

THE KEOWEE COURIER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 15.
SENATE.

Mr. Cooper presented the proceeding of a meeting held at Philadelphia in favor of the Adjustment Bill before the Senate, and expressing gratitude to Messrs. Clay and Webster.

Mr. Webster, from the joint committee appointed to make arrangements in regard to President Taylor's death, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to transmit to the family of the deceased President, the proceedings of the two Houses on the occasion of his decease, and tender their sympathies and condolence on the afflicting dispensation of Providence; which was passed, nem. dis.

Mr. Webster, from the same committee, also reported a bill to authorize Mrs. Margaret Taylor, widow of the late President, to transmit and receive letters and packages free of charge during the remainder of her life; which was also passed nem. dis. After some unimportant business the Senate took up the Adjustment bill.

Mr. Butler took the floor and concluded the speech which he commenced on Tuesday last. He did not like the principal features of the bill, the admission of California with her present limits, and taking territory from Texas. He was afraid that unless some reservations were made prior to her admission, in the form of a compact, between the United States and California, California would own the public domain within her limits.

He might be asked what would be satisfactory to her. His plan would be to curtail California to the line of 36 deg. 30 min., because that line had received a sort of popular approbation.

Mr. Clay would make a single inquiry of that Hon. Senator from South Carolina. When he wished to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. through California, did he require a recognition of the right to carry slaves South of the line.

Mr. Butler resumed. He would have the territory South of 35 deg. 30 min. to carry with it all the incidents, all the rights, and all the obligations of the Missouri Compromise. He referred to the history of that compromise, and showed that it meant, at the time, that slavery should exist in that part of the territory of Louisiana, south of 36 deg. 30 min. He wanted it to be understood that slave holders would be at liberty to carry their slaves South of the line. But still he did not know that slavery would go into the new territories.

But it might be said that if slavery did not go there, the South were fighting for abstraction. He thought not. They would then be fighting for an honorable existence and prospective advantage.

The submission of the South had been calculated upon. Resistance had been styled criminal and treasonable. But those who had the temerity to approach the precipice, would have to go over it. He thought that provision which formerly existed in the Constitution, requiring a two-thirds vote of Congress to pass certain measures, ought to be restored. If the South would preserve this Union, and their own rights, he thought they should unite and form a union among themselves. He thought the dissatisfaction among people of the South was much greater and much deeper than had been exhibited in the halls of Congress. The channel of separation was being worn deeper and deeper. He was in favor of the Missouri Compromise in its true meaning.

Mr. Clemens moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew the motion at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Clay.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments which had been made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. Walker then moved to strike out all that part of the bill, excepting that relating to the admission of California.

After debate between Messrs. Bright, Clay, Berrien, and Benton, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Hale then offered an amendment, which was adopted, giving the Judges in the United States Courts in the Territories the right to grant writs of habeas corpus.

Mr. Benton then offered his amendment in relation to the boundary of Texas, and made a long speech in favor of it, and in relation to the general question of the title of Texas.

Mr. Rusk obtained the floor.

When the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The Senate, after memorials were presented, took up the adjustment bill, and Mr. Rusk spoke at length in reply to Mr. Benton's speech of yesterday.

Mr. Benton rejoined, and the debate was continued by Mr. Clay and Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Foote appealed to him to withdraw it.

Mr. Hale declined.

Mr. Webster began to say something.

Mr. Berrien—I call the Senator to order.

Mr. Hale, in compliance with Mr. Foote's request, said he would withdraw his motion to lay on the table; but gave notice that to-morrow he would make it if he could get the floor, and would not withdraw it for any one.

Mr. Webster said when he rose and was called to order by the gentleman from Georgia, his purpose was to request the Senator from New Hampshire to withdraw his motion, and he was not aware there was anything disorderly in that. He wished to express some general views on the subject of the bill, and gave his reasons for supporting it.

This was not a suitable time for this purpose, as an amendment was pending, but it was made suitable by the menace just given by the honorable member from N. H. that he would as soon as he could get the floor, move to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Webster was about to proceed, when he gave way to Mr. Badger, and the bill was postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Foote laid some amendment on the table.

Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill to erect a monument in the Congress burial ground to the memory of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

The Senate passed a few minutes in Executive session, and then adjourned.—Balt. Sun.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Friday, July 26, 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 HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
J. T. WEBB, for Anderson District.

Dark clouds continue to lower around the Political horizon, and the future seems wrapt in doubt and difficulty, while the death of General Taylor has added to the confusion of parties. Great difference of opinion exists as to the effect which his decease will have upon the slavery question, and the policy of his success.

