

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."

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RUSSIA—ITS ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

With regard to the government of Russia, I must first state that the whole empire is divided into fifty-six departments, each of which has a subordinate government. The administration of justice is extremely imperfect, from the nature of the case, the courts being badly managed, and the judges very accessible to bribery. The profession of law is almost unknown, and there are very few educated lawyers. The Duke of Oldenburg, a nephew of the Emperor, who takes a great interest in such matters, has lately opened a law school, which has now eighty or a hundred students.

The navy of Russia is considerable, and comprises about fifty ships of war, a good many frigates, a few steamships, and a great number of smaller vessels. Naval schools have also been established; but their commerce is so limited that they cannot have an efficient marine.—They do not need a great navy, and it is now far larger than is necessary. Their ships are pretty well built but their sailors are not so good as those of America, France or England.

Their army, however, is quite another thing, and in it their great strength lies. In 1840 it numbered nine hundred thousand men, and as it is now at the highest point, it cannot be much short of a million. Their common soldiers, who are taken from the serfs, serve for the most part during life, and though well drilled, are very ignorant. The higher officers, however, are well educated men, and as schools have been established among the common soldiers, they will probably improve. They do well what they are told to do; but if in battle they lose their officers, there none of the privates fit to take command, and they are very much like a flock of sheep. They generally continue to execute the last order, although it may have become impracticable, for they are as brave as any men in the world. They labor greatly under the wants of good officers of their own, and therefore many of their officers both in the army and in the navy, are foreigners—principally English and Germans. They are endeavoring to supply their want by means of military schools, of which they have twenty-four, under the direction of the Grand Duke Michael, Commander in chief of the Russian forces. I am not of the opinion, however, that Russia is so formidable a nation on account of her military force, or that she will attempt the conquest of Germany or Prussia. France is more than a match for her, and she is well aware of it; for although her standing army is twice as large as that of France, she has nothing behind it, like the National Guards of the latter, and which, as events have lately proved, are fully as effective as regular soldiers. These Guards comprise nearly the whole male population of France, and many of them are those who have served their several terms of seven years in the army, and returned to private life.

There are very few newspapers in Russia, and very little political information can be circulated among the people, as there would be if the press were free.—Every paper sent from France or Germany is carefully examined by the public censors, and if there is a single line against Russia, it is blackened or expunged in such a manner that it cannot be read. I have frequently received papers from Germany disfigured in this manner.

The Grand Duke Michael, the brother of the Emperor Nicholas, and head of the army, is very unpopular in Russia, on account of the severity of his discipline. Still he has a great deal of good sense and sound judgment, and as he is not afraid to speak his mind to the Emperor, he is found to be exerting more and more influence every year. One of the best men in Russia is the Duke of Oldenburg, of whom I have spoken. He is a German, and a son of one of the Emperor's

sister. Unlike most of the imperial family, he thinks education and legislation of more importance than the army and military affairs.

The Government of Russia is, from the nature of it, oppressive. From its great extent, much must be trusted to subordinate officers, who are not always faithful, and many things in consequence go wrong. These things are kept from the Emperor as much as possible.

Nicholas came to the throne unexpectedly. Constantine should have succeeded his brother Alexander, but before the death of the latter, he made a will appointing Nicholas his successor, with which Constantine was acquainted, and to which he assented. On the death of Alexander in the south of Russia, Constantine sent word to Nicholas of what had been done, and where he would find the document. In consequence, Nicholas ascended the throne, and on his accession there was an attempted revolution. A part of the troops, instigated by a few of the enemies of Nicholas, refused to take the oath of allegiance to him, and called for Constantine who was at that time in Warsaw. After the Governor of St. Petersburg had been killed in an attempt to pacify them, they were fired upon, and several killed. Five of the ringleaders were sent to Siberia, and the refractory soldiers returned to their duty.—*Dr. Baird's Lectures.*

HUNGARY AND ITS RESOURCES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American has furnished that paper with an interesting sketch of Hungary, from which we make the following extracts. The writer states that he has derived his data from some of the best books on which that country is treated, and that the statistics of population, property &c., may be relied on, having been collected from 1836 to 1839, by John Macgregor, one of the secretaries of the London Board of Trade:

The Hungary of the present day forms a part of the Austrian dominions, being bounded on the west by a part of Germany, north by Galicia—from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains—east by Transylvania and Wallachia, and south by Turkey, Slavonia and Croatia. Its present territorial extent 84,500 square miles. Thus it is nearly twice as large as the State of New-York.

