

# KEOWEE COURIER.

"—TO THINK OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 1.

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THE  
KEOWEE COURIER,  
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J. W. NORRIS, JR., } Editors.  
E. M. KEITH, }

## TERMS.

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[From the South Carolinian.]

## THE BANK—ANOTHER FALLACY.

But another fallacy which led to the establishment of this institution was, that as the times were hard and money scarce, a Bank must be created to furnish a circulating medium.

The creation of the Bank may have afforded some relief to many persons directly and indirectly to many more. But the notion of a necessity for increasing the circulating medium is entirely erroneous. Under a sound condition of things, the circulation in every community will bear a certain natural relation to the business to be transacted; and it passes legislative sagacity to determine that relation; and it has invariably been found that, when governments have undertaken to prescribe that relation, mischief has ensued. Inflation in all branches of business is the uniform result. High nominal prices for every thing, that for a time delude all parties with the semblance of prosperity only to make them feel with great poignancy the bitterness of disappointment—a condition of things very advantageous to those who have time and opportunity and sagacity enough to profit by the blunders of others, but disastrous to the community at large.—The fact is that the amount of circulating medium required by each community will be regulated by the laws of trade; laws more potent than any legislative enactments. Legislative enactments can only affect the nominal amount; they cannot determine the real value of the currency. And it would be quite as sensible to try to regulate the aggregate value of the corn, wine, and oil to be used, as to fix that of the circulating medium. The whole notion belongs to the economy of the sixteenth century, and is quite unworthy the consideration of grown men of the nineteenth. It is no part of the duty of government to furnish a circulating medium; it does all that it can legitimately do when it coins money and regulates the value thereof, just as it determines upon the weights and measures by which articles may be sold. It fixes thus the standard for exchanges, and thus promotes convenience and equity in commercial transactions.

It may seem puerile at this time of day to be making these statements which belong to the horn book of economical science; but as their truth is practically denied by the friends of the re-charter at the present day, as it was by the advocates of the charter thirty-seven years ago, we must be indulged in a repetition of the A, B, C.

This idea of its being a part of the duty of the State Government to furnish a currency is of a piece with the notion so much insisted on eight or ten years ago, that it was indispensable to the commerce of the States that the Government of the States should furnish a means of effecting exchanges; and the friends of the United States Bank rang the changes upon it with such perseverance, that even the most sceptical on the other side were almost inclined to believe that there must be something in it.—Thanks to the triumph of the Democratic principles, even the Whigs (the decided, if not ultra) must begin to see that there is nothing in it.

In the United States Bank controversy the true position was taken by the people of this State. It was in substance that the United States Government was the agent of the States for certain purposes only: That as it could not of right be a ship owner, (excepting ships for defence,) or merchant, or agriculturist, or manufacturer, or engage in any of the industrial pursuits of the people, so it could not of right bank or engage in the business of exchanges; that when it had "coined money and regulated the value thereof and of foreign coin," it had performed all the functions required of it by the Constitution in this relation; that doing more than this was acting without

lawful warrant, and necessarily tended to swerve from their path of duty the servants of the people; that it inevitably led to a violation of that cardinal rule of the Constitution which denounces commercial preference to one section (port) over another. For manifestly, according to all just rules of interpretation, the Government cannot constitutionally do that indirectly which it is forbidden to do directly.

This same position we take against the Bank of the State. If it was a strong position against the Bank of the United States, it is stronger against the Bank of the State.

[From the Shreveport Caddo Gazette.]

COL. WIGFALL AND GEN'L.  
HOUSTON.

