

## ESCAPE OF JAMES BROWN.

This man who was sentenced to be hung on the 13th of July next, and who was remanded to prison to await the period of expiating his offences, contrived to escape from the custody of the Sheriff of Kershaw, who had him in charge and is now again at large.

A motion in arrest of Judgment had been filed by his Counsel, Maj. John Smart, who pressed his objections to the original verdict upon the Court with great energy and power.—He contested every inch of ground, and was sustained in the main ground of his appeal by Judge Richardson, who delivered a dissenting opinion to the judgment of the Court—but his efforts to save his client were in vain. Nothing but the terrible weight of the testimony could have baffled the unflagging energies and resources of his counsel.

The circumstances as we have obtained them are briefly these: The Sheriff with Brown in charge left on the cars Tuesday for Camden, having the prisoner's hands handcuffed, but leaving his legs unbound. He placed him in the baggage car, himself occupying a position at the door to prevent his escaping that way.—When the cars had reached the Wateree swamp, and were passing over the trestle-work, the prisoner at the hazard of his life suddenly leaped out, and before the cars could be stopped and backed to the place, had made good his escape.

Every effort, we understand, was immediately made to re-capture him, but unsuccessfully, as far as we have heard—nor is it very likely that he will be caught.

His Honor who passed sentence upon him in his eloquent and impressive remarks, told him that he had now brought himself to a pass "where the swiftness of his feet could not save him"—but Brown appears to have thought differently, and established his point. He is a mass of great physical power, firmness and audacity, and will be hard to catch, if he has contrived to rid himself of his handcuffs.

The news created quite a sensation here, and one counsel telegraphed another to Camden in the following terms:

"I hear Brown has made a successful motion in arrest of judgement: is it true?" To which this reply was promptly returned per wires:

"It is true: Brown has given the country leg-bail—but his motion may yet be over-ruled."

The matter is a serious one, and we hope that the imputation of levity will not be cast upon us for making light of it; but we are among those who think that the worst possible use to put a man to, is to hang him. Society should punish its crying children by any other method than the death-punishment. He who gave life, alone has the right (in our judgment) to take it away.—*Telegraph.*

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns were deserted by the men, who are rushing to California. Their wives and children were left to the tender mercies of the Indians. From Valparaiso and the adjacent parts there was the same onward rush to the golden land. Nearly all the merchants were preparing to emigrate.

A weekly paper called the "Placer Times," is soon to be published at Sacramento. It is to give accurate information in relation to the mines. Sacramento has grown very rapidly and contains many handsome houses.

Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California.

In the port of San Francisco there were eighty vessels, which number was daily augmenting by new arrivals.

The town of San Francisco was under great excitement which rose from rumors that were afloat that the military were preparing to attack it, and that Gen. Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the legislature. The alcalde and all the council of the town were displaced by justices of peace and police officers. The disorder which reigns in all branches of the administration is attributed to the conduct of the late governor Col. Mason.

The reporter of the "Alta California," says he has seen a piece of gold found in the river Stanislaus, by a man of the name of Weber, weighing 78 ounces and valued at \$1,248.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Lieut. Beall remained but a few days at San Francisco, but took time to look around him at the condition of the country. The rage for gold, like the rod of Aaron, had swallowed up all other passions. The inhabitants would not even take time to erect for themselves the necessary edifices, but were residing in tents, and shanties hastily erected. The extent of the Gold Region cannot be defined. It has already been found to cover a territory more than a hundred and fifty miles in length, and from fifty to sixty in breadth. The precious metal is discovered in a perfectly pure state in the beds of the streams, and in the hills and plains adjacent. It is found in small particles or flakes in the water, mingled with sand, which has only to be washed away to leave a residue of fine gold; and in the "dry diggings" it exists in solid lumps, some weighing eight or ten pounds, which are dug up with pick axes and spades.

The laborers generally prefer working in the streams, as the other method is the most laborious. Every laborer can certainly secure, each day, at least twenty dollars' worth of the metal, while those who are fortunate frequently make from one to two hundred dollars.

Lieut. Beall showed us specimens of gold he had procured in the country, of both varieties in particles and the lump. One specimen was well calculated to make the eyes stare and "the lips water." It was a solid lump, weighing eight pounds,—and worth \$2000 of the pure, rosy gold!

