

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.

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TERMS.

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From the Palmetto State Banner.

THE BALL CONTINUES IN MOTION.

The Democratic papers North, are falling in, one after another, in support of the proposition to unite the broken ranks of the party, by abandoning Wilmot's Proviso, and Van Buren's schismatic notions on the subject of Free-soil. Speaking of the proposition, the Albany Argus uses the following language:

"Union is certainly attainable, if no more is demanded than that all stand upon the principles, or 'platform,' if you please, of Thomas Jefferson. This has been regarded as broad enough and large enough for democrats to stand upon, since '68.—The friends of the democratic party, of all sections, can gather upon it, in concord and united effort, against the present proscription whig administration, and rally under their old and triumphant banner. Such, we hope, may be the issue of the prevalent desire of harmony."

We judge, from these signs, that the people of the North are beginning to see the fruit of the suicidal workings of Abolitionism, against the Constitutional rights of the South, and their inevitable tendency to disunion; and hence we may look for a radical change in public sentiment on this subject of vital interest to the Union.

It will be a glorious day for the Republic when the people of the States determine to unite upon, and permanently maintain the true principles of the Government—when the local interests of the States shall be held sacred and inviolate, to be controlled by the people, whose sovereign privilege and duty it is to protect and defend them—when the Constitution shall be regarded as the bond of union, and its plain instructions on the subject of rights delegated, and those held in reservation, obeyed and respected by the people of each State, to the letter, and in accordance with its true spirit—when it shall be deemed sufficient that the Congress shall exercise the power bestowed upon it, "to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territories, or other property belonging to the United States," without prejudice to the claims of any particular State. We say, it will be a glorious day for the States of this Union, when this determination shall be permanently resolved upon by the people of all its confederated parts; for then may each American boast that liberty is established upon a basis never to be shaken; and point with pride to the genius of his fathers, whose gigantic powers of intellect were sufficient to conceive, and whose proud sons are able and magnanimous enough to maintain, the sacred charter that binds as one so large a number of States, with interests diversified, separate and distinct.

For a long period the South has been subjected to insult, by the wanton attempts of the people of the free States to interfere with her local interests in the matter of slavery, in violation of the articles of confederation. The second Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution provides that "no person shall be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Yet, this provision has been totally disregarded, and our slaves, escaping from service, have found protection under laws enacted by State Legislatures. The parties claiming have demanded that the refugees be delivered up, and for their pains they have been insulted and even murdered by Abolitionists, in utter violation of the law established by the people of the States for their defence and protection. Can this state of affairs continue to exist without prejudice to the Union? Long has the South borne these insults and violations, and it is time that some amendment should be made

The time is at hand, when the people of the North will be required to count the cost of such interference with Southern institutions. The people of the South have endured these evils till they have become insufferable. It is the duty of the people of the free States to see to it that no further encroachment is made upon the rights and interests of the slave States. There is but one step now between union and disunion. The Democratic party North have moved to save the Union, and if successful in enlightening the benighted minds of the masses, we may yet hope to see the Government redeemed, and the Union preserved. As long as the masses are kept in ignorance of the true principles of the sacred instrument which unite the States, and are suffered to be led by blind guides—fanatic Abolitionists, the Union will be in danger of dissolution. The first steps have now been taken to redeem the country, and we hope, are long, to witness a radical change throughout the land.

[From the Spartan.]

GLENN SPRINGS, Aug. 7, 1849.

Dear Sir:—You will oblige me by publishing in your paper the notice herewith transmitted.

Respectfully yours,

WHELMARSH B. SEABROOK.

We would invite the attention of the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb children, citizens of this State, to a school which has recently been opened at Cedar Springs Spartanburg dist., (a situation remarkable for health and pure water.) by Mr. N. P. Walker, principal for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

We recently visited the school and we are much gratified at the progress made by the pupils, and have no hesitation in saying, that their proficiency would compare most favorably with the pupils in any of the common schools of the country; and so far as we are competent to judge, we regard the principal as fully competent to instruct Mutes in the primary branches of their education.

Parents who are able to incur the expense of educating their unfortunate children, and would desire to have it done at a convenient distance from their homes, and in their own State, we recommend to visit the institution, examine and judge for themselves.