While we would shrink from any feeling of joy for the death of the humblest of human creatures, no matter what good might accrue to us thereby, yet when one has been providentially taken away, we think that it shows no want of respect for the dead or of sympathy for his surviving friends to calculate the bearings of his death upon the fate and fortunes of the living, and, therefore, when we say that the South has gained by the death of the late President, we would not be understood as wanting in respect for him or in sympathy for his bereaved and suffering family.

From a singular combination of circumstances, from the peculiar situation of the politics and parties of the country, we are led to believe that the loss which his personal and political friends have sustained in his death will become a good, especially to the South.

No policy which his successor may adopt can be more destructive to the interests of the South than that which he has pursued; By its suggestions and under its sanctions we have seen a handful of Americans in California, aided by hosts of foreign adventurers, appropriating to themselves a tract of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand square miles, including the finest harbors on the Pacific, as well as all the best portion of the territories, and by their forced and fraudulent enactments excluding the South from all participation in its mineral and agricultural wealth. Encouraged by the same patronage, we have seen New Mexico, under circumstances greatly aggravating the insult to the South, attempting to rob a sovereign State of a part of her territory for no other purpose than that of extending the arena of abolition iniquities, and a half civilized population, not better prepared for self government than the Black-foot Indians endeavoring to force themselves into a participation of the prerogatives and powers of the States of this Union.

The policy pursued by the late Administration would have proven

as destructive to rights and interests of the South as the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso itself could have done. It was, in fact, a silent, unseen, but certain proviso, operating to the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the territories.

Being a southern man and coming from the midst of the southern people, Gen. Taylor was understood at the North to know and to represent southern feeling, while at the south there was a respectable party who would not or could not believe that he would adopt any measures which could injure them; thus while his course produced division and distraction among us, it induced the North to believe that we were prepared to submit to any injustice, and encouraged her to push her aggressions to the utmost bounds. But Fillmore we know to have breathed the fetid atmosphere of abolition from his cradle and to come to the government reeking from the hot beds of fanaticism, him we can resist, and should he adopt the policy of his predecessor, or pursue any course for our destruction, against him and his measures the whole South can and will be combined.

THE "ADJUSTMENT BILL" has at length been reported to the Senate, by the Committee of the Whole, and in a few days a test vote will be taken, and its fate known to the country. Whether it will pass the Senate is still a question of much difficulty, but should its friends be able to put it through that body, it will, judging from present indications, be rejected by the House.

The advocates of the measure are encouraged by many to hope for the support of Mr. Fillmore, while others (and those too who appear to be in his confidence,) say that he will push the "non-interference policy" a little farther than it was carried by his illustrious predecessor, and leave the adjustment entirely to Congress.

The new Cabinet appears to be formed of men, who, in the strictest sense of the word, have been up to this time, non-committalists, and no human being, if we are correctly informed, (except perchance their wives may be in the secret,) has yet been able to discover what are their opinions in regard to the great questions of the day. These men may have formed opinions upon the questions which agitate the country; we do not say they have not, and those opinions may have been uttered and published; if so, however, no one thought it worth while to record them, and possibly this is the reason why we are so in the dark as to the policy likely to be pursued by the new Administration.

Apropos of the new Cabinet.—When we first announced the names of the gentlemen who composed it, we felt ashamed of ourself for not being able to call up more than a very vague and indistinct recollection of any of them except Mr. Winthrop, attributing, as we did, our inability to name any of their great deeds, or to fix upon their peculiar merits, to our general ignorance, and not to any barrenness of great actions in the lives of the men themselves; but since we have been somewhat encouraged to find that the ignorance for which we were blushing, was shared in common with all our contemporaries, and that, if these men have been shining lights, they belong to that peculiar class of lights which shine under a bushel.

The country should feel very grateful to Mr. Fillmore for introducing it to these seven gentlemen, for had he not had that kindness, it may be assured it never would have enjoyed the honor of knowing them.

TRUMPS, EVERY ONE OF THEM.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Free Schools for this District, held on Monday last, a resolution was offered, refusing hereafter to locate a school for any teacher who does not read the Bible and take a newspaper.

The resolution was laid on the table for the present, though it met with but one dissenting voice, a commissioner who boasts that he does not read the papers, and that he would

have others to follow his example, opposed it.

What say you to this, gentlemen, is not Pickens on rising ground?

What more wholesome rule than this could be adopted? For who is capable of teaching who is not himself instructed, and who so well instructed as he who is conversant with the principles, and deeply imbued with the spirit of our holy religion; and who adds to his knowledge an acquaintance with all that is going on in the great world around him?

THE SCHOOL FELLOW.—This charming little Magazine, July number, has been received from Walker & Richards, Charleston.

