's correspondent at New Orleans announces the arrival of the Falcon, with California dates to the first of December.

There were fifteen thousand votes cast in the recent election. Burnett has been elected Governor, and John M. Dongall Lieutenant Governor; George W. Wright and Edward Gillers, U. S. Representatives, all of whom are Democrats. Nothing decisive has yet taken place in reference to the prospect of who will be elected U. S. Senators.

It is stated that the whole country is in a most prosperous condition. As an evidence of the chances of speculation, the article of heavy Boots command \$96 per pair. The quantity of gold in market is increasing, while labor is cheapening. Good order prevails throughout the country.

At Stockton Flour commands one dollar per pound and carpenters obtained sixteen dollars per day for their labor.

Gaibaldi, the famous Roman hero, has been compelled to leave Gibraltar. The latest news of him is that he has accepted from the Emperor of Morocco the command of a body of Moorish troops destined to act against Spain.

On the 5th ballot for Chaplain to the Senate, Mr. Slicer former Chaplain, Methodist, and Butler, Episcopalian, tied at 30 votes; the Vice President having the casting vote, gave it in favor of Butler, and he was thereby elected.