It was formerly known as Upper and Lower Hungary, but this division has been superseded, and it is now separated into the following six circles, viz: Circle this side the Danube, circle beyond the Danube, circle this side the Theys, circle beyond the Theys, province of Slavonia, province of Croatia. These circles are divided into counties, of which there are 13 in the first circle, and 11 in each of the others. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Drabe, the Maresch, the March, the White Koresch, the Izurnos, the Theys, the Waag, and the Ternes.

It contains 56 large towns, 751 market towns, 11,706 villages, 1,307,172 houses, 2,885,500 families, 5,917,202 males, 6,179,000 females. Total population 12,096,202. Of these about 6,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 2,000,000 of the Greek Church, about 1,000,000 Lutherans, 2,000,000 Calvinists, 250,000 Jews, and its regular army is 56,000 men.

There are about 15,000,000 of English acres of arable land, 1,330,000 vineyards, 4,800,000 gardens, 4,850,000 pastures, about 15,000,000 English acres of woodlands—whole number of acres being about 340,000,000; 4,500,000 head of horned cattle, 650,050 horses, 8,000,000 sheep.

Buda is the capital, stands on the right bank of the Danube, and has 25,000 inhabitants. It was once the residence of the Kings of Hungary, say till 1526, when it was taken by the Turks. For 160 years it was contested between them and the Christians, and it was finally surrendered to the latter in 1686. In 1810, 600 houses were destroyed by fire, but they have been replaced with improved buildings.

Immediately opposite Buda, on the east side of the Danube, is Pesth, which is the largest city of Hungary; it is well built, containing many elegant public buildings and mansions of the Hungarian nobility. Its University is one of the most richly endowed on the continent of Europe, and this city of Pesth contains above 60,000 inhabitants; it is about 130 miles south-east of Vienna.

Throughout Hungary the Slavonian population are the most numerous, and perform the most servile kinds of labor. The Magyars—the original Hungarians—though generally illiterate, are a spirited and intelligent race, fond of active employments and a military life—avoiding, as much as possible, either labor or traffic.

In 1837, there were in Hungary not less than 259,648 privileged noblemen. The number since that time has considerably increased. They pay no taxes, and are thus very burdensome, and greatly retard the advancement of the most generally fertile kingdom in Europe, which also suffers much from the want of good roads and cheap transportation.

PARTICULARS OF THE CASSIUS M. CLAY DIFFICULTY.

The Nashville *Eagle* of the 23d inst. contains a detailed account of the fatal rencontre between Cassius M. Clay and Cyrus Turner. From this, it appears that Major Squire Turner, the father of Cyrus Turner, had made charges against Clay, and had exerted himself to keep him from an opportunity to reply or explain. He finally, however, obtained the stand, when Major Runyon, a lawyer of Richmond, at a considerable distance applied him with questions, and Clay, with the consent of Chenault, who claimed the stump, endeavored to answer him. Some misunderstanding occurred in reference to the disposition made of the School Fund, in which Runyon pronounced a statement made by Clay false and untrue. Clay referred to an Act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him before, that he was a mere tool of Turner, and was obeying his master. Clay descended from the stand in perfect good humor, and without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Major Turner remarked that "Runyon was not his tool."

