

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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THE
KEOWEE COURIER,
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TERMS.

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FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.

The most important intelligence by the Cambria, as political affairs have sunk into despotism in all parts of Europe, are the commercial advices. Instead of giving the brilliant movements of the gallant Hungarians, we have to chronicle the price of stocks, cotton and flour, &c, the slaughter of republican prisoners by the Emperor of Austria, and the banishment or imprisonment of the poor German refugees by the President of the French Republic.

The monarchs of Europe having crushed every liberal movement, we can only look on and hope for a reaction in ten or twenty years from now.

The supremacy of despotism on the other side of the Atlantic, has diminished the demand for American securities, and prices have, therefore, declined somewhat.

It is the intention of the French government to establish schools in Algeria.

The accounts from the provinces continue to speak of the great increase of trade in nearly all its various departments. The operatives generally in full employment, and the orders on hand, it is believed, will occupy the workmen some months.

The funds closed yesterday a shade higher.

The late Dictator of Hungary, Georgey has received a free pardon from the Emperor of Austria, and has taken up his residence in Styria. Nothing is yet determined upon with regard to the other Hungarian officers who surrendered to Marshal Paskiewich; the young Emperor, Joseph, is to be crowned during the present year; and is to be married to a princess of the House of Saxony.

Venice has been declared in a state of siege by order of the civil and military Governor, Gorzkowski, he deeming severe measures indispensable necessary to guaranty public tranquillity, after passing from a state of long excitement and commotion.

Letters from Pesth state that in consequence of the very harsh proceedings of Gen. Haynau towards the Jews at Arad, the Christian portion of the population of that place, having always lived in peace and amity with the Jews declared their intention of joining them in bearing the burdens imposed upon them; the Jews, it is asserted, in consequence, have almost all become proselytes to the Christian faith.

Great excitement has lately prevailed at Cracow, in consequence of a rumor that a portion of Galicia, and the city of Cracow and its territories, had been demanded and ceded to Russia as an indemnity for her intervention in Hungary.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult., announce the arrival in that city, from Gaeta, of the French Minister, Count de Rayneval. M. de Corcelles was still confined by illness at Castellamare. The right of a Roman citizen, conferred on Gen. Oudinot by the municipality, was to be transmitted to his male descendants forever. The Government Committee had appointed for its prelate Niccolò Melletta, and named M. Giuseppe d'Avella and Navarro, senior member of the Santa Rota, President of the Central Board of Censorship.

The Treason of Georgey.—The Emperor of Russia is still at Warsaw, with all the notabilities of St. Petersburg assembled there; the city is so crowded with strangers that single rooms are hiring at a duet a day. The Grand Prince Michael who has had an attack of apoplexy, was still alive when the last accounts left, but there were slender hopes of his recovery; he had lost the power of speaking. The police of the frontiers of Poland is more rigid than ever; scarcely any stranger is allowed to enter that country at all. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Prince Paskiewich, thanking him for his conduct and that of his army during the campaign in Hungary; as the highest

mark of the imperial favor, the Prince is informed that in future he is to be received by all the Russian troops with the same honors as the Emperor himself, even when his Majesty may be himself present. These Royal honors are all that the fortunate General can receive from his imperial master as a further mark of his gratitude; for wealth, orders, and rank had been before bestowed upon him with a prodigality that left nothing more to give.

The same journal that records the honors paid to the victor, brings the following letter from the chief of the defeated; it is a letter from Kossuth to Count Cassini Esterhazy, the commandant of Komorn.

