

as to afford greater comforts and conveniences to both branches, was passed; as was also

The joint resolution restoring to accounting officer of the Treasury the settlement of three months extra pay, arising out of the Mexican war.

The bill from the Senate to establish branch mints in New York and San Francisco, was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, 23d inst., the presiding officer laid before the Senate a communication from the Hon. Mr. Corwin, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Governor of Ohio, stating that he had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and that his seat in the Senate will be vacant from this date.

Mr. Jefferson Davis offered a resolution calling for instructions given in the Round Island affair; agreed to.

Mr. Clay called up the compromise bill. Mr. Foote offered his amendment limiting the jurisdiction of California to the southern boundary of 35 deg. 30 min.

Mr. Turner offered an amendment providing that California form a State constitution anew. This was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote, Green, Hale, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—34.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following:

And that all laws and usages existing in said Territory at the date of its acquisition by the United States, which deny or obstruct the right of any citizen of the United States to remove to and reside in said Territory, with any species of property legally held in any of the States of this Union, be, and are hereby declared null and void.

A discussion ensued upon the true construction of the doctrine of non-intervention, and the question whether the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were now in force in the territories; also, as to the true construction of Mr. Calhoun's speeches and writings on the subject—in which Messrs. Davis, Foote, Berrien, Underwood, and Yulee participated.

The presiding officer stated the question to be on the amendment, and to that question debate must be confined.

Mr. Hale said that he was somewhat surprised at the point of order. He expected that it would have been that he had no right to allude to southern chivalry, because that was dead and gone [Laughter]. He again repeated his desire that the question should be taken.

The question was also taken on Mr. Davis's amendment to the amendment, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—22.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Case, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—33.

Mr. Foote moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

This was decided in the affirmative—yeas 37, nays 18.

Mr. Bradbury gave notice that he would move to amend the compromise bill as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, in section 39, to line 49, and insert in lieu thereof, as follows:

That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two commissioners, who shall have power to agree with such commissioners as may be appointed under the legislative authority of the State of Texas, upon a line of boundary between the territory of the United States and the said State of Texas, commencing at the point where the Red river is intersected by the 100th degree of west longitude, being the southwest angle of the Indian Territory, and running to a point on the Rio Grande, to be agreed upon by the said commissioners; and also to agree upon the terms, conditions, and consideration upon which such line shall be established, and the proceedings and agreements of the said commissioners shall

be, as soon as possible, transmitted to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress, with such recommendations as the circumstances, in his opinion, may require for the approval and action of Congress thereupon; and the said agreement, when approved by the Congress of the United States and the Legislature of the State of Texas, shall be obligatory upon the parties.

Mr. Rusk gave notice that when such amendment was offered, he would move to amend it as follows: Strike out all after the first word "that," and insert: the boundary of the State of Texas is hereby admitted to extend to the Rio Grande, as defined in the statute of limits of the late Republic of Texas, passed in the year 1836.

Mr. Foote gave notice that he would move to add to the bill an additional section the following:

And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to call in question the validity and binding force of the Texan compact of annexation in any respect whatever.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the executive business and shortly afterwards adjourned.

The House of Representatives were chiefly occupied in receiving reports from standing committees and the disposal of Senate bills on the Speaker's table, several of which were passed.—Balt. Sun.

In the Senate on Friday 26th inst. after some morning business, the compromise bill was taken up—the amendment of Mr. Rusk to the caucus amendment, establishing a commission, pending. Mr. Rusk's amendment provides that the State of Texas is entitled to all rights which she possessed to the territory east of the Rio Grande at the day of the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and since.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hale, Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Houston and Mr. Mason took part. Mr. Rusk's amendment was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. Mason moved a substitute for Mr. Bradbury's amendment, which was rejected—yeas 20, nays 29.

Mr. Clay offered an amendment reserving the rights of both parties in case the report of the commission should not be adopted.

Mr. Butler opposed it.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment for admission of New Mexico as a state as soon as her constitution is presented, and spoke at length in its support.

Mr. Pratt oppose it, and insisted that the Senator from New York had avowed doctrines here for which he ought to be turned out.

Mr. Pratt asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. Dayton requested the Senator from New York to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Seward said that he would vote for the proposition if he stood alone. He proceeded to vindicate it. If he was expelled, he should still assert that there was a law higher than human despotism—justice was above law. He read the declaration of rights of the State of New Mexico; and stated that the Senator from Maryland could not succeed in his opposition to those principles.

Mr. Pratt said if the Senator imputed to him opposition to those principles, he was bound to say that what he had undertaken to say was not true.

The Chair—Order.

Mr. Dayton opposed the amendment.