Clay replied that whether Turner knew it or not, he was evidently his willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus Turner, the son of the candidate, stepped up to Clay, and pronounced his statement a d—d lie, and struck him in the face.—Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, beat over the head with a stick by Alfred Turner, and perhaps others, and a revolving pistol was snapped four times at his head, bursting a cap each time, by Thomas Turner. He did not draw his knife, nor shake off the hold of those who were clinging to him until he perceived the blood spouting forth from his side, and believed from the wound that he must die. With superhuman effort he shook off those who held him, encountered Cyrus Turner, and stabbed him. The wound took effect in the lower part of his abdomen, resulting in his death in 34 hours.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—We were informed by the captain of the schooner Traveller, that on his passage from this city to the Michigan side, while not a breath of air stirred the water, which was perfectly unrippled, and clear and smooth as a mirror, a breeze was constantly blowing aloft so strong that with her topsails alone set, the schooner ran 7 miles an hour for some hours. During all this time no breeze was felt on deck, but on going up the rigging some 15 feet or more, the wind could be sensibly perceived, increasing in violence higher up, and bending and twisting the topmasts as in a severe gale.

The captain said that the rapid movement through the still water, with the lower canvass useless, and not air enough on deck, and at the same time the upper sails filled and strained to their utmost capacity, was singular beyond description. This is certainly a very remarkable phenomenon, such as seldom occur on land or water. It will be remembered that at the same time a strong wind from the east was blowing here.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SERIOUS FRACAS AT THE CITY OF MEXICO.—A fracas ensued in the city of Mexico on the 3d ult., between some four or five National Guards of the French Legion and a number of Leperos, in the course of which a detachment of the Mina Battalion came up, and blows and musket shots were frequently interchanged, and several of the Frenchmen were very severely handled. From the accounts given by "Fruit d'Union," it appears that the Frenchmen were maltreated and insulted without provocation.—*Picayune.*

KENTUCKY.—The Yeoman says: "We learn from a whig that it is the intention of many members of that party, after the election, to get up petitions all over the State, requesting Messrs. Clay and Underwood to resign their seats in the United States Senate, if, as they believe, the vote of the people goes strongly against emancipation. The people of Kentucky will never be satisfied to be represented in the Senate of the U. States by two Southern men with Northern principles."

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.—*Punch.*

From the Charleston Mercury. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

BALTIMORE, July 5. The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and Boston last evening, with a week's later intelligence from Europe, of which the following is an abstract:

THE MARKETS. The cotton market during the week ending on the 22d has been steady, firm, and increasingly confident.

FRANCE. The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws at Lyons, where a serious engagement took place in the streets between the troops and the mob, in which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown up, which were not captured until they were battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued until a late hour at night. A telegraphic despatch from Lyons on the afternoon of the 16th, announces that the insurgents were completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to its accustomed tranquillity. There are upwards of fifty thousand troops in Lyons.

ROME. The French General had made renewed overtures to the Romans, but the latter had refused to accept them. The London Times of June 23d has a letter from its correspondent, dated Civita Vecchia, June 16, with the latest news from Rome and the Army up to the previous evening. The letter states that negotiations were attempted to be opened by Gen. Oudinot, but the effort failed. Oudinot summoned the city to surrender, but was met by a pre-emptory refusal. He commenced a vigorous attack upon the city on the 14th, the batteries played upon the bastions for twenty-four hours incessantly, but no perceptible breach was discoverable from the camp up to the leaving of the courier. A reinforcement of troops and guns from Toulon was being landed at Civita Vecchia on the 14th.

At Paris, up to the evening of the 21st, no news had been received of the entry of the French into Rome. Gen. Oudinot would not make a general assault before the 17th, when the intelligence of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th in Paris would reach that place, and would probably induce the Triumvirate to capitulate. The Gazette of Lyons of the 20th states that a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, received as they were going to press, announces the entry of the French into Rome.

CHINA. Contrary to general expectation, the Emperor of China has refused to open the trade of Canton to the British, according to the terms of the treaty. This determination may give rise to very serious occurrences, as the British Government will, no doubt, insist upon its rights.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 4 p. m. From Louisville we learn that Hon. Henry Clay is ill with cholera.

