

Miss Emma & Layne Johnson

# KEOWEE COURIER.

"—TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 1.

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THE  
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WRITTEN FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.  
A FRAGMENT.

BY ANGUS.

"There is a God," the flowers smile,  
His name is whispered on the wind;  
The gathering clouds—the mountains wild,  
And rolling rivers speak of him.

Deep—deep beneath the ocean's wave,  
The gentle spirits breathing tell  
His praises, in their coral cave,  
And wake with joy the wild sea-shell.

The dewy morn and evening gray,  
The still night with its thousand stars;  
And every voice and every lay  
Of earth and heaven, his name declares.

Thus—thus, in all her countless tones,  
Great nature sings in lofty strains,  
And something of the heart that mourns,  
Echoes with joy "Jehova reigns!"

He reigns within the peaceful breast  
As deep seas sleep beneath their foam,  
And they who sink in faith, to rest,  
Are with Him in their golden home.

EXTRACT FROM A LECTURE ON  
**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH,**  
Delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1849.

BY ELWOOD FISHER.

The progress and prospects of the Northern and Southern sections of this Union involves some of the greatest and gravest questions of the age. Each has a form of civilization peculiar to itself, and to modern times. The confederacy which has been formed by their union has astonished the world by its success; but the world, as well as the two sections themselves, differ very widely as to the causes of this success, and the agency of the two respective systems of society in producing it.

This controversy has long been advancing on the country, and now, in consequence of recent events, it has become general. In this part of the country, however, we have had but one side; and as the subject is one of the first magnitude, I have thought it highly important that it should be well examined.—In a Commercial Institution like this, it is peculiarly proper that the causes of the wealth and the sources of the commerce of the country should be well understood.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the population of the two sections of the United States was nearly equal—each being not quite two millions of inhabitants, the South including more than half a million of slaves. The territory then occupied by the two was, perhaps, also nearly equal in extent and fertility. Their commerce was also about the same; the North exporting about \$9,800,540 in 1790, and the South \$9,200,500.\* Even the property held by the two sections was almost exactly the same in amount, being about 400,000 millions in value each, according to an assessment for direct taxes in 1799.\* For the first quarter of a century of the present government, up to 1816, the South took the lead of the North in Commerce: as at the end of that period the exports of the Southern States amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, which was five millions more than the Northern. At this time, in 1816, South Carolina and New York were the two greatest exporting States of the Union, South Carolina exporting more than \$10,000,000, and New York over \$14,000,000.\*

According to the assessments made by authority of the Federal Government in 1815 for direct taxes, the value of property in the Southern States had risen to \$859,574,037, the white population being then, according to an average of the census of 1810 and that of 1820, about

2,749,795, or about \$312 per head, whilst the property of the Northern States amounted to \$1,042,782,264, for 4,326,550 population, or only \$240 per head.

Even in Manufactures the South, at that period, excelled the North in proportion to the numbers of their population. In 1810, according to the returns of the Marshals of the U. States, the fabrics of wool, cotton and linen, manufactured in the Northern States, amounted to 40,344,274 yards, valued at \$21,061,525, whilst the South fabricated 34,786,497 yards, estimated at \$16,771,724. Thus, after the lapse of the first quarter of a century, under our present form of Government, the South had surpassed the North, in Commerce, in Manufactures, and in the accumulation of wealth, in proportion to the number of citizens of the respective sections.

Since that period a great change has occurred. The harbors of Norfolk, of Richmond, of Charleston, and Savannah, have been deserted for those of Philadelphia, New York and Boston; and New Orleans is the only Southern city that pretends to rival its Northern competitors. The grass is growing in the streets of those cities of the South, which originally monopolized our colonial commerce and maintained their ascendancy in the earlier years of the Union. Manufactures and the arts have also gone to take up their abode in the North. Cities have been expanded and multiplied in the same favored region. Railroads and canals have been constructed, and education has delighted there to build her colleges and seminaries.

