

THE KEOWEE COURIER.

cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will set in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

KEOWEE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum, in advance. If payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year, \$2.00. For six months, 75 cents, in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, December 19, 1857.

It is only necessary to mention the fact that Rev. J. L. KENNEDY, to insure him a large number of students. For particulars, see advertisement.

Correction.

We are requested by Messrs. NORTON and GRIFFIN, Treasurers of the Board of Commissioners of Roads for the 2d and 5th Regiments, to explain what appears in their respective Reports to be a discrepancy, thus: The general Board directed the former Treasurer to pay over to the Treasurer of each of the regimental Boards the amount of their respective liabilities, and, if any balance, to divide it equally. HAGOOD, former Treasurer, paid GRIFFIN \$100, and paid the balance, for convenience sake, to NORTON, who turned it over to GRIFFIN. GRIFFIN charges all as received from HAGOOD, which is proper, but does not explain that a portion of it was received through NORTON. NORTON charges himself with the whole amount received from HAGOOD, and credits himself with the amount paid to GRIFFIN, which would have been better understood perhaps had it been omitted. There is a difference of twenty-seven cents between the Treasurers which will be corrected.

Favors.

Col. J. FOSTER MARSHALL, of Abbeville, will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his able speech delivered before the State Agricultural Society, in Columbia, during the late Fair. We have marked several interesting extracts for publication.

We are also under obligations to Mr. AMBLER for legislative documents.

Not a Candidate.

By reference to the card of Col. A. P. CALHOUN, in another column, it will be seen that he is not a candidate for the State Senate. This determination, on the part of Col. C., is the subject of general regret, not only in the district but throughout the State.

The President's Message.

We commence this week the publication of the able and statesman-like message of the President of the United States. The remainder will appear next week, accompanied with such comments as may be deserving. In the meantime, we commend the portion published to the consideration of our readers.

From Washington.

The intelligence from Washington is interesting. The political cauldron is effervescing, locating thereby the friends of the South and our common country, as well as our enemies. In the Senate, after the reading of the President's message, Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, took decided ground against the positions of the message on the Kansas question. The President defends the Lecompton convention, which is favorable to the interests of the South. The Illinois Senator opposes that convention, and has introduced a bill calling another convention. He was followed, on the same side, by SEWARD and others of the black republican crew. Mr. BIGLER, of Pa., defended the policy of the President and his own views most successfully. Nothing else of importance has transpired in either house.

HON. NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice DANIEL. The President has appointed Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska. The Senate has confirmed the appointment almost unanimously.

The President has removed F. P. STANTON, Secretary of Kansas, and appointed Hon. J. W. DENVER in his place. The cause of the removal consists in STANTON, who is also Governor of the territory during WALKER'S absence, not having obeyed instructions. The President instructed him to see that a fair vote was had on the slavery and anti-slavery clauses of the constitution submitted by the constitutional convention for the approval or rejection of the people of Kansas. Instead of this, he published his proclamation convening the Legislature that it might, by legislative enactment, prevent the holding of the election. It is also believed that WALKER will be removed.

The friends of Col. OAR surrounded him after his elevation to the Speakership. He acknowledged the compliment in a handsome manner, and invited the party to partake of refreshments at Brown's hotel. An abundant collation was soon dispatched.

CHURCH STATISTICS.—The reports presented at the late session of the S. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in Charlotte, N. C., show an increase for the past year, within that jurisdiction, of 430 whites and 1832 colored members.

The Legislature.

Is still in session, disposing of the business before them. No day has yet been fixed upon for adjournment, but it will take place early next week.

The House has passed the bill relieving the banks of the five per cent penalty for suspension. Such proceedings as have reached us will be found in our columns.

General Intelligence.

Gen. WALKER has landed his men at Punta Arenas, in Central America, without molestation. His intentions are said to be peaceful, at least for the present.

The steamship Star of the West brings \$2,250,000, in specie, from California.

Most of the New York banks have resumed specie payment. Throughout the Northern States, the banks are resuming specie payment, and we suppose the Southern banks will do likewise at an early day.

From Europe, the news is not important. The English cotton market is depressed, and the article has declined 1-4d. The latest intelligence from India is favorable to British interests. Heavy failures continue to be reported, though the money market is easier. Politically, the intelligence is unimportant by its arrival.

