

Mobile has again been reduced from twelve battalions to six.

The *Trois* contradicts a statement of the *Patrie* to the effect that the Austrian General Aspre had marched against Florence at the head of 16,000 men, and that the representatives of the great Powers assembled at Gaeta, had not yet decided upon any course of action.

#### DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Advices from Cuxhaven, dated the 14th inst., state that the blockade of the Elbe having commenced on the 12th instant, the pilot galliot had left the station, but the light ships have not yet been removed.

The letters from Bremen, of the 13th instant, intimate that the Danes having declared the river in a state of blockade, the Bremen light vessels have been ordered from their stations, and brought in to port.

We learn from Hamburg that on the 14th instant a bill was posted on the Hamburg Exchange, stating that the Danish encroachments, near Duppel, had been attacked, and carried by the Saxon and Bavarian troops.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 15th inst., confirm the late news of the success of the German troops at Duppel, where they stormed the Danish entrenchments and put themselves into possession of a *tete du pont*, part of which was, however, blown up by the Danes. The loss of the Germans in this affair is calculated at from 150 to 200 men.

#### FRANKFORT.

Advices from Frankfort of the 14th instant, state that on that day the plenipotentiaries of twenty eight of the Governments of Germany signed a document, in which they give their adhesion to the constitution of the empire, and the acceptance by the King of Prussia of the hereditary Imperial Crown. The plenipotentiary of Wirtemberg had no authority to sign. Hesse Cassel protests against the constitution and election of the King, as treason to the German people.

The Leipzig Gazette states that the King of Bavaria has protested against conferring the Imperial title on the King of Prussia, and against organizing Germany without Austria.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

According to a letter from Vienna, of the 10th, the Magyars on the lower banks of the Danube have penetrated into several parts of the Baczka. Perezel and Bathyani have succeeded in entrenching themselves in the fortress of Peterwardein. The garrison, in order to favor this movement, made a sortie on the 20th ult. which was successful. Immediately on the arrival of Perezel and Bathyani, the partisans of Austria were allowed to withdraw. Crowds of women and children left Peterwardein in different conveyances. The Servian garrison of Zambor retired. After this a number of the inhabitants of the Baczka took the road to Styria, with their wives and children.

The last news from Hungary is to the effect that matters remain just as they were before. The Hungarian army have taken up positions on the Rakosh plain, under the walls of Pesth, and offered battle to the Austrians, who stand prepared to defend their possession of the Hungarian capital. Prince Windischgratz, warned by his late mishaps, has declined accepting the battle, and it is sincerely hoped at Vienna that he will escape being forced to enter into an engagement. The left wing of his army, under his special command, stands at Waitzen; the centre, under Gen. Shlick, is at Czinkota, a village on the road from Pesth to Godollo; and the right wing, under the Ban Jellachich, extends across the rail road line towards Alberti and Czegled. The heroic Ban was at one time given up as lost, and his re-appearance has caused great joy at head quarters.

#### ITALY.

The same paper states that the following are some of the terms imposed by France and England on the Pope as the condition on which they will aid his return to Rome:—A general amnistie, a complete secular Government, inviolability of political liberty, abolition of the holy office and ecclesiastical tribunals, except in the matter of the clergy, and the suppression of proprietary religious orders.

Letters from Florence, of the 10th inst., state that a French steamer from Gaeta had landed the Secretary of the French legation of Rome at Civita Vecchia, and that he had immediately left for the capital. He was said to be the bearer of the ultimatum of the foreign powers for the re-establishment of the Pope. It appears that a simultaneous movement has been arranged between the powers; the French were to occupy Civita Vecchia and Ancona; the Austrians, Ferrara; the Neapolitans, the frontier. On the arrival of the steamer from Gaeta; another steamer was immediately despatched to Toulon with orders, it was said, to embark the expeditionary force. Civita Vecchia was being fortified.