"Dear Count: You will receive this letter from Colonel von Ralmany, who is charged to communicate my wishes to you verbally. The apprehensions I stated to you at Szegedin on the 23d of June, have been realized. Georgey's conquest of Ofen was the last gleam of the setting sun of the Republic, for immediately afterwards Dembinski was defeated in the north, and Ferezei in the south; then Georgey fell into his fatal position at Komorn, and finally, Bem was compelled to retreat before Kaders. My slender hopes of being able, by resorting to extraordinary measures, to give our cause a more favorable turn, have been wholly destroyed by the shameful ingratitude of Georgey; for the sudden revelation and execution of his plans, which I have long perceived and feared, was a treason to the cause of the nation, and inflicted on me, and through me on the Republic, a death blow. Our misfortune has already cost us 200,000 cannon balls, and a flight already become dangerous as the grave of so many victories. Our cause is now utterly lost; the immense fatigues I have lately undergone have wearied my spirits and shattered my bodily strength; I sigh for repose. My greatest consolation in my present critical position, is the knowledge that the most dear to me after my native land, my family are in safety. I go to night with Casanyi and Hoxvath to Lugos, where I shall expect your verbal answer through Colonel von Ralmany. In the meantime accept the assurance of my profound respect.

Anad, Aug 11. KOSSUTH.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 22.

The correspondence which led to the dismissal of the French Minister—M. Poussin—appears in the Intelligencer.

The tone assumed by N. Poussin towards this government cannot be justified, and is fully worthy of the rebuke with which it has met.

There are different opinions here as to the cause of what is considered as his insolent bearing. Some suppose it is ignorance of diplomacy; and others think it was assumed for the purpose of pleasing Louis Napoleon, who has shown so much of the insolence, without the dignity of power. Others, again, think that Louis Napoleon has given him instructions to treat us with disrespect.

Certain it is that from the time of Louis Napoleon's first message to the Legislative Assembly, he has never, in any friendly or respectful manner, noticed the United States. Certain it is, also, that the present administration have been led to distrust his policy towards this country.

Nothing could be more prejudicial to the ambitious views of Napoleon than a war with this country. It cannot possibly enter into his policy. But, by multiplying the difficulties with foreign nations he gains one point—an excuse for keeping up a large armament, and the power which he now has of declaring the 'state of siege,' in the recess of the Legislature. Armies are maintained by European powers, not to crush each other so much as to keep their own people in subjection.

M. Poussin I met to-day in the avenue. He appears quite unconcerned about this matter. He is familiar with changes and with trials.

But it appears that he was actually recalled, and M. Montholon prospectively substituted for him, two months ago without reference to this matter.

It is supposed by some that he has, nevertheless, made his peace with Napoleon, and that he returns to figure in some other courts, as a bullying minister, or as some office, civil or military, in which he can be useful to the French President.

In both of the cases which M. Poussin presented to this government he had a show of right. The first case he abandoned, and the second we had abandoned. No two school boys would have made a point of quarrel on either case.

I think, however, that the American are mortified at the suggestion that a national vessel of the United States should, even for two days or for one hour, be put in the position of a wrecker, hugging for

or demanding salvage. I have heard free expressions on this subject, and I have no doubt that the general opinion is, apart from the resentment of M. Poussin's manner, that the 'dignity' of our national marine was compromised by Commodore Carpenter in the demand made on the Eugenia.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.
THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC RUP-TURE.

The offensive words in M. Poussin's letter are said to be as follows: *I am sorry to find that the American government is so utterly insensible to the dignity and so ignorant of the interests of its marine service as it has shown itself to be in this transaction.*

When the letter was laid before the French Government, M. de Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to Mr. Rush, saying: 'The French Executive saw no occasion for its action,' and that there had been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on both sides.' Thus seeking to divide the responsibility and directly inculpate our government.

On the receipt of this note the President immediately directed that no further intercourse be held with M. Poussin, and that his passports be made out and placed at his disposal. He also instructed the Secretary of State to inform M. de Tocqueville that 'his opinion on the conduct of the American Government had not been solicited—that action and not criticism had been expected from him and that before this despatch should reach him, N. Poussin's passports should be placed at his disposal.'

On Friday night last, N. Poussin's passports were prepared, and on Saturday they were transmitted to the Legation in Washington. He was in New York at the time but arrived here this evening.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25—5.45. p. m.