A great freshet prevailed in Kentucky and Tennessee on the 12th. Much damage has been done, and the loss of property has been very great.

The revolution in Mexico is taking a favorable turn for the government. The siege of Campeche continues. The revolutionists have been routed at Puebla, with great loss. The condition of Mexico is distressing.

The District Attorney of Louisiana has been removed by the President for want of diligence in suffering the escape of WALKER and his filibustering expedition. T. J. SIMS, Esq., is his successor.

Bear.

Some of our citizens, with their North Carolina neighbors, are having fine sport bear hunting just now. Two large ones have been killed recently, and others have been making "tracks in the sand" some fifteen miles above us. Bear hunting is described as most exciting, and we are assured that the sport and game are now excellent. A friend has kindly sent us a several lb. slice of bear meat, but it is too fat for use. Distance perhaps "lends enchantment" to bear pork! certainly nothing else will.

SENATOR HAMMOND.—Ex-Gov. Hammond declines the public dinner tendered him by the people of Barnwell, for the reason that he has been out of public life so long that his opinions on current politics are not matured. He says he still holds to the principles that governed him when he retired to private life. At Washington, he will apply the test of principles to the questions and measures that may come before him, and then act. On his return from Washington, he will accept the invitation, and address the public.

The Appeal Court.

The following cases on the Western Circuit, have been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals:

JANE BRUCE vs. Ephraim PERRY. The same vs. E. M. PERRY. The same vs. L. W. Morgan. Withers, J., delivered opinion. Motion granted. New trial ordered.

E. M. Keith ads. Bates and Mitchell. White, J., delivered opinion. Motion granted. J. D. Wright and Robert McCann vs. John Wilson. O'Neal, J., delivered opinion. Motion dismissed.

Auson Bangs & Co. ads. J. T. Sloan. The same ads. the same. O'Neal, J., delivered opinion. Motions dismissed.

The Law Court of Appeals adjourned on the 14th instant.

The Columbia Times, of the 4th instant, says that "a member of our Legislature who is now in our city, received a letter yesterday from Senator Hammond, wherein he expresses his grateful acknowledgments for the high honor recently conferred upon him, by his election to the United States Senate. He also intimates that as his election was by him so unexpected, he will not be able to leave his home, where his private affairs demand his attention, until the middle of January next, when he goes to Washington City."

SAM. HOUSTON.—Gen. Sam. Houston, the noted Senator from Texas, passed through Chattanooga on Tuesday, en route for Washington. His costume was in the continental style, embracing top boots, short breeches, fawn skin vest, surtout, military whiskers and moustache. He wore a cap something on the cockade order. The Advertiser compliments him in this wise: "He was the very impression of pomposity, vanity and disloyalty of the South."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Advices received here from Salt Lake, dated Nov. 3, states that the Mormons have stolen six hundred cattle in sight of Alexander's camp. It is supposed that Col. Johnson has concentrated his forces with Col. Alexander. Capt. Cook is expected to winter at Henry's Fork. The army was suffering for want of provisions and clothing. The horses were much in want of forage, which was giving out. Gov. Cumming and the other officers had determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible. The Mormons had determined on resistance. A skirmish had occurred between Col. Alexander and the Mormons. Several of the latter were taken.

THE MAILED.—From the Postmaster General's Report, we learn that there are 27,148 post offices in the United States; there are 7,888 mail routes, 74,906,067 miles in length, with a total cost of \$11,507,670.10 to the department. The income is \$8,053,957.76, being \$3,453,718.40 less than the expenditure.

HEAVY BETTING.—The sporting men of Savannah, Ga., have proposed to the English racers, to put a purse of \$200,000.00 to be run for over the Savannah course by American and English horses. It is thought the English will accept; if so, some good racing and much excitement will be the result.

Penning and Clippings.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of Mr. McKEE, Tailor. Give him a trial.

RAINS.—Large quantities of rain have fallen this week. Some of our citizens are not yet done gathering corn and sowing wheat.

COTTON.—On the 11th, in Charleston, cotton was quoted at 9 to 10 1/2.

MASONS.—The number of Masons in the United States is less than three hundred thousand.

