

# 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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

NO. 18.

THE KEOWEE COURIER, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H. TRIMMER.

J. W. NORRIS, JR., Editor. E. M. KEITH.

### 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 arrearages 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.

### POSITION OF HENRY CLAY.

The movements of this great man seem to be narrowly watched, not only by the Democrats, but by the Taylor Whigs also. The Democrats, however, can feel but little anxiety on the subject, as he has long since ceased to be an object of any dread to them. They look at his course now only with a view of determining in advance, if possible, the plan of operation which he may have chalked out for himself next winter. But the Taylor Whigs have a deeper interest in the matter. They cannot bear the loss of Mr. Clay and his friends. Hence their efforts to secure the favor and support of the Kentucky Senator. They have given to all the friends of Mr. Clay every thing he has asked for them, and his, too, at the expense of original Taylor men. A feeling of gratitude might therefore prompt him to give "aid and comfort" to the administration—unless, indeed, the recollection of the nettings and doings of the "national slaughter house" at Philadelphia, in 1848, should interfere to drown every grateful emotion. No such result, however, do we apprehend. We have no hesitancy in expressing it as our opinion, that Henry Clay and the Administration will be together. If he come not to the support of Taylor, Taylor will go to him. The Lexington platform laid down by Mr. Clay, backed by his letter the Free Soil Convention, show a purpose on his part to go with the North, and Northern predilections, it must be admitted, are emphatically in the ascendant in Taylor's directory. Clay is now on a tour through the Northern States, ostensibly to accompany his son to Boston, where he (the son) takes passage for Portugal. There is something a little significant in this movement! Surely his son does not need his protection. The excuse for the father is, that he is going to visit Newport for his health, and may, probably attend the Agricultural Fair at Syracuse. No doubt he will go to all these places. But who cannot see that his proposed line of travel is marked with a wonderful deviation from the direct line. And this fact of itself would seem to lend plausibility to the supposition, that his aspirations decay not with the weight of years. We may do Mr. Clay injustice, but we cannot help thinking from his recent avowals in the letter referred to, followed so soon by a trip amongst those very persons to whom he must owe his election should he ever be President, and for whom he has been battling for the last forty years, that he still hopes and looks forward to another chance for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. This restless and ambitious spirit hardly becomes one of his years, and one who has lost so many races. But appearances are not to be regarded by him, so the goal can be reached. This we sincerely hope and believe he will never do. Clay has always been, at least since 1816, a most objectionable politician, and since his virtual coalition with the Free Soilers, he must certainly have rendered himself still more objectionable, and even odious to his own party in the South, for Southern men, though Whigs, could not think now of supporting Henry Clay for any office.

### THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

We copy the following Proclamation and reply from the Mobile Tribune: To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island. U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH, Off Round Island, Aug. 17, 1849. I am directed by the officer in command of the naval force assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled; and I warn you to disperse at once, or

abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night, I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against you, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Com'dg.

To Lieut. TOTTEN, com'dg. Steamer Water Witch.

ROUND ISLAND, Aug. 26, 1849.

Sir,—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention such as is embodied in the proclamation of the President of this Republic to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men enlisted, unarmed, and unwilling to do aught that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty.

Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you may suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN HASKINS, President. W. JOHNSON, Secretary.

From the New Orleans Picayune. LATE FROM YUCATAN.

Another Battle between the Indians and the Yucatecos.—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas J. Brownjohn, who came passenger in the schooner American, five days from Sisal, having left on the 17th inst., for the following news:

Great excitement and alarm prevailed at Sisal and in the interior on account of a letter having been received there from the Mexican Consul at this place, stating that Col. White was about to invade the country with a large armed force, as was supposed, for the purpose of forcing them to pay the amount due Col. White and his soldiers, who fought for them before. Five hundred soldiers were sent from Merida, the capital, to Sisal, for the purpose of opposing their landing.

On the 16th a diligence came in from Merida, stating that after the troops had left, the Indians had attacked the Mexicans and driven them into the citadel at Bacalar, when after a fight of a whole day the Indians retired. Eight hundred Mexicans remained dead on the field.