Mr. Davis was not prepared for this theological disquisition. He moved an adjournment.

Mr. Clay called the yeas and nays. The motion to adjourn was rejected yeas 21, nays 27.

Mr. Chase said that it was better to act than threaten. If gentlemen chose, he wished they would move the expulsion of those who maintained the doctrine referred to and just read.

Mr. Foote said he would gratify the Senator, and make the motion. If he would put the odious principle in distinct language, that Senators were bound to resist the constitution, he would move his expulsion. Now the principle was disavowed, and ingeniously sought to be explained away, though it was certainly understood by every one to have been as-

serted here in the first speech of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward's amendment was rejected—yeas, Mr. Seward; nays, 12.

Mr. Berrien moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 30, nays 17.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill to encourage agriculture was discussed, but not disposed of.

Before the adjournment, the bill making appropriations to the West Point Military Academy was passed.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Friday, August 2, 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: MAJ. W. S. GRIMMAN, at West Union. EDWARD J. HUGHES, Esq., at Horse Shoe. E. P. YANER, Esq., at Bachelor's Retreat. M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., at Pikesville. J. E. HAGOOD, at Twelve Mile. J. T. WEBB, for Anderson District.

The illness of the Editor must account for the lack of Editorial in our columns this week.

W. L. K.'s communication will appear next week.

A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury states that on Tuesday, the 23d inst., near Aiken, William Cook and five negroes were struck with lightning. None of them were fatally injured, though they suffered much from it. They were standing together under a little shelter, not more than six feet square. A dog under the same shelter was killed. A yoke of oxen stood some twenty feet off, one of which was struck down, but apparently suffered no serious injury. S. Rights Republican.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—A correspondent in the Mercury given us the following description of the scenes in the Senate on Monday after Mr. Clay's denunciation of Mr. Rhett:

"Your Senator, Mr. Barnwell, repelled both these attacks with becoming spirit and dignity in a few remarks, characterized at once by that *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re* which belongs to this amiable, accomplished, and true-hearted South Carolinian. If the galleries, filled as they are for the most part with the treasury crumb-feeders of this district, were in rapturous sympathy with Mr. Clay in all to say of the treason of South Carolina and of Mr. Rhett, every impartial man, whose tastes and whose patriotism were influenced by considerations of good sense and proper feeling, regarded with the highest approbation what Mr. Barnwell said in vindication of your State and the tone in which it was said."

"Judge Butler attempted in vain to get the floor. If he had, he would have read for the edification of Mr. Clay a treatise on treason, in which it might have been demonstrated that there were two classes of traitors in this Union—traitors to the Constitution and the interest of their own people, as well as traitors to the despotism of an unscrupulous majority, and that we should provide material for two sets of gibbets. He failed to be heard, and sat down under the highest excitement."

"As soon as the Senate adjourned, and several South Carolinians gathered round Mr. Barnwell to congratulate him on the highly effective manner in which he had sustained himself against the Achilles of the Union, Mr. Clay must have been conscious that he had perhaps pushed the figure rather too far; for he came with outstretched hand to a group, and said—'come, my dear Butler, we must have no war between Kentucky and South Carolina.' The Judge received the proffer of peace rather coldly, when Gen. Hamilton, who was standing by, said to Mr. Clay: 'my good sir, give yourself no uneasiness about this war. The only invasion we shall ever have from Kentucky, will be with her droves of mules and horses, which we may want for our baggage train and to mount our cavalry. The only fear we shall cherish in regard to the invasion will be that your countrymen may possibly trade off to us bad stock.' 'Well, well, my dear fellow,' replied Mr. Clay, 'I hope that may be the only invasion Kentucky will ever make on South Carolina.'"

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Things look squally enough, and we must look to Providence to save us from impending danger. The last scenes in the Senate, that have reached us, and the swelling excitement in South Carolina and Georgia, satisfy us that the Union is in greater danger than ever. At the very moment that a little conciliation and concession might have thrown oil on the waves

and secured peace to the country, we are pained (to use no stronger word) to see Mr. Clay, and the other friends of the bill, refusing to stand by Mr. Foote in his laudable efforts to amend the Senate bill, and by their stubborn resistance to change, adding fuel to the flame. The failure of Foote's amendment, which was a small enough concession to Southern rights, satisfies us that the bill cannot pass—for if Mr. Foote's proposition could not pass, how could we expect that Mr. King's motion could succeed? The Senate adjustment bill, therefore, we regard as beyond salvation. Shall we then infer that no measure of conciliation and peace can succeed, and that this noble Union is, consequently, to be riven into fragments? We cannot yet bring ourselves to the conclusion, that the representatives of the people are so bereft of good sense and patriotism as not to be able to devise some fair and just measure of compromise, that will give peace and strength to the Union. Must history record that the representatives of the only genuine Republic in the world have cast under their feet the noble constitution, and that, unable to weather the storm they have abandoned the proud vessel that bears the sacred elements of constitutional liberty? Will they, in their blind madness, crush the hopes of all lovers of liberty, and be pointed at as the faithless guardians of the temple which they themselves have broken into fragments, through their own dissensions.