We fully designed giving a synopsis of the speeches of Gen. Houston and Col. Wigfall, at Marshall, but for want of space we are obliged to make our notice of them brief. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, the concourse of hail, healthy tinged, honest-faced people was immense. We must confess, that if we ever entertained an opinion prejudicial to the beauty, honesty, gallantry, and hospitality of the good people of Texas, that opinion was forever banished from our mind during our temporary sojourn in Marshall. To use the expressive language of the Hero of San Jacinto, "the Texans are the cleverest people in the world." But, *pauca maiora canamus*. Gen. Houston's speech was an able and ingenious, though, we think, unsuccessful, defence of his vote upon the Oregon bill. He evidently attempted, and doubtless expected, to honeyfuddle the good hearers, and get up a general hurrah for "Old Sam." The *onus* of his speech was a tirade of virulent abuse, indiscriminately heaped upon John C. Calhoun and the Southern Address. He made no allusion to his deviation from the written instructions of his constituents, sent him at the same time that he received his appointment from the Texan Legislature. He made no excuse for publishing his free soil letter in the organ of the Whig party. He mentioned not a word that fell from his devout lips, when the abolitionist at the North, ejaculated the *io triumphe!* But he expatiated with Ciceroian peculiarity, upon his identity with the early history of Texas. Battles, toils, hardships and sufferings were recounted; and the achievements of himself passed over to the no small admiration of the silent auditor. He dilated with sepulchral voice, and moving diction, upon the attempt of some to take from him his fair fame, and the waving plume of his bright destiny. His speech was interlarded with rich and racy anecdotes, which we relished; but for the life of us, we could not relish the doctrines they were intended to season, and render palatable. Gen. Houston is a calm, dignified, impressive, and self-possessed speaker. His address and manner are captivating beyond description; and his action, that which enters largely into the composition of the orator, is graceful and easy. His eagle eye, his engaging manner, his clear, deep toned voice, and his inimitable faculty of recitation, combined with good common sense, mother wit, and overpowering irony and sarcasm, entitles him to no mediocre position in the scale of oratorical merit.

When Gen. Houston finished his speech, the very welkin rang with a call for Col. Wigfall. This gentleman mounted the stand, armed with documentary weapons, ready alike for defence and attack. We saw at once that the "tug of war" was coming, as the bold, daring, and indomitable Colonel, with resolute mien, steady nerve, and impassioned manner, brandished his rapier over the opposing Greek. He held him up to "public reprobation," and heaped Pelion upon Ossa with such dexterity, that we verily thought the old General's world wide fame no more than the "visual line which girt him round." The couplet occurred to us:

"I pity the man whom the public gaze  
Has made the object of censure, or praise."

We cannot too highly estimate Col. Wigfall for his prompt, energetic, and patriotic defence of Southern rights. While such a man raises his eloquent voice for the Star State, no ambitious and aspiring Senator can misrepresent her with impunity. Col. Wigfall's powers of analytical and logical argumentation, and his extensive political knowledge, designate him as no ordinary man. He is a sound democrat, an unswerving advocate of the institutions of the South, and a formidable foe upon the stump. In the progress, and future history of Texas, it requires no great divination to see, that the name of Colonel L. T. Wigfall will be prominently inscribed upon the page that survives the wreck of nations.

From the Spartan.

We publish for the information of our readers the copies of two letters from Washington, in relation to "incendiary publications." The first is a reply to Simpson Bobo, Esq., who is counsel for Barret, and Post Master at Hurricane. The second is from the Post Master General, to Maj. Legg, Post Master at Spartanburg C. H., concerning his arrest, and his declining to deliver letters in his possession, to any but those to whom they are directed, or their order.

P. O. DEPARTMENT,  
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,  
July 24, 1849.

SIR—In answer to yours of the 10th, you are informed, that attempts have been made in Congress, to pass laws to prevent the circulation of what was termed "incendiary publications," but no such law was ever passed. The Postmaster General is therefore powerless in the matter, and must leave the whole subject to the discretion of Postmasters, under the authority of the State Governments.

Very Respectfully yours, &c  
FITZ HENRY WARREN,  
2nd Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

To SIMPSON BOBO, Esq.,  
P. M. Hurricane, Spart. dist. S. C.

P. O. DEPARTMENT,  
July 30, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 11th inst. informing me of your imprisonment by the authority of South Carolina, for declining to deliver a letter, which you held as Postmaster, to any one but the person to whom the same was addressed or to his order, was duly received.

As the matter now stands it would seem to involve a question of law and, possibly, a conflict of jurisdiction proper to be settled by the legal tribunals. It has therefore been referred to the Attorney General of the United States who will communicate to you the proper course to be taken on the subject.

I am Sir, very respectfully,  
Your humble servant,  
J. COLLAMER,  
Postmaster General.

To GEO. W. H. LEGG, Esq.,  
P. M. Spartanburg C. H.