Capt. Kelly, who had previously gone down with Col. White, and who was in command of a company of eighty of the Louisiana Volunteers, was reported to have been killed in the action; also, one of the best officers of the Yucatan troops is reported mortally wounded. The Indians afterwards captured a convoy of Mexicans, with provisions for Bacalar, after a severe conflict, in which they killed forty men.

The United States schooner Flirt left on the 15th inst., for Pensacola—all well. The English brig-of-war Sappho sailed the next day for Vera Cruz. The Captain of the Sappho had his arm broken while exercising the guns of the ship, by the recoil of one of the pieces.

### Virginia Credit System.

At the late extra session of the Virginia Legislature some important changes were made in existing laws, the effect of which is to curtail the credit system. They are thus noted in the Charlottesville Advocate:

1. The 5th section of chapter 167 provides (in substance), that any person entitled to recover money by action on any contract, may after sixty days notice, obtain judgment for the same by motion in any Court of the County in which the debtor resides.

The provision dispenses with the writ (if the plaintiff prefer to proceed by motion rather than by an ordinary suit,) and of course saves the cost of the writ tax and fee to the sheriff for executing the writ. If no defence be made, judgment will be obtained on the day to which the

notice is given; but if there be a defence it may be heard and decided upon in a summary way by the court, or if either party desires it, a jury may be impanelled to try the issue joined.

2. The new code dispenses with bail in civil cases. If the plaintiff, either upon the institution of his suit or at any time before judgment, will make affidavit that he has good cause to believe that his debtor will remove his effects beyond the jurisdiction of the Court before judgment can be obtained—he may sue out an attachment against the debtor's property, commanding the sheriff to seize and secure the same until needed to satisfy the judgment or until replevied by bond with security, to have it forthcoming to answer that end.

The abolition of bail has, of course, rendered necessary a change in the form of the writ. It is no longer a *capias*, commanding the officer to take the body, but a simple summons to answer the plaintiff's cause of action.

3. Imprisonment for debt is abolished by this new code; and in lieu of the *ca. sa.* various provisions have been adopted, designed to obtain from the debtor a discovery of all his property, and the delivery and conveyance thereof to the sheriff. To this end, the debtor may be summoned to appear before a Commissioner in Chancery, and required to answer on oath, the interrogatories of the creditor. If he fails to appear, or refuses to answer, the Commissioner is to report him to Court, and if he still fails to appear and answer, he may be proceeded against as for a contempt. And having made known his estate, if he refuses to convey or to deliver it up, he may be committed to jail by order of Court.

4. A judgment lien under the new law will extend to the whole of the debtor's land instead of to half only as at present. The creditor may extend the lien upon a writ of *eligiti*, or he may file his bill in a Court of Equity, and have the land sold, if the rents and profits will not pay the debt in five years.

The new Code will not go into effect until the 1st of July next. It will be published about the 1st of January next.

### THE MEN TO MAKE A STATE.

THEIR MAKING AND THEIR MARKS.

This is the title, says the "Literary World," of an address by Bishop Doane before the Trustees, Teachers, and Students of Burlington College, on the last anniversary of the National Independence. It is a succession of brief, pithy maxims, ringing blows on the anvil, exhibiting the union of every honorable, manly quality with true Christianity. These are its concluding passages:

"And for the marks of men that are to make a State. I see them in the ingenuous boy. He looks right at you, with his clear, calm eye. The glow that mantles on his cheek is of no kin with shame: it is but virtue's color, spreading from his heart. You know that boy in absence, as in presence. The darkness is not dark to him; for God's eye lightens it. He is more prompt to own than to do a wrong; and readier for amendment than for either. There is nothing possible, for which you may not count on him; and nothing good, that is not possible, to him, and God.