#### NAPLES AND SICILY.

Accounts from Naples, of the 6th inst., state that on the 28th of March two columns of Neapolitan troops were sent by General Filangieri, from Messina towards the interior of Sicily. The one which went towards Palermo had met with no obstacle up to the evening of the 29th, but, on the contrary, was well received by the people. The other, which went to-

wards Catania, met a body of the Sicilian troops in front of Thornina, and drove them back into that fort. Gen. Filangieri followed the movements of the army on board a frigate, accompanied by a steamer, which sailed along the coast as the army advanced. The frigate lost a mast by a cannon shot fired from the shore. The fortress from which the cannon was fired had been taken, with the whole of its garrison. It was thought that Catania will submit to the King's troops. The French and English squadrons had returned to Naples. At Naples several of the deputies of the late chamber had been arrested, and the Government was proceeding against the persons engaged in all the disturbances which have occurred within the last year with extraordinary rigor. Even those who pulled down the arms of Austria in March, 1848, had been arrested.

Accounts have been received via Malta, of the destruction of Catania, by the troops of the King of Naples, and the capture of the ruins of that unfortunate city, after a siege of three days. The following is from a letter, dated Catania, April 7: At an early hour on the morning of the 5th the Neapolitan squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, steamers, frigates, and gun boats, took up a position to bombard the city. The firing lasted all day with much damage to the city, and but little to the vessels. The following morning a simultaneous attack was made by sea and land. The Swiss, to the number of 2500, led the van, and were supported by two regiments of cavalry, and followed by an army of 16,000 men, with forty pieces of cannon. After a brief but obstinate resistance, the Catanese were overpowered, and the troops of Ferdinand entered the city, which then became a real field of battle. As the troops advanced the resistance became more obstinate. The assailants were fired on from windows, housetops, and barricades. The city, bombarded by sea and land, was compelled to surrender, and on the morning of the 7th a portion of the garrison and a great number of the inhabitants retired to the mountains in perfect order, abandoning the city to fire and plunder. The greater part of the houses were sacked and destroyed. The public library, the palace of the Marquis San Giuliano, that of the Prince of Caraci, and many other edifices were burnt. About 1700 Neapolitans were killed, and a great number more of Sicilians. Such has been the fate of this fine city and its inhabitants. Filangieri has given up the city to sack and fire. It is now in flames in many parts. The soldiers are prowling about, plundering houses, violating women, and stabbing all who oppose them."

#### CHINA.

Our Hong Kong advices are to the 27th of February, from which we learn that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer Malta arrived on the 16th inst., having left Singapore on the morning of the 8th; and the Canton steamer, belonging to the same company, arrived on the 19th inst.

The question of opening the city gates at Canton has been the engrossing subject during the month, we believe that nearly all the respectable part of the native community at Canton will be glad to have the matter settled, as they are getting tired of it, and it is not argued by them now with the same angry feeling as on former occasions. The fear of the Ladrone and of the idle portion of the working classes seems to be the chief cause of alarm, and not the question of the right of opening the city gates to us. The authorities can and must be made to carry out the convention, or the consequences, indirectly, may be injurious to British interests, not only at Canton, but at all the other ports.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Rumors were in circulation in Paris on the 18th inst., of a modification of the ministry. Gen. Lamocriere is spoken of for the Ministry of War, and General Beseu for that of Foreign Affairs.

So many representatives are leaving Paris every day, that after the budget is voted, it will not, it is said, be possible to make a House.

#### PRUSSIA.

The following significant paragraph appears in the second edition of the Cologne Gazette, of the 18th inst.

"A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has in the clearest and most unequivocal manner, declared to the Olmutz cabinet that the Prussian Government will not be deterred in any way by the opposition of the Austrian Ministry from assisting, with all its power, in the speedy formation of a united confederate State, and that it is firmly resolved to uphold and protect the work thus accomplished, with the concurrence of the German princes. In a word, the relations of Austria are assuming every day a more warlike appearance, and, however desirous the Prussian court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz cabinet, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded."