It is impossible to compute the number of persons now in California. "No census could be taken," for they are scattered every where through its extensive forests, prosecuting the quest for the root of all evil. Still the utmost good order prevails in the country, they have no regular laws, but the large infusion of intelligent and upright inhabitants preserves peace and quiet, by a species of modified Lynch jurisdiction which necessity has created. They do not complain, as has been said, of a want of government, for they have not time, in their more engrossing avocation, to think of such things.—*Mobile Register.*

## KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, June 9, 1849.

### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The "BEAR HUNT" is not well adapted to our columns, and we cannot give it a place.

VERSES by J. V. are on our table, but as the prose by the same author, published this week contains the same in substance, they are respectfully declined.

INTERFERENCE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN AUSTRIA NOT CONFIRMED.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says, "We find nothing to justify the statement in our Telegraphic despatch, that England and France have protested in a joint note against the intervention of Russia in the war between Austria and her revolted Hungarian provinces. The report that such a note had been written, is alluded to by a correspondent of the London Chronicle, as an invention of the Hungarian party, probably to subserve some private interest of their own."

### RECAPTURE OF BROWN.

We publish in another column the account of Brown's recapture by the Sheriff of Kershaw District. Since that we are informed that he was re-captured shortly afterwards in the swamp, near the place he made his escape. His handcuffs were still on—his leg badly broken, and he appeared to be in great pain.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL. A vessel from Baltimore to Denmark, it is stated, has been captured, which has produced some difficulty between our Government and that of Denmark. It is hoped that it may be amicably adjusted. The vessel which was captured, sailed from America before official notice of the blockade had been given by the Danish Charge, Mr. Bille, and therefore cannot be held as a prize under the law of nations.

DR. WILLIAM BUTLER, our late Representative in Congress, has been appointed by President Taylor, Agent for the Cherokee Indians, in the place of Richard C. S. Brown, removed.

### SENATOR BENTON.

This gentleman, who has been the leader of the Democratic party in Missouri, and who has acted with the South until recently, has allowed his aspirations for political fame, and a gloomy hope of the Presidential chair, completely to addle his brain. In expectation of securing the support of the North, he seems now only to desire to ruin the South, and humble Mr. Calhoun. In a speech lately made at Jefferson city, he devotes the first part to what he is pleased to call Mr. C's inconsistency on the slave question, and alleges, that the late Missouri resolutions were a copy of those offered by Mr. C. in the Senate in 1847, which were aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union; and boldly proclaims that it is absurd to deny to Congress the right to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. And that Congress has exercised this power from the foundation of the Government, and with the sanction and approval of all the States and federal authorities.

This indeed is new logic to us; and we should be glad for Senator B. to point out the cases of the exercise of this power, and to state from what book he takes this undoubted authority of Congress to legislate as it pleases. How is it we would ask that Senator B. finds such power delegated to Congress, when some of the ablest of the Northern politicians deny its existence, and unequivocally declare that Congress has no such power, and that every such attempt is an unconstitutional aggression? Surely Senator B. has forgotten to read the Constitution: we think that before he makes his next speech, that he should give it a very careful perusal. The truth is, that the Honorable Senator finds himself in a pickle by his refusal to sign the address of the Southern members in Congress, and he now seeks to reinstate himself in the favor of his constituents by holding up this undoubted power of Congress as a shield to protect himself and hide his glaring defalcation. "Honesty is the best policy," and the maxim is equally to political as well as common dealing; and unless we are greatly deceived in the people of Missouri, Senator B. will realize its truth. Certainly, no man, who seeks thus to protect his unwarranted

course by a forced construction of the Constitution, deserves the confidence of an enlightened community. And we trust that this Honorable Senator, whose whole life seems to have been "gentle remonstrance" with himself for being of so much more consequence than any body else," will secure the merited rebuke for his vacillating and malevolent course, and that he may have seriously to ask, "How have I, Thomas H. Benton, a man of so much importance, fallen so low?"

When the people take such men into their own hands, and deal out to them their just reward, teaching them that the true position for a Senator is always to be found at his post, guarding well the guarantees of the Constitution, and advocating such measures as are likely to advance the interests, and promote the harmony of the Union; then may we expect that this catering for political preferment will cease, and that the affairs of our Government will be administered in that spirit of forbearance, which characterized its early existence.

### ARTESIAN WELL.

We understand from the Charleston Courier that Mr. Welton, who has been employed by the City Council of Charleston to bore an Artesian Well in that city, is progressing finely with the work. He has already reached the depth of 834 feet; one would suppose that Mr. W. would not be under the necessity of penetrating the earth much deeper before he obtains water of the very best quality. And when obtained, there will be an ample sufficiency to supply the whole city, for we know how to appreciate good cool drinking-water, and we would certainly be delighted to know that our friends of the city are not deprived of that refreshing draught, so palatable during the summer season.