Professor Webster, it is reported in the Boston papers, is to be lung in October next.

THE WEATHER.—Floods of rain fell in this place on Tuesday last, since when it has been quite cool for the season. We have had an abundance of rain throughout this and the preceding month, and the corn crops are said to be very promising.

THE CABINET.—Since going to press we learn that quite a change in the appointment of President Fillmore's Cabinet has taken place. The former announcement, we suppose, must have originated in a telegraphic or some other kind of mistake. We now state, upon reliable authority; that the following gentlemen have been nominated by the President as his Cabinet—sent to the Senate and confirmed by that body. The nomination of Mr. Webster was confirmed instantly and unanimously:

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A. Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. Graham, of North-Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

J. A. Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War.

Nathan K. Hall, of New-York, Post-master General.

J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

LATER FROM EUROPE, BY THE AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, July 6th 1850. COTTON.—Prices on all descriptions above inferior, are now quoted at an advance 1-2d. from the previous accounts.

The sales of the week closing on the evening of the 5th, were sixty thousand bales, of which speculators took seventeen thousand, and exporters six thousand bales.

FLOUR.—Has slightly advanced. Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th ult., by being thrown from his horse when riding. Much speculation is indulged as to the effect which this melancholy event will have on the positions and relations of parties. The general belief is, that the present Ministry will find their official tenure more secure.

The recent death of Hon. Browne, M. P. for Mayo, is also announced. The House of Lords have given another vote adverse to the Ministry by a majority of 22; it was on the Irish Franchise Bill.

PORTUGAL.—Great excitement was prevailing at Lisbon, on account of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus, to enforce the American claim of \$70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American Commander for a decisive answer, and fears were entertained that the Portuguese Government would refuse and resist the demand.

The Schleswig difficulty between Prussia and Denmark has been adjusted in a manner mutually satisfactory.

Telegraph.

We have (says the New Orleans Picayune of 10th inst.) the unspeakable gratification of announcing to our fellow-citizens the intelligence that our energetic and accomplished Minister to Mexico has succeeded in effecting a treaty with that Government, similar in its provisions to that already made with Nicaragua, whereby our citizens will be enabled to carry into effect their cherished enterprise of building a railway communication between the two oceans, which will bring New Orleans within twelve days' travel of San Francisco. The treaty was made on the 24th of June, and entrusted immediately to a special message, to be carried to Washington City. The messenger arrived here in the Water Witch, and immediately proceeded North.

NEW MEXICO.—The new constitution made by the mixed breed convention of Spaniards and Indians, with a sprinkling of Americans, at Santa Fe, was to be submitted to a vote on the 20th June. The elections were to take place at the same time for members of the Legislature, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and a Representative in Congress. They seem to be very sure that the constitution will be adopted. Short work this. The first meeting urging the call of a convention was held on the 20th of April, and in sixty days they will have issued notices, called a convention, elected delegates, held a convention, made a constitution, held another election to confirm and adopt it, and elected all the State officers! We should call this very rapid work for the compact little State of Delaware which a good horseman could traverse from end to end, and cross-ways all round in a week. In New Mexico it is wonderful, considering that the sovereigns are scattered over a wide and unsettled region, without mails or means of communication and nine-tenths of them utterly ignorant of what constitution is, and many of them ignorant of the languages which the others speak. What mongro materials for a State. N. O. Pic.

The Baltimore Patriot as good reason for believing that the alleged insult offered by the Spanish Minister, General Narvaez, to the American Minister at Madrid, is a sheer fabrication. Private letters dated from June 18th to 20th, have been received by the last steamers, in which no mention is made of such an occurrence. On the contrary, an account is given of the participation of Mr. Barringer and lady in a diplomatic presentation, on the 17th, to the Duchess of Montpensier, sister of the Queen, (only lately arrived at Madrid) where their reception is spoken of as highly courteous and satisfactory. The occurrence of any such outrage, as that spoken of in the English papers would of course have precluded any relation between Mr. Barringer and the Spanish Government, other than that of demanding and receiving an apology.

THE WHIG REVIEW.—The Macdonald (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, one of the most thorough-going Whig papers in the South, gives the following first-rate notice of this periodical: We desire to call the attention of our readers to the June number of the Whig Review, and particularly to a biographical sketch of Wm. H. Seward. The article abounds in abolition sentiments of the grossest and most infamous kind. It is just such a paper as ought not to be circulated in the Southern States, and we trust that every subscriber in Georgia will at once direct its discontinuance. We have no doubt, from what we can learn, that there has been a plan concocted at the North, by which Seward is to be brought forward as the Free Soil candidate for the next Presidency. The Review, from present indications, is to be one of his organs. The sooner, therefore, it is banished from the Southern States the better.