The indigent parent who is desirous that his child would receive the benefits of the school, but who is unable to remunerate the teacher, will be furnished with the necessary funds from the money appropriated by the legislature of this State, for that purpose, (until the same may be exhausted by applications prior in point of time,) by signifying his wish to Col. C. G. Meminger of Charleston, Commissioner of the Deaf and Dumb for the Lower Division, or to Thomas N. Dawkins of Union, Commissioner of the Upper Division. The application of every parent, so situated, it is expected will be made to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant resides, accompanied by his affidavit to that effect, with a certificate of the nearest magistrate, or some member of the legislature from the same district, stating his belief of the correctness of the affidavit.

WHELMARSH B. SEABROOK,
P. N. DAWKINS, COMMISSIONERS.
Glenn Springs, Aug. 8th, 1849.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON OUR FLAG.

GEN OUDINOT AND MR. CASS.

A letter, addressed, we believe, to the Boston Daily Advertiser, has been going the rounds of the press relative to the commission of an alleged outrage upon the American Consul at Rome by some French soldiers.

We understand that Mr. Brown, our Consul, called in person and made a representation of the facts of this case to General Oudinot. The general-in-chief received him with courtesy, and listened to his statement with due attention, accompanied with all proper expressions of regret, and, in conclusion, directed the chief of the staff to return with Mr. Brown to the consulate, to collect from witnesses of the scene full information in regard to it.

The next day a military court was called, which sat for nine hours, eliciting the facts of the case, with all the minute details which distinguish the French tribunals. In the course of this examination it appeared that two of Mr. Brown's servants (Italians) had repeatedly, during the day, insulted the French soldiers in passing. At the time in question an individual belonging to a large crowd of Italians, which, in defiance of a general order of the day previously issued, was assembled, to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty, at the Consul's house, had drawn a poinard on the guard. A patrol, passing at the

time, entered the house, not being apprised of its character, and made prisoner of the individual in question, and of another who was recognised as a deserter from the French army. They then withdrew with the prisoners. It was in evidence upon oath that the patrol deported themselves without menace, and were uninformed of the character of the premises until they were on the point of retiring.

Mr. Brown left the city with his family while this examination was in progress, leaving Mr. Freeman (our Consul at Ancona) in the temporary discharge of the duties of the Roman consulate. In consequence of Mr. Brown's absence, and under the impression that the consulate was left without an agent, we understand that General Oudinot addressed a communication to Mr. Cass, our charge d'affaires, in which he recapitulated the result of the examination, substantially as we have given it above, and expressed the profound regret which he had experienced at the error that had been committed, which had been previously expressed in person to the American Consul and Vice Consul. He also renewed to Mr. Cass the assurance that no one in the French army had harbored the design of disregarding the rights of his country, or questioning the inviolability of domicile of diplomatic functionaries.

General Oudinot further stated, we understand, that the two prisoners had been released, and expressed the hope that the communication which had been made would be a sufficient satisfaction for the error which had been committed, and which could not occur again.—*Republic.*

THE SKELETON NEGRO.

One of the greatest curiosities, ever exhibited in human shape, may now be seen at the Hall of the Apprentices' Library, in Meeting st. It is a living skeleton, in the person of a negro or mestizo, aged about 38 years, and bearing the name of *Wade Hampton*. To designate him as a living skeleton is no figure of speech, but the literal truth—for he is nothing but skin and bone from his neck down to his extremities. His arms, hands, legs and feet are entirely useless to him; and he occupies a sitting or recumbent posture, being wholly incapable of standing erect. Nothing but "ocular demonstration" will suffice to give an adequate conception of the extreme and reed-like slenderness of his limbs. Of course he is utterly helpless, and is entirely dependent on others to be fed, dressed and otherwise attended. His head, including his face, is the only member of his body, which, in aught but motion, connects him with living humanity. He possesses a pleasant and agreeable visage; his face being fleshy, if not exactly full, and in striking contrast with the rest of his outward and attenuated man. Although thus deprived of the just proportions of humanity, and shriveled into a perfect anatomy, he is intelligent, chatty and cheerful; has an excellent appetite, and actually enjoys existence. He says he is one of the sons of temperance, is a member of the Baptist Church, and looks to a compensation in Heaven for his stunted allotment of blessings on earth. Of the value of money, he is quite sensible, and received, with his mouth, a proffered coin. In his present skeleton state, he has been ever since he was eight years of age; and he ascribes it to his having taken an overdose of Hippo, or other medicine, and then drenching himself with cold water. He was born in Columbia County, Georgia, about 20 miles from Augusta, and was, at the time of his birth, and still is, the property of a Mr. Humphrey Evans, who refuses to part with him on any terms, and he is now being exhibited for the first time. He is fresh from the Rowland Springs, and gives a highly favorable account of that seat of rural beauty, health and fashion, although he did not dance at the Fancy Ball. We advise our fellow citizens generally, and the medical faculty particularly, to visit this most extraordinary *lusus naturæ*.—*Char. Courier.*