[Richmond Enq'r]

HEARTY READING.—Curiosity is a passion very favorable to the love of study; and a passion very susceptible of increase by cultivation. Sound travels so many feet in a second; and light travels so many feet in a second. Nothing more probable; but you do not care how light and sound travel. Very likely; but *take* yourself care; get up, shake yourself well, *pretend* to care, make belief to care, and very soon you will care, and care so much that you will sit for hours thinking about light and sound, and be extremely angry with any one who interrupts you in your pursuit; and tolerate no other conversation but about light and sound; and catch yourself plaguing everybody to death who approaches you, with the discussion of these subjects. I am sure that a man ought to read as he would grasp a nettle—do it lightly and you get molested; grasp it with all your strength, and you feel none of its asperities. There is nothing so horrible as languid study; when you sit looking at the clock, wishing the time was over or that somebody would call on you and put you out of your misery. The only way to read with any efficacy, is to read so heartily that dinner time comes two hours before you expect it. To sit with your Livy before you, and hear the geese cackling that saved the capital; and to see with your own eyes the Carthaginian suttlers gathering up the rings of the Roman knights after the battle of Cannae, and heaping them into bushels; and to be so intimately prent at the actions you are reading of, that when anybody knocks at the door, it will take you two or three seconds to determine whether you are in your own study or in the plains of Lombardy, looking at Hannibal's weather-beaten face, and admiring the splendor of his single eye; this is the only kind of study which is not tiresome, and almost the only kind which is not useless; this is the knowledge which gets into the system, and which a man carries about and uses like his limbs, without perceiving that it is extraneous, weighty, or inconvenient.

THE TWO FLOWERS OF CREATION. We men love flowers, and flowers are like women in their beauty and sweetness, so they ought to grow up together. No flower-garden looks complete without a woman in it; no woman ever seems so lovely as when she is surrounded by flowers. She should have her fragrant bouquet at the party; window plants in her parlor; if possible, some rich and rare flowering shrubs in her conservatory; but, better than all these, and supplying all, every woman should have a flower-garden. Every man who has the least gallantry or paternal feeling should make a flower garden for his wife and daughters. Every house—the smallest cottage in the country as well as the largest mansion—should have around it the perfume of lilacs, pinks, and other hardy odoriferous flowers that cost no trouble, but bring with them every year a world of beauty and fragrance.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CREDIT IN LONDON.—In looking over the items of news brought by the steamer *Atlanta*, we were gratified to perceive that the Bonds of the State of South Carolina were in great demand on the London Stock Exchange, at the period of her departure, but that they could not be obtained.

This intelligence cannot fail of proving otherwise than pleasing to our citizens, demonstrating as it does the

fact that the fullest confidence is yet reposed in their honor and integrity by the holders of these bonds, notwithstanding the reports that have reached them relative to the attempts to deprive them of the security, on the faith of which they lent their money.

It moreover confirms what was so frequently stated during the last session of our Legislature, in reply to the arguments then used by the Anti-Bank party, to the effect that nothing was easier than to offer the money to the foreign creditors, and that they would accept it—that the English bond-holders were satisfied with the security as it stood, and would resist any attempts to interfere with it.

The truth of the matter is this. English funds are not profitable as permanent investments for capitalists; either great or small. Three, and three and a half per cent. per annum hold out no inducements. A loan for a long period, properly secured, offering five or six per cent., is eagerly jumped at. Individuals, of limited means, especially, grasp at the opportunity thereby afforded them of increasing their incomes during the time it has to run, being certain of re-obtaining their capital at the expiration of the time agreed upon. It is not likely, then, that they would give up what they now deem a profitable and permanent investment, unless they receive an ample equivalent for so doing. Moreover, many of the original bonds issued under the law of 1838, have been so settled on children and others, that it would be as difficult a task to discover the philosopher's stone, as to obtain the consent of the English Court of Chancery to a sale of them.

In short, one of the principle inducements to lend the money was the length of time the loan had to run, coupled with the fact that the profits of a well managed and thriving institution of the State was pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest. This has been punctually attended to, and hence the holders of these bonds in England have still the most implicit confidence in the faith of South Carolina, being confident that her generous open and true-hearted citizens will never give occasion to the charge—which if they were to tamper in any way with the security voluntarily pledged by them, they would undoubtedly—of having obtained money under false pretences.