Some body says that females go to meetings to look at each other's bonnets. That's downright scandal! They go to show their own.

## KEOWEE COURIER.

Friday, May 18, 1849.

In assuming charge of the Editorial Bureau, we are aware that we occupy no irresponsible position. It is the duty of the Journalist to take high and independent ground upon all questions presented for his consideration; and when he falls from that station, he should lose the confidence and patronage of the reading community. While he advocates firmly and decisively, yet with moderation, the principles and policy, which experience has proved most beneficial to the interest of our common country, he should expose, regardless of consequences, in glaring characters, vice and error, wherever they exist. In doing this, he but performs his duty, and merits no meed of honor save that of an approving conscience. Under our fostering care, it shall be the constant aim of the *KEOWEE* to correct error, decri vice, and disseminate truth.

In Federal politics, it will be purely Southern, regarding Southern rights, interests, and prosperity, as more obligatory upon us, and more invaluable to our country, than any blind adherence to those particular tenets, which constitute party distinctions. The adjustment of several mooted questions, which for years past have agitated and convulsed the Union—the triumphs of free trade—the salutary working of the sub-treasury as a fiscal agent, and the introduction of new theories and policies, have contributed greatly to obliterate party distinctions at the South. The appellations of Whig and Democrat are seldom mentioned—the parties are rapidly merging into one great Southern party—and these terms will soon be remembered only as things that were. The Northern people too are making strenuous efforts to compromise their party prejudices, and concentrate their strength. The zealous advocacy by the North of the Wilmot Proviso, both by whigs and democrats, forming a new party, called the Free Soilers, is producing there an amalgamation of all parties, combined to carry into effect an unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and interests of the South. This doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, excluding us from the benefits derivable from Territories now possessed or that may be hereafter acquired, has been thrown into our national councils, and has already to a great extent severed the fraternal bonds that united us as one nation and one people. It was at first advocated by a few wretched demagogues, whose hatred for the South, was only equalled by their ignorance of the institutions they condemned; but now, they have grown into a mighty army of fanatics, awaiting but the signal from their unscrupulous leaders to precipitate their fury upon the South. Already have the Free Soilers acquired a majority in one branch of the national legislature, and are making rapid strides for power in the other. They persecute their nefarious and wicked designs against our rights and interests with such malignant zeal and energy, that it well behooves the South to annihilate party ties and party names, and stand with an undivided front, not only in defence of her constitutional rights, and her domestic institutions, but even in that of her honor, and her family altars. This party seeking at first, as they pretended, only the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, emboldened by success, now desire to surround us with a cordon of non-slaveholding States, and when they have us thus encircled, their object is, directly, or indirectly, to force us to emancipate our slaves. Such then being the deplorable state of feeling between the North and the South, it shall be our fondest effort to advance the interest, and promote the harmony of the South, convinced that her safety requires unity and concert of action. To the South then we say, "This above all—to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

With these brief indications of our future course, and convinced that our readers will concede that forbearance, which our inexperience solicits, and temper their criticisms with mildness, the subscribers commit themselves to their friends and the public.

J. W. NORRIS, JR., } EDITORS.  
E. M. KEITH, }

We must be permitted to make a few observations to the citizens of our District.—Nearly a quarter of a century has been added to the chronicles of time, since your County Seat was located at this place. And however unhappily the selection of that site may have been, it is now too late to attempt a remedy of the evil by removal or transfer of location. What then? Why, all admit that the more populous and flourishing the Village, the more readily you find a home market for your surplus produce. Then it behooves you to render the Village, under existing circumstances, as agreeable as possible to both citizens and strangers, by a moderate outlay of public spirit. This is to be accomplished, in a great measure, by encouraging and promoting all the means by which general intelligence can be placed within the power of the people.—This will give us standing and influence at home and abroad—will enable us to enjoy more of the real pleasures of life—to make more money with less labor—to live longer in the same time; and will make us better men and better citizens. A high standard of intellect is only to be attained by slow and regular gradations. The march of science and enterprise is onward with us—common schools, in which the English branches are taught, are located within the reach of nearly every family—at our Village, is a flourishing school, where a knowledge of all the higher branches may

be acquired and this week we have the pleasure to present you a Newspaper, published at your own County Seat. To you, fellow citizens, this journal must look for patronage and support. To your interests—your promotion, and the elevation of the character of the District will its untiring columns be devoted.