## FROM THE SACRAMENTO.

"Some ten miles from here, on the North Fork of the Sacramento, last week, the Americans and Chilians had a grand row, which resulted in taking all the gold from the Chilians and their expulsion from the river. They were first warned to take their provisions and gold, and leave in a certain time, but did not go; so, Oregon-like, the Americans came down on them, and made a "fine day's digging," in the language of one who was in the affray. No lives lost.

"On the Stanislaus digging the foreigners were the most numerous, and trampled on the rights of the Americans, and there were so few Americans they could not resist, so the Oregon men from the North Fork sent them a deputation of sixty well-armed men to act in concert with about the same number already there, to drive some 700 to 1,000 Chilians from their diggings. The result we know not as yet, but we can find notices on almost every tree that Chilians found in the mines after the month of June will be shot down unless sufficient excuse can be given for their delay, and you may rest assured that if the President and Congress will not do anything to protect the citizens in California, there is sufficient force (though in comparison a handful—not one to five) to protect themselves against the aggressions of the armed powers of Peruvians, Chilians, Portuguese, Mexicans, Indians, &c., and they will do it."

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—Gov. A. G. Brown, who is the Democratic candidate for re-election in the fourth Congressional district of Mississippi, said in his speech before the convention at Montecello, accepting the nomination, that "the people will see at the next session both Houses of Congress pass the Wilmot Proviso, and will see that document signed by a Southern President. Such was the opinion of leading Whigs in Mississippi, with whom he had conversed, such he knew to be the universal opinion at Washington, and such was the opinion of every intelligent man who was well informed on the subject."

Gov. Brown further stated that he "had had a personal conversation with Gen. Cass since the election, and that Gen. Cass then said unequivocally that he never would have subscribed to the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, and that he could not perceive how any many could believe that he would after having read the Nicholson letter."

Gov. Brown also said that Michigan

would most probably instruct her Senators to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and that before Gen. Cass would carry out his instructions he would resign his seat in the Senate.

These are most important statements, made by one of the most reliable and intelligent gentlemen in Mississippi—*Mobile Register*.

[From the Wakulla Times.]  
MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Hon. Mr. Magbee, from Tampa, bearer of despatches to His Excellency Gov. Moseley, arrived at St. Marks last night, and brings the following melancholy news:

Late on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., four Indians made their appearance at the Indian store located on Pease Creek, kept by a Mr. Payne. They desired to sleep in the store. Mr. P. informed them that it was against the rules of the place. They then reported having large packs for trade on the opposite side of the river, and tried to induce him to go after them, which he promised to attend to after supper. He, together with a Mr. Whidden and a Mr. M'Colven, went into the house to supper, and had scarcely taken their seats at the table, when the Indians fired through the door, killing dead Messrs. Payne and Whidden, and wounding M'Colven in the shoulder. M'Colven sprung to a gun, which deterred them long enough for his wife to catch up her child and rush from the house, he following. The Indians fired upon them as they run, wounding him and her both in the legs. They secreted themselves in some palmettoes and escaped.

A camp in the same neighborhood was fired on, on the 19th by four Indians, and a boy shot. The whole of the east is in confusion, the settlers leaving as fast as possible.

There is now not a doubt of this being a preconcerted movement of the Indians; and their evident plan is to carry on the worst of all wars—a guerilla war.

We trust that Gov. Moseley may see proper to assume the responsibility, and immediately throw volunteers enough in the nation to annihilate them at once.

It is reported that a family was killed near Fort Dade on Saturday night. This wants confirmation.

GOV. DANA, OF MAINE, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be remembered that Gov. Dana, on the subject of slavery, in his inaugural, some months since, adopted the doctrines of Mr. Cass. The Legislature soon after passed a series of resolutions instructing their members in Congress to lose no opportunity of pressing the Proviso into any form of government to be provided for the new territories, and directing the Governor to sign and transmit them to the Governors of the several States of this Union.

We learn from the Portland Inquirer, that on the 17th a message was received from the Governor, in which he refuses to sign the resolutions. He says that he would have been willing to transmit the resolutions to "the Governors of the several States of the Union," if they had been presented to him in the ordinary manner; but as they had been sent to him by the Senate for his approval and signature, the message from that body was evidently intended to request him to subscribe to opinions "diametrically opposed to those he had officially expressed." The message was ordered to be printed. Thus there is conflict between these two branches of the government.

## ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—The Democratic candidate for Governor, (Wright,) gains 177 votes, in comparison with the Taylor vote, in Bartholomew—loses 21 at another poll not mentioned, and 214 in Tippecanoe. The Whig candidate, (Dunn,) for Congress, gains 329 votes over the last Congressional poll in Jefferson county.

[This as far as we can make out—there are other items given, but the whole matter is uninteresting, except tending to general result.]

NORTH-CAROLINA.—Deberry, Clingman, Shepard, (Whigs,) elected. Venable, Ashe, Daniel, (Dem.) elected. The contest between Lane and Stanley still doubtful.

KENTUCKY.—Returns from one or two counties mention favorable returns for the Democratic candidates.—*Charleston Courier*.

## ACCIDENT.

The Stage from Newberry Court House, to Columbia, on last Friday morning, whilst endeavoring to cross the creek near Coleman's, 13 miles below Newberry, was overturned and the creek being very high at the time, and the current running

with great force, stage and horses were washed into deep water, and three of the horses drowned. A passenger inside the coach narrowly escaped the same fate—and one on the top, lost his pocket book, containing \$350 in his efforts to reach the shore. The large mail bag was also lost, and though it had not been recovered at last advices, we suppose ere this it has been found.—*Laurensville Herald*.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—About forty men, belonging to Company "F," United States Troops, under the command of 2nd Lieut. J. M. Robinson, left Sullivan's Island on Friday last, in the steamer *Nina*, Capt. A. Magee, for San Augustine, Florida.

The *Nina* arrived at her place of destination and returned to this city yesterday. We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in her, that a number of families had come into St. Augustine, from the surrounding country, in consequence of apprehension of Indian disturbances. An aid of the Governor of Florida had reached that place for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the departure of one or two companies that had volunteered to go against the Indians.—*Char. Courier*.

BOLD THEFT.—Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Ellerhorst, proprietor of a Grain store in Market-st., was in a back store, some villain entered the front door, and took from his drawer twenty-five dollars, in bills, leaving some 8 or 10 dollars in silver in the drawer. Mr. E. a short time previously, had written his name on the back of two of the bills, which may lead to the detection of the thief, and recovery of the money.—*Char. Courier*.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn, that Dr. John N. Young, an esteemed citizen of our District, had two valuable negroes killed by lightning, during a thunder storm on last Monday.—One of them was a very likely man, the other a girl about fifteen. When struck, they, with the rest of Dr. Young's hands, but a little in advance of the balance, were running from the field in which they were working, towards an old house in the adjoining one, for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the rain.—Scarce half the distance had been accomplished, however, before the lightning flash overtook them, killing these two outright,—prostrating, and severely stunning five others.—*Laurensville Herald*.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Maine Farmer says that Levi Holmes, one of the oldest of the society of Shakers at New Gloucester, learned the shoemaker's trade at the age of sixty-five, and is now an excellent workman. Another incident in his life is thus alluded to. He never had the privilege of going to school a day in his life, and yet he has stored his mind with a good amount of learning. Since he commenced the more sedentary occupation of shoemaker, he told us he had been amusing himself with the study of algebra. Having met with Bailey's algebra, he had become interested in the study, and obtained a very respectable knowledge of its principles. He observed to us, if eyesight and memory were as strong as they were once, he wouldn't fear but that he could become thorough in the science for which he felt so deep an interest. Here is another example for the young. Many of you have the best of opportunities to obtain a thorough education in this and the kindred sciences, but you shamefully neglect them, and are growing up in ignorance; throwing away your inestimable opportunities, and wasting the golden period of life in idleness, and perhaps dissipation. But here is an old man who was never blessed as you are, with such advantages, employing his leisure moments and exercising his thoughts upon this useful science. You ought to blush for your indolence and thoughtless waste of time and opportunities, and go and do likewise.

NIGHT.—Night is beautiful itself, but still more beautiful in associations. It is not linked, as day is, with our cares and our toils—the business and littleness of life. The sunshine brings with it action—we rise in the morning, and our task is before us; and night comes, and with it rest. If we leave sleep, and ask not of dreams forgetfulness, our waking is solitude, and our employment is thought. Imagination has thrown her glories around the midnight—the orbs of heaven, the silence, the shadows are steeped in poetry. Even in the heart of a crowded city, where the moonlight falls but upon pavement and roof, the heart would be softened, and the mind elevated, amid the loneliness of Night's deepest and stillest hours.