Reported Illness of President Fillmore.—A telegraphic despatch of Wednesday to the New York Tribune says: "President Fillmore was taken suddenly ill last night. His physician was called in."

Benton's Position.—Benton was defeated in his last proposed amendment to the Compromise bill. This is the nineteenth defeat he has sustained on this question. Alas! poor Yorick!—Carolinian.

The following bills passed the Senate on Wednesday last.

A bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Alabama, to aid in constructing a railroad from Mobile to Gerard.

A bill to remove obstructions in the river Savannah.

A bill to refund to the heirs of Dr. Thomas Cooper, the fine imposed on him under the sedition laws.

Telegraph.

The Washington Monument, at Washington, is now over sixty-four feet in height. Nearly four scores have been added on the resumption of the work since the opening of spring. The receipts for the month of June amount to \$3,300.

The late President's Family.—It is stated that the widow of President Taylor is to spend the remainder of her days in Baltimore, where her daughter, Mrs. Wood, lives.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, authorizing the erection of a monument to Gen. Taylor in the Congressional burying ground, where it is stated his remains will rest.—Carolinian.

Too True.—A Western paper says: "Never plead guilty to poverty. So far as this world is concerned you had better admit that you are a d—d scoundrel."

DEATH OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Paris Journal des Debats announces the death of the Siamese Twins. They died in England, of marasmus. The London Medical Times says a post mortem examination proved what has been constantly supposed by the faculty, viz: that the two cavities of the abdomen communicated by means of the hollow ligature which united them; and that the liver of the twins were connected by a membrane bridle about half an inch thick.

A HUGE IMPLEMENT.—On board the bark Robert, which arrived here on Wednesday from Liverpool, is a ponderous steam hammer, sent out to the order of Mr. Ames, an extensive iron manufacturer of Connecticut. It was made by Mr. Nasmyth, of Liverpool, and is said to be the largest ever manufactured by him. It weighs about fourteen thousand pounds, and, with all its fixtures complete, will weigh more than thirty tons.—N. Y. Star.

PRESIDENTIAL VACANCIES.—It is provided by the Constitution of the United States, that in case of the death, removal, or resignation of the President, "the powers and duties of said office, shall devolve upon the Vice President." It provides also that Congress shall designate what shall be done in case the Vice President also dies.

By the act of Congress of 1792, it is provided that in case of the removal by death or otherwise of both the President and Vice President, the President pro tem of the Senate, and in case there be no such officer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall act as President till another is chosen, and that there shall be a special election, by the people, of Presidential Electors, called by the Secretary of State within thirty-four days of the first Wednesday of December, next ensuing; and that the Electors so chosen shall meet on said first Wednesday of December and elect a President of the United States.

THE TEXAN BUSINESS.—Mr. Howard, on Thursday last, stated, in some remarks before the House, that a few days ago he received despatches from the Governor of Texas, applying to the Federal Government to know whether it be its purpose to ratify the late proceedings of Colonel Monroe, calling a convention at Santa Fe, to form a constitution and State government; and to know whether it will enforce the act by its military power. And to enter a solemn protest on the files of the Executive Department, if such be the object. He learned, from the same source, that Texas has taken active measures to protect herself from the purposes of the Federal Government and, by military power, to resist aggression on her rights, which she is bound by honor to maintain.

In reply to Mr. Burt, he said he had not received an answer yet from the General Government, but that one must come in some form. The demand was made in such a manner that a reply could not be withheld.—Carolinian.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that several casks of rare old wines lately arrived at the Capital for Mr. Bulwer, the lately arrived minister from England. We suppose, says an exchange, he comes with "full powers to treat."

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—The New Orleans Picayune speaks of a sample of cotton grown in Upper California, which is a great curiosity. The cotton is of a very long staple, and of excellent quality; the bolls are large, and the cotton of a fine color.

The new planet, Parthenope, discovered by M. Gasparis, of Naples, was observed at the National Observatory, Washington, by Mr. J. H. Ferguson, on the nights of the 11th, 13th and 14th inst., with the filar-micrometer of the large equatorial. This is the eleven in the family of Asteroids, and the seventh that has been discovered in the last four years. It resembles a star of the tenth magnitude.

Recruits for the Shakers.—An agent of this society, says a London paper, made application, a short time since, to the authorities of Stockton, near Manchester, for permission to take out to America the pauper girls, from the work-house of that place. They were wanted as "elaves," or pupils of the Shaker community, and were required to be between six and thirteen years of age. The poor-law commissioners have asked time for consideration.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., (a distinguished naturalist,) has been elected by the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, Assistant Secretary of that Institution.