In Cincinnati, yesterday, there were one hundred and fifty-seven deaths. In New-York and Philadelphia the disease is unabated.

Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular in which he states his determination to extend the magnetic telegraph to the Pacific as soon as Congress shall give him aid. Mr. Sandford J. Smith is immediately to traverse the route to Fort Leavenworth, to arrange with the citizens of the various towns which may desire to be included on the telegraph line to the Missouri frontier, to be completed this summer.

ONE MILLION OF CALIFORNIA GOLD!—The steamer Crescent City, arrived about a week since in New Orleans with half a million of California gold dust on freight, and half a million brought over by the passengers. The whole city is represented to be alive with the greatest excitement at the tales of inexhaustible mountains and rivers of gold brought by eye-witnesses, backed as they are by the actual presence of the shining metal. With this arrival, the California fever appears to have revived with great intensity over the Union. A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Mazatlan, in Mexico, represents the Mexicans as fitting out ships with men and armaments with the design of retaking California.

The attempt, however, cannot succeed, should they ever have the temerity to make it. Brother Johnathan is not exactly the boy to yield, possession of any thing he has lawfully acquired, particularly when he feels just like he can whip his weight in wild cats, the British, and the whole world besides. Who has acquired this glittering prize for the American people? It was the result of a

democratic administration—the fruit of democratic policy. As for the whigs, they have never ceased to denounce it as a robbery of the "poor Mexicans!" "Land-Stealing" is the word. Little Protocol Mr. Stephens wouldn't have it, if it were all gold. How magnanimous!—*Athena Dancer.*

OFFICIAL. A RECOMMENDATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People whose reliance has ever been in His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty in His own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, July 3, 1849.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNION.—A scientific report on the subject of the bread stuffs of the United States, by Professor Lewis Beck, of Ruger's College says that the aggregate amount of the agricultural products of the United States convertible into bread stuffs or its substitutes, upon an average of three or four years, is about 900,000,000 of bushels, of which nearly one half is in Indian corn. The quantity of wheat may be put down as 100,000,000 of bushels.—The whole amount of this vast aggregate product required for home consumption does not probably exceed 300,000,000. Of course the immense surplus is subject to exportation; so that it is not too much to assume that our country is destined to be the granary of the world.

REPORTED WRECK OF THE SHIP FLORIDA, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter to the Eastport Sentinel, dated Rio de Janeiro, April 2, says:

"There is a report that the ship Florida, from New York to California, was lost off the River Platte, and 200 lives lost, any of the vessels in here have had long passages—some 75 days; many have lost spars and had a hard time.—There have been one or two men sent to the mines; one for knocking down one of the Emperor's guards was sentenced to be shot, but his sentence was commuted at the intercession of our consul.

A most disgraceful affair occurred at St. Louis on the 17th instant, growing out of a misunderstanding relative to a funeral. It appears that there were two corpses in one house, and a funeral train being sent to bury one of them, each of the parties contended that it was intended for them, and a fight ensued, in which men, women, and children joined, and sticks, stones and other missiles were freely used.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ROMANS.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening in front of Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, preparatory to a mass meeting on the afternoon of the 4th of July, to give an expression of the public sympathy with the Republicans of Europe in their present struggle for liberty. Geo. M. Dallas, Esq., is expected to preside, and Messrs. Conrad, Elder, Earle, Lelley and Patterson, are to be among the speakers.

The Pittsburg Mercury, recording the marriage of a Miss Holmes, President of the Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society, to a Mr. Andrew Horn, appends the following:

Fair Julia lived a Temperance maid,
And preached its beauties night and morn,
But still her wicked neighbors said
She broke her pledge and took a Horn.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death, to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, or to have conquered millions.

"What is the difference between experimental and practical philosophy?"
"Experimental philosophy is your asking me to lend you a dollar—practical philosophy is my telling you I won't."