It has been too much the habit of our people to obtain their reading matter from the North, chiefly because it costs less; so that hundreds of dollars are annually removed from the home circulation for the payment of these periodicals. Now, we fancy all things being considered, that we shall be able to supply you with a Newspaper published at your own doors, as cheap as can be had at the North. Then why not purchase your news nearer home, and the price paid out, like "bread cast upon the waters" after many days will return to your pockets. We anticipate no profits from the publication; and we have fixed the price so low, that no family in the District need have a reasonable excuse for not subscribing to the "*KEOWEE COURIER*." Some of our citizens have already expended a liberal amount of money and labor in getting up the enterprise—the work is now going forward—the paper is before you, and we confidently appeal to you, fellow citizens, to rally to its aid—subscribe yourselves and ask your neighbor to do likewise. Shall it be said that your love for the "almighty dollar" blasted the prospects of an undertaking so creditable to the District. Surely there is public spirit—reading spirit and District pride enough amongst us to support one weekly journal.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, as the probable result of the excitement in Kentucky on the slavery question. As anything which relates to this subject will no doubt be of interest to our readers, we take pleasure in placing it before them. It is dated

"LEXINGTON, May 5, 1849.

"There is a considerable excitement here about a Convention to remodel the Constitution of this State. The question of Slavery producing all. Some are for emancipation, some for non-importation—others are for its remaining as a slaveholding State. I think that the probable issue will be a gradual emancipation; the negroes to become free at a certain age, or at some particular date."

We also see from the latest advices that the Hon. Henry Clay has declined to serve as a member of that Convention.

#### NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has lately been in Session at Springfield, Mass., has adjourned. The Conference refuses to consent to the arbitration question of difference with the Southern Church, by a vote of 80 yeas to 63 nays. Bishop Hamline presiding. Since the Southern Church has failed to obtain an amicable settlement of the property question, we suppose the alternative left will be to apply the strong arm of the law.

#### VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have just heard the result of the elections for members of Congress in Va. Of the fifteen members of Congress elected, fourteen are democrats, and the other an Independent whig, elected over Pendleton, who voted with Stephens and Toombs against the compromise bill. In the last Congress there were six whig members from Virginia, now but one. Virginia is right on the great question of Southern Equality and Southern Rights.

#### THE SMALL POX.

This loathsome disease has prevailed for some time in the vicinity of Cassville, Ga. From our latest intelligence we learn that there were 72 cases at the Iron Works, 6 cases at Atlanta, 2 Cartersville, 1 at Augusta and another eight miles below that city. The disease has not extended far over the country, and we understand that a majority of the cases at the Iron Works will probably recover. The Small Pox is perhaps to be dreaded more than any other infectious or contagious malady.—But it has been satisfactorily ascertained that vaccination is, in a majority of cases, a complete preventative, and where it does not entirely prevent, it reduces the disease to a modified form called varioloid. Hence we would suggest to our citizens generally, the propriety of adopting this precaution before the disease makes its appearance at their doors.

The only apology which we can give our readers for the deficiency in the variety of matter in our columns for this week, is the want of Exchanges, from which to make our selections. Our attention shall at once be directed to this, and we trust that our next number shall be free from this objection.

#### FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER." TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

PICKENS C. H., May 11, 1849.

At a meeting of the Students of Pickens Academy, assembled on this day to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of their lamented fellow-student HENRY B. MOREHEAD, deceased. On motion of SAMUEL G. EARLE, Mr. P. C. GRESWELL was called to the Chair, and M. G. ANDERSON, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, and on motion of THOS. A. RIED, the following were appointed as a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the School upon this sore dispensation of Providence: D. F. HILL, S. G. EARLE and J. R. BROWN.