We had the pleasure last winter to witness Mr. Welton's operations ourselves, and were very much surprised to find the apparatus used in boring, so very simple. He had then reached about 324 feet. The auger or instrument used in perforating is made of steel, about 18 inches long and 8 or 10 inches in diameter, and is attached by means of a socket to a wood pole about 30 feet long, a number of these poles are connected by the same means until the requisite depth or length is obtained. A handle is then passed through the pole above ground, by which two negro fellows turn the auger.—A cast tube sufficient to bore a hole of about 10 inches diameter is made to follow it downward, which prevents sand, mud and water from filling the opening above the auger. A tube 10 or 12 feet long, with a valve in the lower end, is used for withdrawing the loose dirt, mud and water from the well, by pressing the tube down upon the mud and water the valve is raised, and when full the weight above will close the valve.

Mr. Welton has completed several other wells of the same kind in the city, but not so deep, for the use of private families. He has just completed one on the premises of the Gas Company, 40 feet deep, in which the water is purer in quality than any that has yet been obtained in boring what is familiarly termed "sixty feet wells."

### THE LATE CONVENTION.

The Convention held at Columbia has put the entire Northern Press into a stew. They call it by all sorts of names, and rant and rave to a high degree. The proceedings of that Convention adopted unanimously, the mild yet decided stand taken in the report and resolutions, have taken the North at such a noli-prost, that they seem to be bewildered, and know not what to be after—unable to refute by sound reasoning and argument, their aim is to deny it by ridicule—"It is nothing but one of South Carolina's threats." There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we have nearly, if not quite, reached it. And our Northern brethren will find to their sorrow, that not only Carolina, but all of the Southern States, are determined to execute, as well as threaten, if they persist in their nefarious schemes. They seek to keep up their excitement by constantly publishing the South as disunionists—as those seeking to destroy our government, forgetting all the time that they are properly chargeable with all these difficulties. It is but an abstraction, say they. If so, why do they seek for an abstraction to dishonor the South and destroy her domestic institutions? It is not an abstraction to us, but a question of life and death, of honor or disgrace. We cannot, we will not, recede from the positions we have taken; if they choose to go on goading the South, and exciting feelings not likely to be easily quelled, the consequence be on their heads, not on ours; we have warned them again and again, and if by their folly the Union is dissolved, posterity will mete out to them their just reward.

### FROM TEXAS.

The Mexican papers state that Maj. Harry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians, and all murdered except the guide who was a Mexican. The ravages of cholera have been distressingly awful. The whole number of deaths from this disease, in the city of Alamo, is not less than 500. The disease has also broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and at the Quartermaster's headquarters. Persons have been picked up dying and dead unattended in the prairies and under trees in the open air. An overflow in the Salado river took place early last month, causing great distress and destruction of property in the camp of the 3d Infantry, near San Antonio. The water rose 4 or 5 feet in less than five minutes, scarcely

allowing time to those in its course to remove to a place of safety before everything was submerged. The camp was situated near the river near half a mile from the highland, to which, in the darkness of night every one had to flee for safety. Every species of property belonging to the encampment has been either damaged or lost. We understand the water was 10 feet deep on the spot where the camp was located.

### FROM SANTA FE AND THE PLAINS.

The St. Louis Republican says, there is a coalition between the Eutaws and Apaches, and probably other Indian tribes to the South, to carry on a war of depredation against the unprotected settlements.

Charles H. Merritt has been appointed Sheriff and Collector for the County of Santa Fe.

Early in last month Lieut. Whittelsey encountered a war party of Eutaws, near the Colorado, and routed them with a loss of only two men, the loss of the enemy was 10 killed and several wounded.

### SEVEN DAYS ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE

BY THE STEAM SHIP NIAGARA AT HALIFAX. [Reported for the Telegraph.]

The Niagara, bringing news to the 13th of May, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last.

COTTON at Liverpool had neither advanced nor receded, but was at a stand. On the 19th it was quoted at the same rates as during the week previous.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### ROME.

The intelligence is, that Pope Pius, on having heard of the resistance offered by the Roman people to the French troops, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and is reported to have sent a message to Gen. Oudinot, as well as to the King of Naples, to persuade them to withdraw their forces and retire. In the interval, Gen. Oudinot has been reinforced with a fresh supply of 20,000 troops, and has a large and well appointed army under his command. On the other side the Roman people are animated by the most intense enthusiasm, and should an attempt be made to possess the city by bombarding, and storming, the courage of the people, who will be protected by barricades, will render the capture of the city no easy task.