These phenomena have made a profound impression on reflecting minds throughout the Union, and particularly in the South. By her leading statesmen, these results have been ascribed to the policy pursued by the Federal Government since 1816. It was at this period that the system of direct taxation was finally abandoned, and the whole interest of the public debt, then so much augmented by the war, as well as the increased expenditures of the Government, were made chargeable on the foreign commerce of the country, except the slight income from the public lands.—And as at the close of the war, the principal articles of export, in exchange for which, we obtained our foreign goods, consisted of cotton, tobacco, and rice, it was held that the new policy was a peculiar burden on the States that produced those staples. In addition to this, the establishment of a Bank of the United States located at the North, with large deposits of Government money, and enabled by the confidence of the Government to maintain a large circulation, which would naturally be devoted to the promotion of Northern commerce, it was thought also adverse to Southern commercial rivalry. These two measures were the work of a Republican Administration of the Government, but they were strenuously opposed by the State Rights party. On their passage in Congress, it was declared by John Randolph, one of the most profound and sagacious statesmen, Virginia, or any other country ever produced, that a revolution in our Government had occurred, whose consequences no man could calculate. The result verified this prediction. Our population is now twenty millions, and yet it is thought by all parties that twenty-five millions of dollars per annum is enough for the support of Government in time of peace. Yet sixteen years ago, when our population was but little more than half of what it is now, this Government exacted \$32,000,000 as duties on our foreign imports, and that too, when in consequence of this heavy burden on our foreign trade, we only imported 64,000,000. The Government took half the value of the imports, as a tax on foreign trade. This outrage was the cause of South Carolina nullification.

Now the power of the Federal Government over foreign commerce, is, by the Constitution, precisely the same as that among the States. It is a power to regulate only. And the South contended that inasmuch as the imports from abroad were the proceeds chiefly of her staple exports, and were therefore, to all intents and purposes, the product of her industry and capital, that there was no more constitutional right to tax them on arriving in our ports, than to tax the products of the North, when shipped to the South.

When, therefore, the statesmen of the South reflect on the great commercial and manufacturing prosperity of their country in the days of direct taxation, and behold now her dilapidated cities and deserted harbors under the change of system, is it wonderful that they have made the halls of Congress eloquent

with the ruin and wrong that they have suffered? Or it is wonderful that what the North whilst it cannot believe that what has been so conducive to its own prosperity, should be detrimental to others, should yet take the South at its word as to its decline, and seek for other causes of such a result. This has been done, and negro slavery has with extraordinary unanimity been fixed upon as the great and efficient of Southern decline. And it is now assumed that the South, particularly the older States, is undergoing the process of impoverishment, depopulation, and decay. At the North she is continually spoken of by almost all classes, in terms of mingled condemnation and pity, and pride. She is advised to emancipate her slaves, and emulate the North, in enterprise, industry, and civilization.

The first object of civilized life is to accumulate wealth, as on that depends improvement in science and the arts, and the supply of the multiplied wants of society in that state.

And hence it is that the South is declared to be falling behind the civilization of the age, and is advised to abandon her peculiar institution in order to avoid the disastrous condition of ignorance and barbarism that awaits her.

Now in an age like this, of pre-eminent intelligence, with the schoolmasters all abroad—with the universal diffusion of the press, and the post, and on a question like this, of the first magnitude, and the least complexity, and whilst the people of the two sections are continually travelling amongst each other, and engaged in discussions with one another in stages and steamboats, in cars, in hotels, on the stump, and in Congress—it is scarcely credible that a universal mistake prevails as to the facts. Yet in opposition to the existing opinion on the subject, I maintain that the South is greatly the superior of the North in wealth, in proportion to the number of their citizens respectively; and this will appear by a comparison and progress of the white people of the respective sections. The North, and even many in the South, have assumed a decline in manufactures and commerce, to be a decline of general prosperity. This is an error. The policy of the Federal Government, and the domestic institutions of the Southern States, have indeed been unfavorable to the latter in those pursuits, but the agriculture of the South has maintained and advanced in prosperity beyond that of another people.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

### EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky papers inform us that the late Convention of the Friends of Emancipation in that State, which assembled at Frankfort on the 25th ultimo, was presided over by Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon county, assisted by Henry Wingate as Vice President, and Frank Ballinger as Secretary.

