

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.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.

NO. 5

THE KEOWEE COURIER,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
W. H. TREMMER.

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

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents for one year's subscription when paid within three months. Two dollars if payment is delayed to the close of the subscription year.

All subscriptions not clearly limited, will be considered as made for an indefinite time, and continued till a discontinuance is ordered and all arrears paid.

Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 cts. for each continued insertion. Liberal deductions made to those advertising by the year.

All Communications should be addressed to the Publisher post paid.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Messrs. Editors:—My attention having been called to an article in Monday morning's "Crescent," setting forth the claims of Lieut. Mayne Reid to Gen. Jackson's gold box, and noticing in that article many glaring inconsistencies—not to use a harsher term—I have thought it my duty, as a member of one of the regiments mentioned by him, to give a simple statement of facts which heretofore have never been disputed to my knowledge. I shall simply review his statement in the order in which it appears, so far as my personal knowledge extends.

Of his first three statements I can say nothing. But in his fourth, he claims having taken the first trophy captured by the brigade of Gen. Shields in the battle of Contreras. Such an exploit was totally impossible, from the nature of the formation of that brigade, the South Carolina volunteers having been brought to the attack of the retreating enemy—before, and at least 300 yards farther up the road than the New-York regiment, of which the Lieutenant was a member—furthermore, the fire of the South Carolina regiment destroyed what little order was preserved in the Mexican ranks, and gave the New-Yorkers but little opportunity of making the first capture, as dozens of the Palmetto regiment were in the road capturing horses and making prisoners.

In his fifth, he says that Shields' brigade was composed of five regiments. Such was not the case: it consisted of the New-York and Palmetto regiments, who were afterwards supported by three or four companies taken from the Rifles, and if I remember rightly, also from the 9th, 11th and 13th regiments of Infantry—in all, not more than 1200 men; this includes the party with the howitzer. Lieut. Reid says that his company (B) was the only one that stood the fire of the enemy. For that I can say positively, that when the South Carolina regiment was brought into line, the New-Yorkers were in the utmost confusion, and had retired behind the Hacienda, or were scattered about the field, save some twenty brave fellows who had surrounded their flag. The Palmetto regiment remained in line some fifteen minutes, Col. Butler requesting Gen. Shields to give the order to charge, which he refused to do, and he having failed to restore the New-Yorkers to their ranks, ordered the retreat of the South Carolina regiment. Even then the order was not extended to the three left companies, who stood until the balance of the regiment had proceeded some distance, when having been informed of the order, they followed.

In the sixth, he says he forced a body of South Carolinians to carry Lieut. Col. Dickenson from the field. Such could not possibly have been the case, Col. D. having taken his position in the centre of his regiment, and was there when wounded. Hence, if Lieut. Reid was near Col. D. when he was shot, he must have so far forgotten the first duty of an officer, as to leave his company and regiment, and attach himself to another, at a time when every man, more particularly an officer, should be seen at his post.

In the seventh, he says that he caught the flag of the Palmetto regiment, as it fell from the hands of Col. D. and carried it for some time. Again, I ask, was he at his post?

But this is not the only ground on which I base my disbelief. The subject of the flag has been discussed a hundred times, and I will give a brief history of it in that engagement. When the regiment was first brought into action, it was carried by the colour-sergeant (T. Beggs) who was wounded while carrying it. Colonel Dickenson then took the flag, and bore it till he was shot down. He then handed it, with his sword, to Col. Gladden, and it was committed by the Major to the care of a member of company H. (P. Leonard) who bore it throughout that battle, and every subsequent one, till it was the first to wave over the captured gates

of the Garita de Belen, and every member of the regiment will sustain me in this assertion.

In his eighth, he says I led the two regiments to the charge. Pray, may I ask, where was Gen. Shields that he thus passively resigned his command to Lieut. Reid? Again, I repeat, if he did so, he had left his post; for in the second formation the Palmetto regiment was given the post of honor (the right wing) and were in advance of the New-York regiment in the charge, which broke the centre of the enemy.

Of his ninth, I can say nothing, only it is singular. I never perceived Lieut. Reid, when according to his statement, he was with the flag of the South Carolina regiment, which was in arms' length of me several times during the engagement.

Of his tenth, I can only reiterate, where was our commander (Gen. Shields) who I, for the first time, have heard accused of incompetence as to giving orders to his command?