HORRIBLE CASE!—A woman murdering her husband and two sons for a few shillings from a burial club.—In the London Times of the 2d, we find a voluminous report of a trial of a woman named *Mary Ann Goering* for depriving her husband and two sons of existence, and attempting the same crime on the person of a third son, and all that the miserable wretch might obtain from a Death Club the few paltry shillings that remain over and above when the charges of the burial had been disbursed. A darker picture of human depravity it would be difficult to parallel. Poison was the means employed to consummate the deed, and that the only object the murderess had in view was the money accruing from the Burial

Club, is abundantly proven by the evidence elicited on the trial. The jury were out only about ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of *guilty*, after which the judge put on the black cap and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar apparently very little affected at her awful position.

No Boundary Survey till Fall.—A letter in the Union from a member of Col. Weller's party, dated San Diego, June 16th, has the following interesting paragraphs:

"Owing to exposure, Dr. Chamberlain, (our surgeon and physician) has had attack of fever, and I had chill; but all is now nearly right again. Col. Weller has just recovered from a short spell of illness caused by unavoidable exposure here.

"Nearly all the natives of this region have gone to the mines, and it is utterly out of the question to employ any of them to labor on the line. The soldiers have to be paid high wages for the fatigue duty.

"Owing to unavoidable delays, I do not think we can leave San Diego before the Fall. The artificial state of things produced by the mines will create insurmountable obstacles in the survey of the boundary line. The men have to pay \$3 per dozen for washing, and other things in proportion, and there is great complaint on account of the corresponding lowness of the pay; but whether it will lead to desertions in the civil corps or not, I cannot say."

MORE RIOTING IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.

Last night about 30 persons went into La Fontaine's house, and broke open the garden. A number of shots were fired persons in the house, said to be a body of disguised mounted police.

A man named Mason was shot, ten slugs entering his body, killing him almost instantly. A number of others are said to have been wounded. A coroner's jury was empanelled this afternoon, and then adjourned over until to-morrow. An other riot is anticipated to-morrow.

Donnegun's splendid and valuable hotel was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss estimated at \$35,000, only part of which was insured. During the fire one of the firemen was killed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE BLUE HEN'S CHICKEN AND GENERAL TAYLOR.—The *Blue Hen's Chicken* one of the first papers that nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, repudiates the course of the Administration. The editor says, "We understood from his letters, etcetera, that he would administer the government upon the principles of the early Presidents,—having no friends to reward—no enemies to punish;—and adds 'We have been disappointed—proscription has been the order of the day.' * * * The real friends of Taylor have been almost mocked at—their recommendations utterly disregarded, and the behest of an unprincipled clique has been taken for the voice of Delaware; but Delaware freemen will not tamely bear to be trampled upon." "Remembers tyrants," continues the *Chicken*, "your doom is coming." This *Chicken* of the Blue Hen entered the pit in favor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and has shown by this move that he is determined to be "cock of the walk."—*Pal. State Banner.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly, which have been in session at the Warrenton Springs for two months, closed their labors on Friday last, after having completed the revision of the code of the State. They have made some important amendments in the laws, and directed 10,000 copies to be published for distribution.—*Char. Courier.*

Hon. D. M. Barringer, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, is in New-York. The *Washington Republic* say that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister at the Court of St James, arrived in that city on Thursday. Also, that the Hon. W. C. Rives, our Minister to France, passed through Washington the same day, with his family, en route to the seat of his mission.—*Char. Courier.*

The whole number of deaths at St. Louis during the fifteen weeks up to Aug. 6, was 6,979, of which number 4,060 were of Asiatic cholera.