The Lexington Observer gives the following as the plan of action resolved on by the Convention.

"This Convention, composed of citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and representing the opinions and wishes of a large number of their fellow citizens throughout the Commonwealth, met in the capitol on the 25th April, 1849, to consider what course it becomes those who are opposed to the increase and to the perpetuity of slavery in this State to pursue, in the approaching canvass for members of the Convention called to amend the constitution, adopts the propositions which follow, as expressing its judgment in the premises:

"1. Believing that involuntary hereditary slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is adverse to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and injurious to a pure state of morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and that it ought not to be perpetuated in this Commonwealth.

"2. That no attempt ought to be made now, or at any time, to set slaves free by compulsory emancipation, without just compensation, after rights of property have been allowed to vest in them; but that every scheme for the compulsory extinction of slavery in Kentucky ought to begin with those born after the commencement of the scheme, and that the removal of the liberated slaves ought to form a part of every such plan.

"3. That we recommend the following points as those to be insisted on in the new constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Kentucky; 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and

perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

"4. This Convention confines its recommendation to the question of negro slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic."

The Convention (the Observer remarks) was not very numerous attended, but twenty-three out of the one hundred and three counties in the State being represented and by about one hundred and fifty delegates. There was, nevertheless, much respectability and talent in the Convention, and three-fourths of the body are reported to have been slave-holders. The principal speakers in the Convention were Judge Nicholas, Rev. Dr. William L. Breckinridge, Hon. Wm. P. Thomas, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Samuel Shy, Esq., Rev. John C. Young, C. M. Clay, Esq., and Rev. S. Robinson.

The Editor of the Observer protests against the platform adopted by the Convention as indicating that the emancipation question is to be made a prominent issue in the election of Delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution, and, professing to know something of the public feeling on the subject of slavery, asserts that "no body of men, however lofty their names or dear to the hearts of the people they may be, will be able to change the settled convictions of the people in regard to it."

From the N. Y. Sun, May 4.

**Interesting from Chili.**  
We have received Via Panama, our regular packages of Chilean newspapers, to the 5th of March, from which we make the following extracts:

The great tide of emigration which is setting towards California from all parts of the Pacific coasts and the States has aroused a fear among the Chilians, that unless active measures are taken, that country will be left in the lurch.

A new vein of silver has been struck among the mines of Copiapo, which proves to be of astonishing richness. The last steamer brought into Valparaiso over a million of dollars in silver from these mines, besides five hundred thousand dollars in gold from California. At Copiapo the miners are excavating in pure silver. They advance hardly a yard per month, in consequence.

The recent explorations at Copiapo have given rise to the opinion that the Chilean mines will yet rival, if not surpass those of California.

By Telegraph to the Jour. of Commerce.  
**LATER FROM MONTREAL,**  
Address to Lord Elgin—The Governor still absent, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, MAY 3d, noon.  
Since the issuing of the address of the British party calling upon the people to preserve the peace no more riots have occurred.

The organization of the various wards for ulterior purposes, if the news from England should render them necessary, is rapidly going on. The military guard still continues in the place where parliament meets, and in the Government office.

Several French addresses, expressive of confidence in the Ministry, have been presented to Lord Elgin.

It was reported this morning that the Governor would come in from his country seat, but he did not. Groups of persons were waiting about all the morning in expectation of his coming, but it is not believed that any further violence will be shown to him.

The Ministry have sustained a quasi defeat in the Legislative Council. For three days the Ministerial partisans have been trying to get up an address to the Governor, similar in tone to that of the Assembly, but it would not do.