Of his exploits under the largest gun at Chapultepec, I can say nothing.

With many apologies for trespassing on the patience of yourself and readers, I leave Lieut. Mayne Reid to the enjoyment of his glories, and the consciousness of his great modesty.

PALMETTO.

From the Baltimore Sun.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The report on domestic missions was made through Dr. McDowell.

The board has had 514 clergymen in its employment during the past year, 213 having been added since the last report, having an excess of increase over the last year of 53.

The number of feeble congregations supplied during the past year has been 1,400, situated in Twenty-States and Territories.

Missionaries have been sent to California and Oregon, (four to California and one to Oregon,) and it was stated that in all probability a Presbytery would be established in California at the next meeting of the General Assembly. Twenty-four hundred new members have been added to the Church during the past year, and 1,800 on certificate, being a total number of four thousand two hundred.

The number of new churches built, or in progress of erection, during the past year, has been 130, an increase of between 50 and 60.

The number of Sabbath schools has been 800, with 6,000 teachers.

The number of children in attendance has been 30,000. There have been besides more than 500 Bible and catechetical classes.

Particular attention has been paid to the distribution of Bibles and tracts received from the American Tract Society, and the church society.

The amount of funds received during the past year has been, at New York, \$50,284 37; at Louisville, \$18,706 30; at Pittsburg, \$8,784 54; from the Synod of Ohio, \$9,000.

The value of clothing received at Louisville is about \$3,000; at other places between 8,000 and \$9,000. This is distributed among missionaries about to start on foreign service.

The Rev. Le Roy Davis was sentenced to be suspended from his ministerial functions until the Presbytery had received satisfactory evidence of his penitence. The charge brought against him seemed to be that he had not acted in subordination to the Presbytery to which he belonged, and that he had influenced many members to leave one church to join another.

The salary of the successor of Dr. Miller was fixed at two thousand dollars per annum.

The stated clerk read the narrative on the state of religion. It is stated that there were 23 Synods and 122 Presbyteries. Two new Presbyteries will soon be formed in China, one in Western Africa, and one in California.

ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.—The surveying party sent out to the Isthmus by Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., of N. York, to select the best route for a railroad across the Isthmus, have been diligently engaged in their labors. A letter published in the Tribune says:

"The corps has been divided into four parties—two for the Chagres Division, and two for the Panama Division—each running distinct lines. By this organization, every advantage has been taken of the dry season, and although it was late when the party arrived out, yet the results show two separate and distinct lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, nearly finished within a little more than two months.

One of the lines of the Chagres Division having been completed, the parties engaged on the same were sent, a few days since, to seek a third line on the Panama Division.

The two lines across the summit make the greatest elevation some 40 feet less than previous examinations. The highest grade over the summit, on one line, will not exceed 47 feet per mile, with a short tunnel; while the other line dispenses with the tunnel, but increases the grade to 66 feet per mile.

The total distance from Panama to the Terminus on the Atlantic is 46 miles. There will be required only one important bridge, all the rest will be small. The best and most desirable wood can be obtained on the line for the superstructure.

The surveys will be finished in four or five weeks, and if the same energy is exercised by the contractors for building the road, you may expect to see it completed in eighteen months, when I hope to be on my way home, and enjoying a steam ride across the Isthmus."

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

THE OVERFLOW EXPLAINED.

The Mississippi runs through a ridge of land formed originally by its own deposits, which gradually declines as it recedes from the banks on either side. This ridge, however, though higher than the ground further from the river, is not high enough to keep the water within its banks in seasons of flood, and in consequence, an embankment, or levee, is raised, the top of which is intended to be above the highest floods. This levee, is however, sometimes not substantially made, or from some other defect, or being undermined by the water, the latter makes a breach or crevasse in it, which though small at first, rapidly enlarges, from the heavy rush of water through it, and unless promptly checked and closed, frequently becomes unmanageable, and impossible to be stopped. The great body of water which thus flows with overwhelming force through the break, naturally seeks, first, the low lands and swamps which exist a short distance back from the river, which are gradually filled up, until the whole country above and below the crevasse, becomes overflowed, and continues to rise to a greater or less extent, as the water may be able to escape and diffuse itself more or less freely, into channels, lakes or other outlets that may exist in the rear.