DEAD.—Brevet Col. Wm. Turnbull, U. S. A., was found dead in his room at the Carolina Hotel, in Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday morning. He was connected with the Typographical Engineers.

RICE PLANTATIONS.—In the South there are 50,051 rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of about \$4,000,000.

RUNAWAY SLAVES CAPTURED.—Eleven runaway slaves were recently captured near Nebraska city. Their leader was shot down, and the others surrendered thirty odd revolvers.

REMOVED.—President Buchanan has removed McKee, District Attorney of New York. McKee says because he refused to vote for Mayor Wood. The true reason is perhaps, because McKee represented Mr. Buchanan as opposed to Wood, which was an untruth.

DIVIDEND.—The Columbia and Charlotte Railroad is paying a dividend of three per cent.

PROSPERING.—The Wilmington and Manchester railroad has net receipts for the year of \$240,938.20. The aggregate gain for the year is \$10,131.70.

TWINS.—Mr. John Davis, of Slaughter Neck, N. J., has twin daughters so much alike that even the parents cannot tell which is Sarah or Mary.

WHAT NEXT?—Miss F. E. Watkins, of Baltimore, (a negro) was announced to lecture at York, Pa., on the 11th instant.

DEFINITION OF MAN; BY A WOMAN.—A thing to waltz with, a thing to flirt with, to take one to places of amusement, to laugh at, to be married to, to pay one's bills, to keep one comfortable.

INHUMANITY.—Some of the French papers are hugely distressed as to the inhumanity of the British soldiers in Delhi. Perhaps if, instead of putting the Sepoy scoundrels to the sword, they had smoked them to death as old Pellissier did the Arabs, they would have proved themselves merciful and compassionate.

THE MORMON TROUBLE.—The Mormon trouble excites much interest in England. The journals there think the Mormons will not be easily subdued, but the duty of doing so is not the less to be evaded.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State is in session. J. Q. A. King was elected President of the Senate, and Dr. D. P. White Speaker of the House. The Senate refuses to go into an election for U. S. Senator.

TEXAS.—The result of the gubernatorial election stands thus: Runnels, 32,552; Houston, 23,000. Majority for Runnels, 8,924.

HEAVY LOSS.—Accounts from Alabama, says the Star, report tremendous rains and freshets for several days. The country is flooded, and serious damages have been done in all directions. The loss is said to be immense.

COPPER.—The Miner of Minnesota says, that there is a piece of copper veined there of the value of \$300,000.00. The weight of the nugget is 500 tons, and thirty men are at work removing it. Other valuable copper discoveries have been made there.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States government is \$25,150,000.

DECIDED.—The Lemon slave case has at length been decided, the Supreme Court of New York affirming the decision of Judge Paine, declaring the slaves free.

THE NEW SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.—Sewanee, in Benton county, Tennessee, about seventy-five miles west of Nashville, has been selected as the site of the proposed Episcopal "University of the South."

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled on Monday the 7th. Lieut. Gov. Jackson called the Senate to order, and Hon. O. M. Crutcher was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Wise immediately sent in three messages, occupying about thirty columns of the newspapers of that State!

LECTURING.—Lola Montez is lecturing in Philadelphia on "strong-minded" women! She is also soon to be married again.

SPECIE GOING TO EUROPE.—On the 5th, the Collins mail steamer Atlantic took out to Liverpool from New York, \$1,800,000 in specie.

NENA SAHIB.—The Governor General of India has offered a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest of Nena Sahib, the cruel butcher of men, women and children.

DEATH OF W. H. JENKINS.—A letter in the Evening News, from Kansas, tells us of the death of Mr. W. H. Jenkins, in that territory. He had been a member of the Legislature and Constitutional Convention, and was highly admired and esteemed by all who knew him.

GOOD AVERAGE.—Sixteen negroes were sold at Abbeville, on Saturday last, at an average of \$900. There were several small ones in the lot. Terms—twelve months credit with interest.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, wife of Mr. Paul Keller, residing about ten miles from Savannah, Georgia, shot herself on Sunday morning last, and died soon after. She had been having under partial insanity for some time previous.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Complimentary biographical sketches of the new Speaker, Col. Orr, are appearing in the papers generally. A "decent regard for truth," however, requires us to say that this is not true of the anti-Orr faction's papers of this State!