Nor is their confidence misplaced. No *Punic* faith characterizes South Carolina. Despite the clamors of a few, her honor solemnly pledged will not be violated. The security will remain intact during its continuance until 1868. And the ballot-boxes in October next will unmistakably indicate that, whatever other States may have been, South Carolina, at least, is no *repudiator*.—State Right's Republican.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—In connection with the case of this unfortunate individual—who is sentenced to be hung on the 30th August next, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, at Boston, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity—it may be stated, says the Boston Journal, as a somewhat singular coincidence, that John W. Webster committed the murder on Friday—he was arrested on Friday—the verdict of the Coroner's (secret) Inquest was made public on Friday—one of the regular days for his family to visit him at the jail was on Friday—the final decision of the Executive was given on Friday—and his execution is to take place on Friday.

A machine has been invented, at Chicago which promises to supersede the use of spades. By the assistance of two yoke of oxen and two men, it will cut a ditch two feet by three feet at the top, and eighteen inches wide at the bottom, at the rate of 20 rods per day.

The Minnesota Pioneer says that a large colony of Norwegians (some 2000) are soon expected in that territory.

A Scotchman and an Irishman were travelling together. The Scotchman was bald; and, for a joke, he rose in the night and shaved his companion's head, while he was asleep. The Irishman had given orders for his landlord to wake him early. He did so—th. poor fellow arose, and discovering his bald head, in a glass, exclaimed:

"By the powers! I told ye to awaken me, but instead of that ye was after calling up the Scotchman. I'm niver to be cheated in this way, faith. So saying he went to bed again."

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—In place of any remarks of our own, which we might feel disposed to make, in relation to the very remarkable speech of Mr. Clay, on Monday last, we take the following from the Southern Press:

The debate in the Senate yesterday was characterized by some ex-

traordinary features. The great leader of the adjustment scheme, after a labored effort to vindicate his views and his plan, lost his temper in the closing scenes of the debate. Indeed he introduced his speech with some fierce allusions to the Southern Press, and a pamphlet published some months since, entitled "The Union, past and future: how it works and how to save it—by a citizen of Va." The bitterness of his introductory remarks gave a presage of the severity with which it was his purpose to handle both men and measures opposed to his views. The progress of the debate justified the anticipations which had been raised by its commencement. The overbearing manner of the Senator from Kentucky to those who did not concur with him—his denunciation of those absent, whose independent expression of opinions met with his disapprobation; and the manner (wherein other person would be called arrogant) with which he menaced South Carolina with Kentucky troops—all disclosed the fact that he belonged to that class of men whose notions of personal liberty and independence preclude the liberty and independence as well as patriotism of all who do not submit in all things to their dictation. It was not a little amusing to hear the aged statesman, whose ambition seems never to have felt the refrigerating influence of repeated disappointments in the vain anticipation of his influencing Kentucky, give utterance to such empty menaces.

He, whose letter to the Kentuckians in favor of emancipation, only united them against the measure—seems to have failed to learn that his will was not the will of the voters of his State. How empty is the threat, made by one who declared in the Senate, that he would even resist Kentucky at the command of the federal Government, if he thought Kentucky wrong. Who yesterday acknowledged that his allegiance to the Federal Government was superior to his allegiance to Kentucky; and whilst he sat in the Senate by her choice as a representative of her sovereignty, succumbed to the power of that government which was a mere trustee for Kentucky and the other States. Who enjoined the North by declaring that they gained everything by this bill, and threatened the South, who he said, gained only a point of honor, a good claim to the Rio Grande, and a fugitive slave bill.

If this be the great statesman, the world has but a crude conception of either. The South will not take lessons of honor from one who denounces her favorite sons as traitors—nor lessons of policy as to her interest in her institutions from an open and avowed emancipator, and a no less open and avowed free-soiler. His letter to the voters of Kentucky, in anticipation of a Convention, proves him an emancipator; and his letter to the Cleveland Convention fixes him a free-soiler.

We reserve more extended comments for the appearance of the reported speech: its tone and tenor could not possibly be mistaken.

The reply of Mr. Barnwell to his unprovoked assault on South Carolina, was equally dignified and manly. Telegraph.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only about forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty six in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated; on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, industry and justice.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.—The London Times of a recent date has a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"On Wednesday last we were coming from York to London by the great Northern and Eastern counties railway. During the time we were stopping at the Sheffield station we observed a number of young women employed in clearing the weeds from a field on the south side of the station, and a man overlooking them who held in his hand a large stick. Our attention was attracted to the man from the resemblance which more than one of the girls bore to a slave driver.