The loss of life among the Austrians before Comorn, in Hungary, from heat and cholera, is said to be immense. Fourteen hundred sick and wounded Austrians had been brought into Vienna in one day.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Democrat.

A CHAPTER ON TURNIPS.

"Don't talk to me about planting Turnips," says many an old farmer! "Have I not planted them thirty years? 'Well how much do you make per acre?' 'Why, bless me, I only plant a little cow-pen patch, just enough to keep the niggers in greens.' 'But on what do you feed your milk cows, your sheep and your stock-hogs through the winter months?' 'Why the sheep shift pretty much for themselves, the cows run in the 'range' until the feed gives out, and then we give them a little cotton seed.' 'Cotton seed! you might about as well feed them on woolen rags; they feed them on woolen rags; they are perfectly indigestible to the stomach, and the only nourishment from them is the oil that they contain, and then you rob your land of one of its best manures in thus misapplying your cotton seed, whereas, had you planted one, two or three acres in the Rutabaga and Red top Turnip, your table would be supplied with one of the healthiest vegetables, your cattle would be fat, your milk and butter would suffer no diminution, either in quantity or quality, from grass feeding, and your sheep would be healthy and well clothed with wool. The Rutabaga is the best of all the turnip tribe for stock, it is the sweetest, and ranks next to the carrot, for its nutritive quality. It is with this turnip, that England makes her fine beef, her fine mutton, and her fine wool, and possibly the very broadcloth on your back was made through English turnips! Are you aware of the value of the turnip crop to England? It is more than the entire cotton crop of the United States! But that can't be possible, you say; yes, it is possible, as proven by the statistics of the two countries. The fine milk and butter, the fine fat cattle, and the fine mutton and wool, which England produces through her turnip crop, yields her a greater annual revenue than does the cotton crop, valued to the United States. In England and in the northern States they are compelled to house their turnips, to protect them from the winter frosts. Here, in the South, we have not this trouble, but can pull them from the field, from time to time, as we wish to feed them, commencing in September and continuing through the winter until April. Behold then the advantages of the South, even over England, in the production of wool, and if you, Farmers, will adopt the method of England, of penning your sheep, and feeding with cut turnips through the winter, no doubt your mutton would be as fine, your fleeces as heavy, and another important and profitable branch of Agriculture would thereby be opened to our people with drawing a portion of labor and capital that now goes to the over production of cotton!—Wake up, Farmers, to your own and your country's interest.

BLIND BRIDLES.—"Yes, use your thinking powers friends. They were given you to use, and not abuse. Blind bridles! Truly named, surely. Art never invented a more fatal thing to the eyes of horses than when she devised this plan of depriving the horses of what Nature intended he should enjoy. But, says one, how are blinders injurious to the horse? Because gather dirt and heat around the eye. Dirt irritates the eye and heat produces inflammation. These blinders so entangle the eyes of the horse that he is compelled to be constantly straining them to see his way. The over-exertion of the nerve brings on disease. Eyes were not made in vain.—Hrd they been needless, the Creator would not have located them in the head. They were placed on the corner of the head that he might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men, in the abundance of their wisdom, concluded that horses had too much sight, and they wished to curtail it; hence, the origin of blind bridles and diseased eyes are inseparably connected. Custom hoodwinks the sense of men as much as blind bridles do the vision of horses."

HEAVY PENALTY.—The law in Connecticut against selling spirituous liquors, imposes a fine of \$10 for the first offence, \$20 for the second, and so double for every offence of which he shall be convicted. One Mr. Wood has 45 cases pending against him, the last of which, if found guilty, subjects him to a penalty of \$114,490,982,543,360.—*Char. Mercury.*

Maj. James M. Seantland died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Tenn., on the 22d ult. He raised the first American flag on the Mexican fort at Monterey, and at Cerro Gordo was shot through the head. He recovered from his wound for a time, but it was finally the cause of his death.