The ship Charleston took fire 140 miles northeast of Charleston on the 22d inst. The fire was discovered at 6 o'clock in the morning. The hatches were opened, but so great was the volume of smoke issuing therefrom that they were immediately closed. Soon after the fire was discovered, saw the brig Philara, from New York, for Savannah, and made preparations to put the passengers on board her. They left the ship at 3 o'clock P. M. and the captain and crew at 7 P. M., at which time the flames had burst through the deck. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Charleston experienced a gale on the 20th, and the weather was bad on the 21st and the 22d. The captain saw the flames on Sunday, at 3 A. M. There were 13 passengers on board, and the crew numbered 16.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have adjourned, to meet on the 2d Monday of September, 1850.

Yesterday, a fire occurred at Quebec, which consumed twenty five houses. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25—9 A. M.

There was an arrival yesterday from Tampa Bay. The vessel left on the 21st inst., at which time nothing had been received from Billy Bowlegs, or the other Indian warriors.

The brig P. Seule, which left Havana on the 16th inst., arrived yesterday.

The Havana Gaceta congratulates the people on President Taylor's Proclamation, and quotes largely from American newspapers to show the failure of the secret expedition. It also contains extracts from Yucatan papers expressing the gratitude of the Yucatecos to the United States Government for preventing the expedition which might be intended for that quarter.

The Belgian brig Marie Antoinette, has arrived at Havana, and has been put in charge of the Belgian consul. The murderers are in custody, and will be sent to Belgium in one of the English steamers for trial.

[An account of the murders here referred to has appeared in our columns, furnished by our Key West correspondent.]

A report was current at Yucatan that England was about to exercise an armed interference for the pacification of the Peninsula, by virtue of a contract with the President of the Republic, in condition that the port of Bacalar, and the jurisdiction thereof, be ceded to England; another report however was in circulation that the Yucatan Government would reject the intervention on the proposed basis.

Accounts from Guatemala to the 26th July, have been received, which state

that the rebellion headed by Guzman and others was still progressing, and that the Charge of the United States and Belgium were about to quit the country.

A civil war had broken out at Nicaragua, producing most lamentable effects, but the Government, it was expected, was able to suppress it. The United States Charge had arrived at San Juan. A question had arisen, which was the subject of a good deal of discussion, making Canilon the line of the river Nicaragua.

Accounts from Jamaica state that the principal merchants had called upon the United States consul, for the purpose of soliciting the Government to establish a regular mail communication between New York and Kingston.

THE AMERICAN AGENT TO HUNGARY.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "A letter from New York received in Paris, within the last few days, says that the President of the United States was most anxious to be the first to welcome Hungary into the family of independent nations, and to announce in his message to Congress, the recognition by the American Union of the 'young European republic.' In the early part of the struggle, Kossuth had applied to the Minister of the United States in Vienna, to mediate between Hungary and Austria, but the intervention of that diplomatist failed to effect the desired reconciliation. Since then, the Government of the United States has cherished a lively feeling of sympathy for the Hungarian cause; and the President, so far back as June last, sent a confidential agent to Hungary to obtain correct information on the state of the country, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the probable result of the struggle. The gentleman charged with that important mission, M. D. M., was an amateur diplomatist, residing at the time in Paris, and who was in the habit of communicating occasionally to the American government his impressions *de voyage*. M. D. M., having no ostensible character or position, was well fitted for a mission, in the accomplishment of which the utmost discretion was strictly enjoined. He was, above all, cautioned not to commit his despatches to the post office, but to avail himself of a safe mode of forwarding them; and with a view to greater secrecy, the Minister of America at Vienna, was ordered to put at his disposal the cipher used by the legation. M. D. M. was instructed to make the best of his way to the seat of the Provisional Government at Pesth, or wherever it might be established on his arrival; and he was furnished with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Clayton, the Foreign Secretary of State, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, apprising the latter of the official character of the bearer and the object of his mission. The confidential agent in question was, moreover, furnished with full powers to conclude a commercial treaty with Hungary, or to enter into any arrangement he may consider necessary or useful to the interests of the United States."

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.
ONE DAY LATER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.

The Pope, it is said intends placing himself under the protection of the Austrian flag.

The French Government have sent instructions to Gen. Rostolon, now in Rome, to withdraw the settlement of the Roman affairs from the hands of the Cardinals.

Continental stock was improving. Pierce Butler has succeeded in accomplishing in the old what he could not in the new world. He has obtained a full divorce from his wife.

