

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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TERMS.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE EUROPE.

[Telegraphed for Baltimore Sun.]

FRANCE.

The elections to fill 35 vacancies in the Assembly are going forward quickly, and the results favor the moderate candidates. In the Provinces, Lamartine and some other socialists have secured their election.

On Thursday there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on affairs in Rome, and it is said that Barrot and Dufaure will retire. A doubt is expressed whether England, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French Government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasions the funds greatly to fluctuate at each turn of fortune.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome, on the 29th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 dead, with 129 prisoners, in the hands of the French, including 19 officers, of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners. The French only admit 9 killed and 110 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome the orders received at Toulon, for embarking reinforcements of all kinds, have been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has, until recently, been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London on the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin, Bernard, Etienne, Arago, and Sergeant Boichet.

The present accounts of the cholera are favorable. The deaths have fallen to fewer than 30 per day and are daily decreasing. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris and suburbs since the breaking out of the cholera in January last is said to be more than 20,000.

ROME.

The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the constitution of the Republic and ordered it to be placed in the capitol with the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The constitution is, by a vote of the Assembly to be engraved on marble. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Stephen's church for those who had fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French troops on mass into Rome did not take place until the 7th of July. On the 3d a proclamation from the Roman National Assembly announced the entrance of the French, and recommended abstinence from all vengeance as useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

Gen. Oudinot and his staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising or paying him the military salute due to his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves, in the absence of Roman laborers and at dark the troops were consigned to their quarters.

Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out of the city. He had gone in the direction of Cassino, and it is probable would give trouble to any detachment of Neapolitans or Spaniards he might meet with. His reported intention is to invade the Kingdom of Naples. A detachment of the French army was sent in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"I have good reason to believe that the Roman government are satisfied with the last accounts they have received from Gaeta, which would show that the French

minister there has concluded arrangements not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian minister, to the effect that the Pope is to return to Rome. That the French are to evacuate the city, leaving only a garrison of 500 men; and that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving only a small garrison in the forts. Owing to this arrangement the army of the Alps was dissolved.

VENICE.

Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries its principal defence from two small forts about 1000 yards from the first houses of Venice. One is situated on the small island of San Leronde, and the other on the Railroad bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach further than 400 yards within the city.

Provisions are very scarce, and nothing but black bread, half baked, is to be had, and meat and wine have become luxuries. There is still a calm determination to resist among the Venetians.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners, in North Jutland, which the Danish commander announces to the Minister of Copenhagen in the following despatch:

The commandant at Fredonia has demanded transport vessels for upwards of 800 prisoners, 80 of whom are officers. I expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow morning. The enemy is totally defeated, and our victorious army is pursuing them. All the enemy's battering guns are taken, and several pieces of field artillery.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy.

Advices from Vienna to the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jealachich, at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country, and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The imperial troops, on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving the Raab, followed the retreating Hungarians and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were captured. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barbalona, where the Emperor was.—The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp.

Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Cormorn, from which point the Hungarians manoeuvred with twenty squadrons horse, and kept up a fire with fifty guns for eight hours; but their Infantry remained in their entrenchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns and were captured by a regiment of Austrian Light Horse, not, however, until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns.

The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornases Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt the same day, the 20th June. Eleven cannon and standards were the trophies of this day.

Intelligence had been received by a Belgian journal to the effect that on the 1st and 2d of July Dembinski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Venetian troops, drawn from the army of operations now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskiewitch, in the defiles between Miskolez and Ollan.

The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so completed that the same Hungarian reserve, numbering 40,000 men, marched the next day for Comorn to reinforce the army of Gorgey, who since the 4th of July has been unable to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembinski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskiewitch, and it is probable that as soon as news of Dembinski's victory becomes known, the warlike population of the defiles, in which the Russian Prince will rise en masse to cut off his retreat.

Kossuth issued, on the 25th ultimo, at Buda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic language, to rise in arms against the invaders.

The campaign against the Austro-Russian army is called a crusade, as it is intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d for Szergselin.

GERMANY.

Sadstadt was bombarded on the 7th, but by last accounts held out, and the garrison had hoisted the black flag in token that they would rather die than surrender.

CALIFORNIA.

Important Political Movements at San Francisco—Organization of a State Government undertaken—Address of the San Francisco Assembly.

The 'Alto California' of June 24, contains an Address to the people of the territory, from the Legislative Assembly of San Francisco district. This document, which covers a page of that paper, calls on the people to act promptly for themselves in organization of a State Government; they are now without any government, a mixed mass of human beings from all regions, and of all tongues and habits, impelled by the same feverish desire of fortune making.