"I see them in the earnest boy. His heart is all a throb, in all his hand would do. His keen eye fixes on the page of Homer, or of Euclid, or of Plato; and never wavers, till it sees right through it, and has stored its treasures in the light of his clear mind. His foot has wings for every errand of benevolence or mercy. And when you see the bounding ball fly highest, and fall farthest from the stand, and hear the ringing shout that is the signal of its triumph, you may be sure that it was his strong arm that gave that ball the blow.

"I see them in the reverential boy. He never sits where elders stand. His head is never covered when superiors pass, or when his mother's sex is by. He owns in every house, at every hour of prayer, a present God. INGENUOUS, EARNEST, REVERENTIAL BOYS: these are our marks of men to make a State.

"What constitutes a State? Not high-raised battlements, or labored mound; Not pick walls, or mottled gate; Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned; Not bays, and broad-armed ports, Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Not starred and spangled courts, Where low-browed Leanness waits perfume to pride. No, Men, high minded men. Men, who their duties know, But know their rights; and, knowing, dare maintain; Prevent the long aimed blow, And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain; These constitute a State."

### [Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.

The steamer *Washington* has arrived. She left Southampton on the 20th inst. Her accounts are two days later than those received by the *Caledonia*.

COTTON.—The sales at Liverpool were 10,000 bales at former prices, 500 bales being on speculation.

British Funds were reported rather firmer.

The *Washington* brings a report that a sanguinary battle had been fought at Groswarden between the Hungarians and Imperialists. No particulars are known. The Hungarians had 8000 men engaged.

Cormoran remained in the same state as at last advices. Latest accounts state that Presburg was occupied by the Hungarians. The Russians acknowledge their defeat in Transylvania.

The Russians, 30,000 strong, under Luders, was beaten by Bem, with an inferior force.

Letters from Vienna state that a battle was fought on the 5th August between the Russians and Hungarians near Zeyden, lasting uninterrupted several hours, when the Magyars were beaten, losing five pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.

Accounts from Rome have been received, which state that the people are very dissatisfied with the despotic proceedings of the ecclesiastic rulers; and that nothing but foreign bayonets prevents an insurrection.

Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris to attend his trial.

Orders have been forwarded to Gen. Oudinot to postpone his return to Paris.

The Pope still refuses to return to Rome, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of General Oudinot.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.

Fresh rumors are rife respecting Louis Napoleon's intentions towards aspiring to a crown.

Prince Bonaparte has been tried and fined two hundred francs for striking M. Gasthier in the Assembly.

Mahamet Ali died 2d August.

### OPTICAL ILLUSION IN THE MOUNTAIN.

The following interesting extract from a private letter descriptive of a singular optical illusion on the Catskill Mountains, is written by an eye-witness.

"The afternoon, (Tuesday Aug. 14.) was a memorable one of the mountain. The optical illusion of last Monday week was re-produced, but more transcendently beautiful than it had ever appeared before. It is the third time in twenty years that this extraordinary phenomenon has been perceived. Mrs. A. and myself were sitting on the rock in front of the piazza, when she suddenly exclaimed; 'Look, Look!' I did so, and the whole hotel was surrounded in the cloud before us. The whole house was assembled immediately, and we ran out to the point of rock from which the phenomenon of last Monday had been perceived. We were scarcely there a minute when a beautifully arched rainbow was formed in the cloud, exactly in the centre of which was seen the entire group, precisely as they stood on the ledge of the rock. It was not merely their shadows, but the entire form of each person in the group was distinctly visible; each person saw the whole group, not merely the reflection of his own image. This lasted about five minutes; when the rainbow disappeared, and the phenomenon of Monday last succeeded; each person saw his own shadow of huge dimensions, reflected on the cloud and surrounded by a halo of light, but was unable to see that of his neighbor. I shall never in my life see anything of the kind again, and if I had not seen it, I could have formed no conception of its effect; it was perfectly thrilling. The poems of Ossian, the Children of the Mist, the Death Fetch of the Germans, the Spectral Phantoms, that were fearful visions to less enlightened ages, were all realized distinctly and palpably before us. This visit to the Catskills has revealed to me more of the wonders of nature than all else that I have seen put together."