THE "SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD."—The Cheraw Gazette says, that by reference to the first ballot for U. S. Senator, it will be seen that there were eight members of our Legislature who did not know how to spell the names of the candidates they voted for!

ACCEPTS.—Judge Longstreet accepts the Presidency of the South Carolina College.

HAIL STORM.—On the 8th instant, says the Chester Standard, a hail storm visited that place, accompanied by heavy thunder!

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—St. John, N. B., Dec. 7.—Breen, one of the murderers of the Mackenzie family, hung himself in his cell in the jail here last evening.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The late John High, Jr., who was killed at the great Chicago fire, bequeathed \$23,000 to benevolent institutions.

DEATHS.—The Greenville Enterprise announces the death of Rev. Samuel Gibson, on the 4th instant, aged 77 years. Also, of Col. Wm. Toney, in Mississippi, in the 82d year of his age.

HEAVY LOSS.—A gentleman from Carroll county, Mississippi, lost his pocket book, containing seven thousand dollars in Vicksburg, a few days ago.

COLD WEATHER.—A letter from Iowa, November 26, says the Mississippi is closed, and persons are crossing on the ice. In Minnesota, snow was a foot deep, and the thermometer 3 degrees below zero. This is the "North west," where people are so desirous of going, and land is held so high.

FOR UTAH.—Col. D. H. Cummings, of Anderson county, Tenn., Jo. Parsons, of Knox county, J. C. Vaughn, of Monroe county, and H. Hill, of McMinn county, have tendered to the Secretary of War a regiment of volunteers to proceed to Utah. These gentlemen all served with distinction in the Mexican war.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia.

HONORED.—The degree of LL. D., has been conferred on Dr. Thomas Curtis, of Limestone Springs, by the Board of Trustees of S. C. College.

GEORGIA RAILROADS.—The bill granting State aid to a number of Railroad projects, called the "Omnibus Bill," has been laid upon the table for the balance of the session by a vote of 82 to 57. This includes aid to the "Air Line Railroad."

DEATH OF A VERY OLD NEGRO MAN.—The Milledgeville Recorder says that a negro man named Val Bellamy, died at the advanced age of 110 years, in the neighborhood of Island Creek, Hancock county, on the 29th ult. He was a cook for the American troops stationed at Charleston during the Revolutionary war.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor: Allow me the use of your columns to say that I am not a candidate for the State Senate. Although not unwilling to perform all the duties of a citizen of our district, yet I am decidedly averse to entering political life. I announce my determination the more unhesitatingly, because there are others able and willing to serve us in a Senatorial capacity. My warmest thanks are tendered my friends for the flattering announcement of my name, and the manifestations of support so strongly indicated.

Fort Hill, Dec. 1857.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 8.—In the Senate, the following Bills, returned from the House of Representatives, were read a third time, passed, titles changed to Acts, and ordered to be returned to the House of Representatives: A Bill to exempt the managers of elections from ordinary militia duty; also, a Bill to vest the fee simple of the Guard House lot in the City Council of Charleston.

Mr. Carn offered a resolution that the Comptroller General be requested to report to this General Assembly, whether the accounts for post mortem examination, presented to the Legislature for payment, are not annually increasing, and what is the ratio of increase; considered immediately and agreed to. These cases cost the State about \$3,000 yearly.

The bill to increase the compensation of jurors was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of business, Mr. J. D. Pope offered a series of resolutions in regard to the Banks, attributing the present crisis to their mismanagement, and looking to an abolishment of the Banking system; favoring at the same time a non-enforcement of the Act of 1840, imposing penalties for suspension, and proposing the appointment of a special committee of five, to investigate the whole question of Finance and Banks.

The bill to establish legal rates of interest, and to repeal the usury laws, was rejected.

A discussion then ensued on the bank question, after which the House adjourned. DECEMBER 9.—In the Senate, after the morning hour, Messrs. Middleton and Mazyck discussed the bank measures before that body.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Vance offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence: Resolved, That the vending of the Holy Scriptures, and books of a religious character, by itinerant persons, is not hawking and peddling, by a just construction of the laws of this State, upon that subject.