The United States has assumed the right to tax them, not only without representation, but without giving them any government at all making them bear the burthens of the Union without enjoying its benefits, thus violating in them the first principles of freedom. Thereby, Congress has, so to say, abdicated its authority to control them, and thrown them back on their natural rights, especially in the right of instilling a government.

In this emergency what sort of a government can they set up which will be in accordance with the United States Constitution and violate no duty to their beloved country or her institutions? A State Government. It is not necessary that they should pass through a territorial administration in order to become a State. Texas did not. And for population, they will certainly have enough before the meeting of Congress.

By organizing a State Government they may also settle "a great and harassing political question in the United States" which must certainly defeat a territorial organization for a long time. That question California has to settle for herself and the sooner the better.

The Assembly accordingly recommends a Convention of twelve delegates from each district, to be held at San Jose on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution and setting it in operation. And till the new government is adopted, the people are advised to keep their district organization.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Crescent City arrived last evening from Chagres, bringing us one month's later intelligence from California.

The news is not very encouraging to the seeker after gold; but in political point of view, it is of considerable importance. It appears that the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, is in San Francisco, making efforts to organize a State Government, in order to be ready next winter to have that territory admitted at once as a State into this Union, and thus avoiding a vast deal of trouble on the slavery question. On the 19th ult. he made a great speech at a meeting held in Portsmouth Square, on the subject.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DUEL IN CHARLESTON.

We learn that a duel was fought at Magnolia Farm near Charleston on the 5th inst., between Mr. Reynolds of the firm of Reynolds & Co., and Mr. Frawley, of the firm of Watson, Johnson, & Co. At the first fire Mr. B. was wounded in the thigh. The difficulty grew out of some remarks made by the latter gentleman in reference to the failure in business of a brother-in-law of Mr. R., and of his subject appointments to an office under the government. Previous to the duel, the parties had a personal rencontre in Hayne's, in which blows were exchanged. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Legislature, and was the party challenged. We are somewhat surprised that our Charleston contemporaries have taken no notice of this affair, they are willing to pay high prices for telegraphic despatches announcing such an occurrence in any other part of the country, but cannot even announce such an event near the city, especially if the parties held a prominent position. We learn that one of the leading Editors of the City was a friend of Mr. R. on the occasion.—*Marion Star.*

FROM FLORIDA.

REPORTS OF FURTHER DEPREDACTIONS.—From passengers by the Florida boat, we learn that another express arrived at Palatka, just as the boat was leaving, giving information of the murder, by the Indians, of six or seven negroes, the property of some of the settlers on the Manatee, between Tampa Bay and Charlott's Harbor. It is stated that the Indians first attempted to carry off the negroes, but they resisting, were killed upon the spot.

It is further reported that the company of troops from Tampa, with a few volunteers, came upon the trail of the Indians and pursued it to the bank of a stream, (the name of which we did not learn,) where the bridge used for crossing had been destroyed, and the Indians, to the number of one hundred, appeared on the opposite side, armed and painted, giving the war whoop, daring the troops to cross. Being so small a number in comparison to the Indians, the troops felt obliged to decline the invitation, and returned to Tampa.

These reports, which are said to be well authenticated, evince a disposition to hostility we have heretofore suggested, and of another regular outbreak.

An editorial in the Jacksonville News of the 28th July, written before the receipt of the news by the last express, intimates that these depredations are not the consequence of a general rising of the Seminole nation stating as reasons, that Billy Bow Legs, one of the principal chiefs, had been met by the United States troops from Tampa, who solemnly disclaimed all participation in the affair, and charged it upon a band of outlaws of the tribe.

All the plantations are deserted, and the frontier towns along the St. Johns, Lake Monroe, &c. are placed under military discipline. Dwellings on plantations most exposed are being picketed in, as during the last war.

For a long time the Indians have had every opportunity of providing themselves with the means of defence. They have been laying up provisions, and have secured a full supply of powder and lead. They have increased in numbers, and feel themselves ready for another attempt to gain full possession of the country.

It is rumored, but we do not credit it, that reinforcements of other Indians have made their way into Florida, from Alabama and other quarters. There were a few Indians left in West Florida who might have joined the Seminoles, but their numbers were few, and unimportant.

Whether our details are strictly correct or not, one thing is certain, they are believed in Florida, and the authorities of the State are promptly acting in reference to this belief.