The committee retired and after a short absence submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased an All-Wise Providence by His inscrutable decree, to remove from our midst, our much beloved fellow-student, HENRY B. MOREHEAD—taken suddenly and unexpectedly from us in the bloom of youth and health, being tenderly and devotedly loved, and fondly admired by all who knew him, for his kind and gentlemanly deportment in his intercourse, could not fail to concentrate and win all hearts that came within the circle of his acquaintance—makes the bereavement, doubly afflictive; to those whom he has left—kind and affectionate, his loss has produced a vacuum within our hearts that time itself will scarcely fill. As a student, his talents and untiring application had placed him the first amongst us, and promised for him a brilliant and useful career as a citizen had been spared. But he has been taken—he is gone—and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his early death, whose place in their affections cannot easily be filled. And while we sincerely regret the dispensation that has deprived us of so valuable a friend, so kind and affectionate a fellow-student, we trust that he has been removed to a happier and a brighter sphere. In consideration whereof,

Be it Resolved, That as a testimonial of our high regard for the private worth and many virtues of our lamented fellow-student, HENRY B. MOREHEAD, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and Resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, as an evidence of our sympathy and condolence with them in the loss of their son and our fellow-student.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "*KEOWEE COURIER*," and "*ANDERSON GAZETTE*."

P. C. GRESWELL, Chairman.  
M. G. ANDERSON, Secretary.

#### By Telegraph for the Carolinian. Arrival of the Hibernia.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 8 p. m.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th inclusive. She brings £83,000 in specie. The markets generally are dull. Cotton remains without material change. Upland is quoted at from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2. SECOND DESPATCH.

The bill for the modification of the English navigation laws was passed by the House of Commons by a majority of sixty-one.

The war between Denmark and Prussia continues. German troops are entering Jutland;

France is perfectly tranquil, and no internal disturbance is speedily apprehended to alarm the friends of order and her well-wishers. The French military expedition to reinstate the Pope in his temporal rights sailed on the 22d April, and news of their arrival at Civita Vecchia was received.

The Pope and his Court still remain at Gaeta.

Sardinia has rejected the terms Austria attempted to impose upon her.

Piedmont is preparing for war, with a view to the resumption of hostilities. Austria unsuccessful with the Hungarians.

The war between Naples and Sicily continues to be waged with bitterness; one town of Sicily having surrendered to the Neapolitans.

#### ROW AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK—MACREADY DRIVEN FROM THE STAGE.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 12.45 p. m.

A despatch received at this office, announces most lamentable news from New York. Mr. Macready appeared at the Astor Opera House last night, when he was driven off by a mob numbering some twenty or thirty thousand people.

The Theatre was fired several times, and some fifteen persons killed and thirty or forty wounded. We regret to learn that among the victims several ladies were killed. The military fired on the mob, and have been compelled to erect a number of barricades. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the city. The Theatre is threatened to-day, and the military are taking active measures to prevent further mischief.

#### CHARLESTON DESPATCH.

CHARLESTON, May 11, 6 1-2 p. m.

The demand for Cotton continues good, at full prices. Sales seventeen hundred bales, at from six to seven and a half cents.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Governor Seabrook is at present in Columbia, and is stopping at Hunt's Hotel.

Mr. Calhoun—Mission to England.—The New York Star, in speaking of the appointment of a Minister to England, says, if Mr. Calhoun would accept this mission, it would be prudent and politic to appoint him. We do not know the motives that prompted this suggestion; but the editor says, "when ability and integrity are united, questions of policy may well be entertained." This is correct. But we apprehend that, for other reasons, the politicians of the North would be satisfied—nay, gratified—to see Mr. Calhoun out of the Councils of the Nation. Never, scarcely in our history, have the talents, influence and devoted patriotism of Mr. Calhoun been more needed.