The bill, creating a separate Court of Appeals, was, after discussion, laid on the

table.

A long and spirited debate then arose on the banks and banking, when the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 10.—After the despatch of unimportant business, the Senate took up the special order, being sundry bills and resolutions in relation to the banks; when Col. J. F. Marshall delivered an able speech thereon, and was followed by Mr. Johnson.

A resolution was offered to print 2,500 copies of the report of the special committee of the Senate on the re-opening of the African slave trade, when Col. J. D. Allen made some pertinent remarks in favor of reopening the slave trade; after which, upon amending the resolution so as to include the minority report of the Committee, it was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, the general orders were taken up.

The House resumed the consideration of a Bill to repeal the law against usury and for other purposes.

A Bill to regulate the granting of Vacant Lands—which was read the second time.

Mr. Mullins moved that the Bill be indefinitely postponed, and the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative. The Bill was then ordered to the Senate.

The House spent several hours in discussing the bank question, and then adjourned.

DECEMBER 11.—In the Senate, the House bill, to increase the pay of pauper patients in the Asylum to \$160, was laid on the table.

The favorable report of the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on the Petition of the Blue Ridge Railroad Co., for payment of the State subscription in stock instead of bonds, was agreed to, after explanation by Mr. Middleton.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to repeal an Act entitled "an Act to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale," ratified 16th December, 1851. On the question, "Shall the Bill be returned to House of Representatives," it was so ordered.

A Bill to incorporate the Independent Gas Company of the City of Columbia; a bill to incorporate the village of Greenwood; a bill to amend the charter of the town of Summerville; a Bill to incorporate the Cashier's Valley Turnpike Company; a Bill to incorporate the Sassafras Gap Turnpike Company; which were severally read a second time and ordered to be returned to House of Representatives.

The bank question was again under discussion, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill to amend the law in relation to the punishment for trading with negroes, was taken up for a second reading, and after sundry amendments, was ordered to be sent to the Senate. This bill provides for corporeal punishment in certain cases.

The special order, on Committee of the Whole, being the banks and banking matters, was called up, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sullivan in the chair.

Mr. Perry addressed the Committee at some length. He said that he had been absent attending to other duties, during the greater part of the discussion on this subject; that he had not intended to take part in it, as he was not very familiar with banks and banking; but the debate in the House had led him to believe that there was a legislative panic on the question. He had heard men denounce the banks, that they were engaged in nefarious traffic; but he had also heard that we must not touch them, ruin would follow, &c. He would not say, let the ruin come; but he would say let the issue come—let the question be tested.

Mr. Perry proceeded to discuss the question, and among other things, remarked that it was said that five millions was probably sufficient for the actual necessary currency of the State; but we had a currency in bank bills of 10 or \$15,000,000. He did not think we should take any new action now. Let the Comptroller go on and collect the penalties, but let a Commission be appointed to investigate the whole subject and report by next Session, submitting an entire system.

He urged the House not to be alarmed by these Banks. With a crop valued at thirty millions, we had nothing to fear.

Mr. Mullins asked the gentleman if he believed that a currency of \$5,000,000 could bring a crop worth \$30,000,000 to market.

Mr. Perry answered in the affirmative, and illustrated it by the fact that all the property of the State was bought, sold, and paid for, with this five millions, or whatever amount was estimated as the actual necessary currency.

Mr. Mitchell followed Mr. Perry in a speech of some length.

Mr. Gregg had a few words to say regarding the private banks.

Mr. McCarter followed in a few remarks, but had not finished when the Committee rose and reported progress.

At the evening session, Mr. McCarter concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Thomson, urging the necessity of repealing or suspending the act of 1840.

Mr. Ryan followed in support of the resolutions he had submitted, and which was referred to the Committee, which were also in favor of suspending the act of 1840, granting relief to the country, and dealing gently with the banks.

Mr. Memminger spoke at length, in reply to those who had heretofore addressed the Committee, and in favor of the resolutions he had introduced.

After some further discussion, Mr. Inglis proposed as an amendment to the Bill before the Committee that the Banks should not be able to collect their debts in Court, which was sustained by Messrs. Inglis, Perry and McGowan, and opposed by Messrs. Yendon and Thomson.