Gov. Moseley has issued a requisition for a large number of volunteers, and will prosecute a war of removal or extermination. We have heard of the requisition amounting to the number of five hundred, and that if necessary, it will be further increased. One company has already left Tallahassee. One hundred men will be mustered into service at Jacksonville, by Col. Pons to-morrow, and double that number we learn are in readiness. Requisitions have likewise been made on the other counties in East Florida. There will be no lack of volunteers from the State. And from the well known character of Gov. Moseley, we are satisfied that the Indians will be removed, if not by the General Government, by the State authorities.—*Savannah Georgian Extra, Aug. 1.*

HEALTH OF CITIES.—The deaths in New York for the week ending on 28th July were 1352, of which 692 were by Cholera, and 271 of other diseases of the bowels, 61 by Convulsions, and 54 by Consumption.

In Philadelphia for the same period, the deaths were 415, of which 136 were by Cholera, and 106 by other diseases of the bowels.

In Baltimore, for the same period, the deaths were 142, of which 26 were by Cholera Infantum, 8 by Cholera Morbus, 7 by Dysentery, and 6 by Diarrhea.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, writing from Xenia, Ohio, on the 26th, where there had been a few cholera cases, relates the following incident:

"I cannot doubt that there have been many cases of too hasty burials, in cases of cholera. I saw a young man to-day, who was reported on one day to be dead, and was actually in a state of collapse. He said that he heard the persons at his bed side say 'he is dead,' and at the same time he was perfectly conscious and in the full possession of his senses! He said he was in dread they would bury him alive!"

CANADA.

The hasty efforts to annex Canada by the North expose them to a galling fire from the Canada side; and on no one does it fall more heavily than on Gen. Scott, for his late letter on that subject. The Hamilton Journal and Express thus shows the hand he holds:

"We subjoin a letter from General Scott, on the annexation of British North America to the States. The General must be poking fun at the American voters, with a view of catching them at the next Presidential election. It is impossible that he can be so ignorant as to suppose Great Britain will part with any portion of her territory to enrich a foreign State. The boundary disturbances are sufficient to show her disposition in this matter. As for compulsory annexation, we cannot for a moment believe such an idea could enter into the brain of any sane man. The Montreal tory writers to the New York papers may lead some of the Americans to believe that annexation is seriously entertained by a considerable portion of the community. Such, however, is not the fact. The people, with but few exceptions, are perfectly satisfied with the connexion which at present exists. Their patriotism is quite equal to maintain the connexion were it attempted to be severed. No other country in the world possesses more genuine liberty. The increased facilities for trade, which will be in full force next year, will bring that prosperity which will no longer induce the grumbler to weigh his loyalty and honor against dollars and cents. Canada is destined to be the most prosperous portion of North America. Her great capabilities and boundless resources will shortly be brought out, and the St. Lawrence will be the great thoroughfare of the world. It will be seen that the General has not paid much attention to our politics, or he would know that the news from the Parliament of Great Britain has given 'discontent' only to the Tories—a mere faction of the people; whilst to the reformers, the government party, and consisting of full three-fourths of the electors, the news has given the most unqualified satisfaction."

NORTHERN MOVEMENTS.—The New York Herald closes some comments on the late letter of General Cass as follows:

"In short the political men of the free States, in order to accomplish partial triumphs in their several localities, are stimulating, exciting, and rousing up the anti-slavery feeling among all ranks and all classes in this republic—a feeling and a movement, which will ultimately crush, destroy and annihilate the Southern States, throwing them into the same condition as that which now desolates the British West Indies, or ormsons the beautiful region of Hayti. The public mind in this part of the country is losing its practical character, and becoming mere and more fanatical every day on the subject of slavery and the social institutions of the South. Unprincipled, ambitious, reckless, mercenary, and grasping men, in order to accomplish their local purposes, are driving onward in this career, and all those moderate counsels and practical compromises, and wise forbearances, which marked the history and character of the great men of the revolution, and the statesmen who immediately succeeded them, are now being given to the winds, and a new code of political fanaticism is about to be issued, that will end in nothing but, as we have said before, the desolation and destruction of the South. The name and last writings of Thomas Jefferson are pressed into this service, and everything reveals a new step in advance of the question."

BOMBARDING BY BALLOONS.—It seems to be the serious intention of the Government of Austria to try the effect of the aerial warfare upon the rebellious cities of the empire. Experiments are being made to test the practicability of bombarding towns from the air, and the balloon practice is said to answer perfectly. Some hundred balloons are already in process of completion. They are made capable of holding sixty pound bombs, which will fall from a prodigious height. This novel species of attack will first be put into operation over Venice. If successful there, the fortresses of Gomorn and Peterwardin will probably share the benefits of the discovery.

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The elections for members of the 31st Congress yet to take place are as follows: North Carolina, August 2; Tennessee, August 2; Alabama, August 6; Indiana, August 6; Iowa, August 6; Kentucky, August 6; Maryland, October 3; Mississippi, November 5; Louisiana, November 5; Texas, November 5.—*Carolinian.*