The crevasse from which New Orleans is now suffering is fourteen miles above the city by the course of the river, and the break through the levee, we understand, is to the extent of 300 feet, thro' which the water is rushing with great force on an average depth of not less than ten feet. All the country in the neighborhood of it, and all the adjoining plantations were soon submerged, and the swamp in the rear was likewise filled with water, gradually making its way down towards the city and the swamp in its rear, and as this latter filled, the water steadily backed up into the rear streets of the city, and has kept gradually swelling higher and higher towards the more thickly built portions, until it has reached in some places within six or seven squares of the river, it being borne in mind, that the streets are highest nearer the river, and that the drainage of the city contrary to that of Northern towns, is from and not towards the river.

Our distant readers will at once see from this statement, that all idea of loss of life from the flood (which appears to have been so strongly impressed on their imaginations) is perfectly ridiculous, as the greatest rise of the water in the rear of the city, never exceeded seven inches in any twenty-four hours, and it is believed it has now attained its maximum height, and escapes by Lake Ponchartrain as rapidly as it is supplied through the Crevasse. Indeed, during the last twenty-four hours, there has been a slight fall.

The business portion of the city has not been at all invaded by the water, and no expectation that it will be. It has been almost exclusively dwelling houses that have been flooded, and those principally occupied by citizens of moderate circumstances, on whom the loss has fallen with much severity. Great numbers of them have abandoned their dwellings, whilst many, however, continue to occupy them under all the inconvenience of either wading knee deep in water, or being conveyed to and fro in a skiff.

A large portion of the rear of the First, and all the rear of the Third Municipality, have thus far escaped, as the levee of the Old Canal has prevented the water from spreading in that direction, but great fears are entertained that it cannot

much longer resist the pressure. Should this be the case, it will add greatly to the extent of the calamity, and the consequent distress, as those districts which would in consequence be overflowed contain a very large population.

We hope, however, for the best, and as the river has fallen two feet and a half since the crevasse was opened, and still continues to fall without advices from above of any further rise being on the way down, we cannot but hope, that the efforts now making to close the crevasse, will be successful. If the river should fall two or three feet more, of which there is every prospect, it would render it a work of comparatively easy accomplishment.

THE WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Boston Post, in an article on the subject, gives a very clear statement of the condition of affairs and the object of the contest. At first it was a war of races; the outrageous demand of Austria went far to turn it to a national war, and some of those who were fighting against each other turned their common arms against the common enemy. Austria demands that Hungary, even to the sacrifice of its ancient independence, shall be incorporated into the Austrian monarchy. Hungary demands that her independence shall be recognized. Kossuth, Georgy, Bem and Dembrinski, the Hungarian commanders have agreed upon the following terms, for which they contend:—*Albany Atlas.*

1. The recognition of the kingdom of Hungary in its ancient limits, including Croatia, Slavonia, and the military boundaries.

2. Union with Transylvania as decided upon by the Hungarian diet at its sitting last year.

3. General amnesty for the whole of Austria, the immediate release of the October prisoners, and indemnities to the families of those who were murdered.

4. Transmission of the Hungarian regiments serving in Italy and elsewhere throughout the empire to Hungary.

5. Recognition of the Hungarian constitution of 1848.

6. Hungary shall remain under the government of a provisional executive administration, elected from among the diet, until the hereditary succession shall have been legally restored, and the king who shall have been elected shall be crowned at Buda Pesth, and sworn to the constitution.

7. Galicia shall stand in the same relation to the Austrian federal state as that in which Hungary now stands, and will stand under the name of the Polish kingdom of Galicia; it will, therefore be linked to Austria only by personal union, having its own army and its own finances.

8. The participation of Hungary in the Austrian national debt shall be decided by the Hungarian diet by majority.

The Hungarians, who are composed of Magyars, Poles, French generals, and various races, are carrying everything before them. They have cleared their country of the enemy. But this is not the best of the news of their condition. Troops are flocking to Kossuth's army from every quarter. When Pesth was taken possession of by them, they were received with frantic enthusiasm. Crowds of young men hastened to enrol themselves. Other places were equally prompt. There is one spirit pervading the country; the two towns of Szegedin and Ketskemet sent six thousand horsemen to the army, and their cavalry is the most splendid ever gathered, it is said.—Kossuth is more in need of arms than of men.—It is difficult, however, to find a clear account of his strength. It was above one hundred thousand, made up of the finest troops in Europe, and under officers who have well displayed their skill and bravery. It is constantly increasing. Their victories have been great and decisive.