A sharp correspondence has taken place between Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the British Minister, in relation, it is supposed, to the Mosquito question.

The French Difficulty.

Through the friendly interference of the English Charge, M. Poussin consented to conciliatory propositions to our government, through the Secretary of State, in reference to the recent difficulty. The matter was referred to Gen. Taylor, who promptly refused to allow M. Poussin to resume his official intercourse until further advices were received from France.

Mr. Bancroft, late Minister of the United States to Great Britain, is, as we learn from the newspapers, at present sojourning in the city of New York, with the intention to take up his residence there, and devote his time hereafter to literary pursuits.—*Char. Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 23.
Late and Important from Mexico.

The Br. steam ship Severn has arrived at Mobile. She brings one million one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie. The most of it is destined for England—the remainder is for Mobile and this city.

The late Round Island expedition has excited much uneasiness in the city of Mexico. The consul at New Orleans sent word that the expedition would land on the Island of Lobos, near Tampico. Herrera addressed a remonstrance to the United States Legation at the Capital of Mexico, and the government commenced making extensive preparations to defend the cities along the coast. Gen. La Vega had collected together a body of about 800 men, and armed a steamer with artillery, to defend the entrance of the river near Tampico.

The town of Antigua, near Vera Cruz, was completely inundated by heavy rains. The inhabitants barely had time to escape with their lives. Public contributions were taken up at Vera Cruz to relieve the sufferers. The Cholera was decreasing throughout Mexico.

CONSUL WALSH ACTUALLY REMOVED.

Notwithstanding the contradiction, in several quarters, of the N. Y. Tribune's original statement that Mr. Robert Walsh had been ejected from the U. S. Consulate at Paris, it would seem, by the following positive statement, that he is actually out of office, or will be as soon as the edict can reach him. The N. Y. Courier of Thursday says:

We learn that despatches went forward by the last steamer, removing Mr. Robert Walsh from the office of U. S. consul at Paris, which he has held for some eight years past. It has always been a point conceded by all parties that the representatives and agents of the country abroad should agree substantially, in sentiment and political sympathy, with the government at home. The present administration, though not disposed to insist rigorously upon this safe rule, with reference to our own domestic politics, has felt in the existing state of opinion in Europe, a just regard to the character of our country requires it to be enforced, so far as the essential principles of republican institutions are concerned. Mr. Walsh, therefore, has been removed mainly because his sentiments and sympathies, in regard to the struggles for popular rights and republican institutions in Europe, are not in harmony with those of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.
MONTREAL, Sept. 22, 1849.

We learn by passengers who have arrived here from Bytown, yesterday, that the disturbances continue at that place. On Wednesday last, there were large arrivals of men from the surrounding country, who were fully armed, equipped and ready for a fight; but the government troops were on the alert, and prevented the occurrence of any serious mischief.
N. Y. Herald.

CLAY AND SQUIRE TURNER.—The Louisville Journal of the 17th, publishes the reply of Squire Turner to C. M. Clay, upon the subject of the Foxtown tragedy, in which the son of the former was killed and says:

We think there is but one opinion among sensible and dispassionate men as to the conduct of G. G. Clay in that affair. There is a 'damned spot' upon his hands that all the waters of the ocean cannot wash out. Mr. Clay's imputation on the character of Squire Turner is malignant and contemptible. There is not a more eminent, or respectable citizen than Squire Turner in the eminently respectable county of Madison.

Mr. Clay and the Wilmot Proviso.—The Louisville Chronicle states, that the two Whig Representatives from Christian county, the one from Montgomery the other from Scott, are pledged to vote for instructions to Messrs. Clay and Underwood, to vote against the Wilmot Proviso or to resign their seats in the Senate.

ANOTHER KINGDOM IN AMERICA.—The Negroes of Hayti have heretofore had, nominally, a Republican Government, but they now have got a crowned King or Emperor. Soulouque, sometime since their President, has recently been crowned. Pity the pure Abolitionists of the United States could not all emigrate and become his subjects; they deserve to have a black King for their master.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*