To-day, by a majority of only one vote, the debate on the matter was postponed for a fortnight, in order to get a full House.

It is said that the Upper Canada radicals have refused to allow the sittings of that House to be transferred to Quebec.

From the Montreal Herald of Tuesday.  
After the release of the prisoners on Saturday afternoon, every thing promises quiet.

On Monday morning the streets were as quiet as usual, till towards the middle of the day. The Houses met in the Bonsecours Market at 10 o'clock, though it transacted no business, in consequence of the determination arrived at on Saturday to present the address voted on that day.

The only topic of public consequence which was mooted in the streets, was the appointment of John Young, Esq., to the Chief Magistracy of the city. About mid day it became generally well known, that the Governor General was to come to town to receive the address at half past

two o'clock; and the people gradually passed round the Government House, as on Friday and Saturday. In the meantime numerous bodies of troops were stationed in places near the Government House. But the people continued to assemble and the streets presented an appearance much more thronged than on the preceding days.

Presently the carriage appeared, and its appearance was the signal for a prolonged yell and groan from the assembled multitude. As his Excellency passed the Guard House, some persons standing in the gateway, which goes to the Camp de Mars, continued, during the whole time he was passing, to throw eggs into his carriage.

The members deputed to convey the sense of the House to his Excellency, presented the address of the majority of what are called the representative of the Sovereign.

His Excellency replied as follows:

My confidence in the good sense, moderation, and loyalty of the body of the people is however, in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to me to receive the assurance that the course of justice and impartiality which I have followed, in the discharge of the functions of my high office meets your approval. That course is prescribed to me by my duty to my Sovereign and to the inhabitants of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees, the best security for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the city, and I sincerely trust that by the exertions of the Legislature and Executive authorities, and the co-operation of all the friends of order, this object may be accomplished.

The people wait the egress of the Governor General. Instead of returning through Notre Dame street to the Place d'Armes, the carriage proceeded in the other direction, and was travelling at the most rapid pace towards Sherbrooke street.

Some of the persons who had been standing about Gosford street, were of course aware of what was going on, and these followed the carriage as speedily as possible. Others took cabs, caleches, every thing that would run—it was a chase. At length His Lordship was overtaken at Mr. Molson's corner, between Sherbrooke street and the Main street of the St. Lawrence suburbs.

At this point a furious attack was made with stones on the carriage; the back of it was completely smashed in; and its course, which appeared, at first, to be directed by way of Sherbrooke street, was changed to the road which goes round the back of the mountain. In this sad manner did his Lordship depart yesterday, from the capital of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America.

In addition to the foregoing particulars, we learn that the Governor General, in coming to town, was pelted from the end of Great St. James Street, and that on entering the Government House, he carried in his hand a large stone taken from the bottom of the carriage, and that Colonel Bruce received a contusion in the back part of the head by stones thrown into the carriage.

**FURTHER FOREIGN EXTRACTS.**  
PER AMERICA AT NEW-YORK.  
[From Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 21.]

FRANCE.

Much sensation was excited in Paris on Sunday, and continued the whole of the day, in consequence of some person or persons having the night previous cut down the tree of liberty in the Place de la Croix Rouge, where six streets meet. The tree was completely sawn through at the root, and lay on the ground. The police made the most active exertions to discover the person who did the act, but in vain. The only reparation that could be made under the circumstances was made, namely, the planting of another tree, by order of the mayor, on the same spot, and decorating it with immortelles and tri-colored ribbons information was received that an *emeute* had been calculated on in consequence; but bodies of police had been from an early hour stationed in every part of the quarter to suppress the first attempt that might be made, and nothing occurred.

A hostile meeting took place on the 14th, at 5 in the evening, between M. Ledru Rollin and M. Devoij, near the Post de Neuilly. The parties were placed at twenty paces distance. M. Ledru Rollin fired, but the pistol of M. Devoij hung fire. The second then interposed. The National announces that the Garde

\*Pitkin.