The next news from Hungary, now the great battle ground of Europe, will be of absorbing interest. Will the Magyars be able to cope against the Russians? They are well commanded, brave, united, inspired by a spirit of freedom, and fighting by their own hearth stones. If not able, will Prussia stand by and see Austria become Cossack? Will those who are struggling in the same cause of nationality see the autocrat stifle this spirit in Hungary? Will not Austria, after striking down Hungary, strike down the Frankfurt Assembly and the Prussian nationality? Will does the London Times say "it is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of these events."

Fire in Wilmington.—On Saturday morning, the 26th ultimo, the North Carolina Lamp Black Manufacturing Establishment, in Wilmington, was destroyed

by fire. It is said the building was of wood, and therefore quickly consumed, together with 100 barrels of Lamp Black and all the fixtures. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.—*Carolinian.*

From the Columbia Telegraph.

LEWIS KOSSUTH.

Who is Lewis Kossuth, the Regent of Hungary, and her master spirit in these grave days of his country?

Kossuth was born in 1805; his father, of old Hungarian nobility (for what Hungarian is not?) was very poor and supported himself as clerk to some fellow-nobleman.

Lewis went to the University of Pesth, to study Law, in his 16th year, where his great talents and equally great poverty procured him patrons, who fed and clothed him. We first hear of him in public, when he at once distinguished himself in the opposition, as writer against Austria. In 1838 he was arrested; in 1840 he founded a paper; in 1844 he established the general "League of Defence;" in 1847 he was elected member of the Diet; in 1848 he placed himself at the head of the Anti-Austrian movement, became Minister, and is now virtual Regent of Hungary, showing equal military, political and revolutionary sagacity. Kossuth is a consummate master of the sword and pen. If the question be to fill his hearers with enthusiasm and to rouse his fellow-Hungarians, he can be passionate, poetic, pompous, as the occasion may require, while there is perhaps no terser writer and closer reasoner when facts, numbers and statistics form the substance. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the philosophical and positive Law, and is master of an extensive encyclopedical knowledge. His organ of speech is strong and very sonorous. His mastery of the languages is wonderful. He addresses with equal effect the Magyar in Hungarian; the Croat in Slavonic; the German in German; and lately when it was necessary to fire the Clergy for the Hungarian cause, he addressed the Synod of the Catholic Priests in Latin, in such a manner that they were filled with patriotic ardor. His wife was described by that executioner, Prince Windischgratz, in an order to the police to catch her, among other things thus: "She is an elegant woman, of a high degree of cultivation, speaking French, English, German, Slavonian and Wallachian as fluently as Hungarian."

Kossuth has travelled in Germany, France and England. He is tall, handsome and of imposing appearance; his head is of an oriental cast.

The greatest day of Kossuth's life was, perhaps, when in an inspired speech he demanded of the Hungarian Diet 200,000 men and 42,000,000 guilders, and the whole Assembly rose and exclaimed: "We give them!"

When he was informed that Russia was going to send an army to assist the Austrians, he quietly replied: "Then I march all Poland against Russia."

Lewis Kossuth seems to be the model of a statesman in a national revolution of a modern vast country. The difficulties which he has to overcome are immense; for never before had a patriot to unite, in a period of revolution, such discordant elements as the Magyar, German, and Slavonic populations in Hungary are; yet his master mind and high soul do not only seem to rule, but to rouse, impel and inspire them all for the same great end.

Extract from the Columbia Telegraph.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The steam packet ship 'Europa' arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst., having made a quick trip. European affairs remained the same as at last dates; but the conference of the two Emperors at Warsaw bodes badly for Poland.

Commercial news not flattering—markets fluctuating. Two days after the Niagara sailed, the demand was good for trade and exports, and full prices were paid for American descriptions. The business of the week from the 19th to the 26th ult., amounted to 40 thousand bales, while the imports were not less than 125 thousand bales, nearly all American.

The most important item of Political intelligence is the rumored conference to be held at Warsaw between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to plot another partition. No decisive battle has been fought between the Allied Powers and the Hungarians, who still hold their ground.

Tidings from Rome state that the French General had not yet made his attempt to enter Rome. No other important moves have been made.