These causes under the invading troops by no means ensure success, even should the effort be made. All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the temporal and imperial power of Papacy in any form.

Most terrific and painful accounts are given of Priests being dragged forth from their hiding places by the soldiery and put to death—their bodies having been hacked in small pieces and cast into the Tiber.

The combined Powers will not be able to set up the Pope on his throne again, for the tide of popular feeling now is against the sacerdotal and pontifical power he has exercised.

At Paris intelligence had been received from Gen. Oudinot to the 13th ult. by telegraph—in which he stated his opinion, that the troops would be allowed to enter the city of Rome without further opposition.

He further adds "serious propositions of submission are made to me already—the anchor of safety to Rome." The 900 prisoners at Rome were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstrations of joy.

The London Times announces the landing at Finestrema, of a Spanish army which was marching towards Rome.

A fresh attempt was making at Palermo to get up an armed resistance to the Neapolitan government—but without success.

The Austrians have been again repulsed on the 8th ult. in an assault, and Venetian accounts state that they made a rally and took 850 prisoners—which needs confirmation.

RUSSIAN AID.—There have already marched through Wallachia en route for Hungary to bring to Austria 120,000 Russians, with 350 cannons, and 25,000 cavalry.

Gen. Bem is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there will be bloody work when the two forces meet.

### EXTRACT

From the Char. Courier Correspondence. WASHINGTON, May 24.

The Board of Commissioners under the Mexican treaty will resume their session next week, and will proceed to determine what cases they shall consider. Some of the claims largest in amount and most meritorious in character are likely to be thrown out on the ground that they were acted upon by the Mixed Board, and the umpire under the treaty of 1839. Many distinguished lawyers have been employed by claimants to present their cases to the Board, and among those are Mr. Webster, Gen. Dix, Mr. R. J. Walker, Mr. Coxe, and Mr. Corwin. As the *impresoria* grants in Texas to citizens of

the United States would all be thrown out, though allowed by two of the former boards, there is a probability that the sum allowed by the treaty—(three and a fourth millions)—will be ample for the full payment of all the claims coming within the treaty.

WRITTEN FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is great: we are creatures of imitation and by a necessary influence, our tempers and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great will be the effect on their own character and habits. With these living patterns before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at everything that is low and unworthy. Young men are but too little aware how their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary their intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks a young man in the eyes of the public.—Our young men will do well to remember this. Persons, and especially the young, cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of improving their leisure hours. We complain of the shortness of our lives, and yet we squander a vast amount of it in worse than idleness.—Any of us have leisure hours enough if rightly improved to cultivate our minds thoroughly, and to prepare for any station in life. If the young will habituate themselves to improving their spare moments by reading useful books and papers, the habit will soon become useful and pleasant.

J. V.

Correspondence of the "Keowee Courier." HAMBURG, MAY 30TH, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have received two numbers of the *Courier*, and be assured I hail with delight its appearance; emanating, as it does, from the banks of the bright and beautiful Keowee in my native District, to me the "brightest spot on memory's waste." I predict for the "*Keowee Courier*," a prosperous voyage on the ocean of spirited adventure.—Your readers are well pleased with its neat appearance, and the manly stand it has taken for the true interests of the South. I feel confident that you must succeed—for no one who has lived in your beautiful district, amid its hills and dales, its cataracts and cascades, and romantic scenery, let him be found any place in our wide spread land, where adventure or enterprize may have lead him, but will gladly embrace the opportunity of subscribing to your paper, for there is a feeling in the human heart which lingers with life, and that feeling is love for one's place of nativity; and this home feeling will secure for you the support of your District, for why should we send abroad our money for papers, to those who are inimical to our institutions, and who would grow rich and insolent on our patronage; and with the *power of money taken from us*, strive to deprive us of our legal and constitutional property? No, let us patronize our own press, read our own papers, and keep our money among ourselves, where like "bread cast upon the waters, we can see it after many days." So, in conclusion I would say, success attend your efforts as public journalists, and may you even have a support, adequate to your endeavors.

H.

Infernal Machine Arrest.—The New-York letter, of Thursday, to the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"A person residing in Brooklyn, hitherto considered one of the best citizens of that place, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy to take the life of Thomas Warner, Esq., with the 'infernal machine,' about which so much was said in the newspapers a while ago. This makes the second arrest for the same crime, and the police are still on the scent of other parties.

"There is a secret chapter in the history of this affair which will, ere long, unfold itself to the astonishment of the public."