PHENOMENON IN ROSS-SHIRE.—A curious phenomenon occurred at the farm of Balvullich, on the estate of Ord, occupied by Mr. Moffat, on the evening of the 16th inst. Immediately after one of the loudest peals of thunder ever heard there, a large and irregular shaped mass of ice, reckoned to be nearly twenty feet in circumference, and of a proportionate thickness, fell near the farm house. It had a beautiful crystalline appearance, being nearly all quite transparent, if we except a small portion of it which consisted of halstones of uncommon size, fixed together. It was principally composed of small squares, diamond shaped, of from

one to three inches in size, all firmly congealed together. The weight of this large piece of ice could not be ascertained; but it is a most fortunate circumstance that it did not fall on Mr. Moffat's house, or it would have crushed it, and undoubtedly have caused the death of some of the inmates. No appearance whatever of either hail or snow was discernible in the surrounding district.

### Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The result of the election in Rhode Island, by which the Whigs have gained one member of the House of Representatives, encourages them to hope yet to secure a majority of that body. If they can secure the organization of the House, they expect to carry through it a number of important, and to a great extent popular, measures relating to finance, the tariff, and internal improvements, which the Democratic majority of the Senate will either agree to, or be obliged to take the responsibility of rejecting. As the matter now stands, the Whigs have a nominal majority of three. But they will probably lose two members in Maryland, which will give the democrats a majority of one. Should this be the result, the Southern Democratic Taylor members, of whom there are two or three, will hold the balance of power in the House.

Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown by some opposition prints on the late proclamation of neutrality, and their denial of the existence of any enterprises, on the part of our citizens against the Government of Cuba, an expedition of a hostile character has been so well planned, that it will be only delayed, and not frustrated, by the interposition of this government. The first design was to land in Cuba only fifty men, as officers, with a good supply of arms and munitions, the whole to be under the direction of Gen. Lopez. They expected that as soon as the revolutionary flag was raised a large portion of the people would rally around it, and that even the army, which consists of fifteen thousand Spanish soldiers, who are treated as slaves, would refuse to serve against them.

This plan was, however, abandoned by the leaders, after finding that very efficient aid could be obtained in this country, by giving the enterprise a more American character. The existing design is to land twenty-five hundred men, well armed and equipped, with a good supply of artillery, &c., and under an American commander. The landing will probably be made on the south side of the Island—where their force will be immediately increased by the accession of large numbers of young and enthusiastic Creoles. If they meet with much resistance, and get into a perilous position, their friends in the United States will, it is expected, raise an irresistible popular clamor, in their behalf, and from every part in the Union, thousands of volunteers will then rush to their relief, as fast as wind and steam can carry them. In this way, Cuba, they say, is to be revolutionized in a single campaign.

In one of the counties of Kentucky, some of the voters have addressed a series of questions to one of their candidates for the Legislature, among which are the following:

1. Are you in favor of the next war?
2. Do you believe the Irish came over in the same boat with Noah?
3. Do you believe Eve's eating the forbidden fruit caused the knot in a man's neck called Adam's apple?
4. Are you a 'gradual imaginationist'?
5. Do you liquor?
6. If elected, do you pledge yourself not to go to Frankfort?
7. Not being caucused on, do you pledge yourself not to be caucused off—but run until the last day in the evening—going through the polls like a 'dose of salts.'

A verdant youth from the country was recently dismissed by a young damsel in this city, on the ground that she had been advised to avoid everything green during the prevalence of the cholera.

A young lady returning late from a concert, as it was raining, ordered the coachman to drive to the sidewalk, but was still unable to step across the gutter. "I can lift you over," said coachey. "Oh, no," said she, "I'm too heavy." "Lord marm," said John, "I'm used to lifting barrels of sugar."

"My dear," said a printer to his lady-love, "permit me 2 m—" when the termagant immediately made a — at him, and planted her — between his —, which put his m—n into m—. "This conduct," said the gallant typo, looking at her, "is without a —"