DECEMBER 12.—In the Senate, a bill was returned from the House of Representatives to amend the law in relation to trading with slaves; and the amendment of the

House of Representatives being amended, the Bill was agreed to, and its title changed to an Act.

Resolutions were offered and immediately agreed to, directing the Governor to have swords prepared for Captains H. H. Hill and Richard H. Anderson, for services rendered in the Mexican war.

The bill from House of Representatives to amend the law in relation to the qualification of Jurors was taken up for a second reading. It provides that the law be so altered that any man who pays any amount of tax, shall be qualified to sit as a Petit and Common Pleas Juror. The report was sustained by Messrs. Moses, Witherspoon and Middleton, and opposed by Mr. Palmer. The question being in returning the Bill to the House of Representatives, was decided by yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The bank question was again discussed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill, reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, altering the constitution of the State so as to substitute voting *en masse* for the ballot in the election of all officers chosen by both Houses of the General Assembly. After some explanatory debate, the question, being a constitutional one, was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays.—Yeas 71, nays 35.

The bill was lost, not two-thirds voting in its favor. Messrs. Doyle and Ambler voted for the bill, and Col. Easley against it.

The bills and resolutions in relation to the banks were then taken up.

Mr. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to whom had been referred all the matters in relation to the banks and banking, made a report recommending that the bill before the Committee, as amended by them, do pass. The bill, as amended, suspended the Act of 1840, and provided that the Banks could not sue or collect during their suspension.

Mr. Inglis, who had offered the last provision, submitted other amendments, the principal one of which was, that while the Banks could not sue or collect from citizens or residents of this State, they might do so from debtors residing out of the State.

The bill then came under consideration, and the question was taken, on striking out the amendment by Mr. Inglis, and the vote having been ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, it resulted: yeas 52, nays 44.

The amendment proposed by the Committee, which suspended the operation of the Act of 1840 until the 1st January, 1859, was taken up for consideration. On a motion to lay this amendment on the table, the question was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: yeas 47, nays 54.

Mr. J. T. Green then offered an amendment in substance, that, although the Banks might sue and obtain judgment during suspension, they could not enforce execution until resumption. Mr. Green supported this amendment in a very forcible and impressive manner. The hour for recess having arrived, a recess was taken until 6 o'clock, P. M.

At the evening session, Mr. Green made an additional amendment to the amendment he had submitted in the morning, which provided that the debtor, although execution could not be enforced against him, should pay interest on the judgment every 60 days, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; and that unless he complied with this proviso, he should be deprived of the benefits of this Act.

Mr. Thomson moved an amendment to this, which was accepted, that in case other creditors sued, obtained judgment, and sold the property of the debtor, the lien of the Bank should be entitled to its legal benefit.

Mr. Memminger submitted an amendment which was in substance, that instead of suspending the operations of the Act of 1840, the Comptroller General should be directed to suspend the collection of the penalties during the time specified.

The question, on motion of Mr. Thomson, was taken on laying Mr. Memminger's amendment on the table, which was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: yeas 51, nays 49.

The question then came up on the Bill, as amended by the Committee and by Mr. Green, including Mr. Thomson's amendment, and was ordered to be taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: yeas 54, nays 38.

Mr. DeSausure then submitted an amendment, which in substance permits the banks to pay out the bills of other banks until the 1st January, 1859. The question was taken on this amendment by yeas and nays, and resulted: yeas 37, nays 37.

Mr. Perry submitted an amendment, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conduct of the suspended banks, with ample powers of examination. The amendment was virtually limiting the Banks to one-half of one per cent. on the bills laid on the table.

Mr. Yendon offered an amendment, suspending the penalties already imposed on the banks, and laying on the table the bill.

Mr. Elliott.

The main question was then taken on the Bill as amended, as above stated, and resulted: yeas 52—nays 41, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Beatty, Blackwell, Boylston, Bratton, Curville, DeSausure, DeLozier, Easley, Edwards, Farrow, Furman, Gadsby, Goodwyn, A. J. Green, J. T. Green, Gregg, Hampton, Hart, Hemphill, Jeter, A. G. Johnston, Joseph Johnston, Jr., King, Leggett, Lucas, McCull, McCarter, Miller, Mitchell, Murray, Pott