

# 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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From the South Carolinian.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the Charleston Courier. The writer is one of its owners who has been summering it through Georgia, and is doubtless well informed of the tone of public sentiment. What friend of the South would not hail the nomination of Mr. Calhoun as candidate for the Presidency? Is there a true devoted friend of the Union who would not aid in elevating him to a position where his deep and pure patriotism—his acknowledged statesmanship and ability, could be brought to bear upon the troubled waters of our political agitation? Let the Whigs and Democrats of the South only determine to put him in the field, independent of all other issues but the constitutional adjustment and final settlement of the slavery question, and then let them go to the work heart and soul, and with the aid of the lovers of the Constitution North and West, they can elect him.

Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi could give this nomination an impetus which would send it forth with a strength that would cause the people to pause and reflect upon the subject, and unquestionably tend to wean them mere party affections, when the good of the whole country and the continuance of the Union, in its original integrity, were the ends to be accomplished.

"On one matter, which I have very near my heart, as connected, I sincerely believe, with the best and most vital interests of the South and of the Union. I have sounded a few Georgians, both Whigs and Democrats, and not to my satisfaction. I allude to the elevation of John C. Calhoun, the favorite son of South Carolina, and the great statesman and unfettered champion of the South to the Presidency of our great Republic. I firmly and conscientiously believe that his installation in that high office is called for, nay, demanded, by the present crisis of common peril to the whole South, and consequently to the whole Union; and that, if elected to that pre-eminent dignity, he would administer to the government and manage our concerns, domestic and foreign, with patriot wisdom and unsurpassed ability, to the harmony of the Union, the safety of the South, the welfare of the entire country and the whole Confederacy, and his own exalted and undying glory. The nomination of a national convention of either of the parties I feel certain he will never get—political wire-workers and managers, as they have hitherto done from the beginning and throughout the whole progress of the political chapter, since he has been an aspirant for the Presidency, will continue to jockey and cheat him to the end of the chapter. Let him, however, but be nominated as an independent candidate—as the people's candidate—in any nook or corner, however obscure, of Virginia, Georgia, or Alabama, and let his friends nail his colors to the mast, and I verily believe that his chance of success would be of the most probable and cheering character. If the South, true to herself, and to her own character and interests would but rally on him, I feel every assurance that a sufficiency of Northern and Western strength would be added to the Southern phalanx to confer him the mantle of the immortal and glorious Washington which he would worthily and gloriously wear. Let no one shrink from his support as if he were a disunionist. Mr. Calhoun is none. While he stands up the able and eloquent advocate and indomitable champion of the just and constitutional rights of the South, he loves the Union—that noble heritage and fellowship of freedom and glory which has come down to us in the blood and wisdom of a noble ancestry—with a filial and patriotic devotion, unsurpassed in the heart of any statesman, or any man in our republic. The writer of this letter once seriously thought otherwise, but he has

long since been convinced of his error and publicly acknowledged it. Mr. Calhoun is not only a unionist in heart and principle, but he is strictly and eminently conservative in his views and policy. His course on the Oregon question illustrated his character—almost alone he breasted the torrent that would have swept us unprepared into an unjust war with Great Britain, and how nobly did he turn back the raging tide and its foamed capped billows, and save the peace and honor of his country. Let that country, then, do homage and justice to his lofty genius, his elevated and devoted patriotism, and his high, his eminent services, and the great statesman of the South will become the President of the Union, equal to Washington in purity of character, wise administration and patriotic rule, and second only to that greatest and best of men in illustrious service—and that because such service as Washington rendered our infant Republic, can never be in human power again to render to our vast and mighty empire of freedom and greatness, daily growing greater and mightier in the process and progress of continued expansion."

### TAYLOR DEMOCRATS! LOOK AT THIS!

The following declaration of Independence, taken from the *Western Preece*, published at Mercer, Pennsylvania, is so graphic of the fraud by which General Taylor came into power, and his abuse of it since, that we cannot forbear to lay it before the country:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY DEMOCRATIC TAYLOR MEN.—When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the freemen of this country to dissolve the political bonds which have heretofore connected them with any of the leading parties of the country, a decent respect for the opinions of their fellow-citizens seems to require that their hands a declaration of the causes which have led to their separation.

We, therefore, who voted last fall for General Zachary Taylor, hereby declare our determination to sever all political connection with him, and the party by whom he is controlled, for the following, among many other reasons:

He has proved recumbent to all his pledges:

He promised not to be a party President, and to avoid all party schemes; yet he has chosen a Cabinet composed entirely of the rankest and most obnoxious Whigs; He has promised to allay the violence of party proscriptions; yet proscription has raged with a fierceness unprecedented in our political history;

He promised to make "honesty, capacity, and fidelity" the three great requisites for political preference; yet he has removed a large number of honest, upright, and competent men and given their stations to those who disgrace them;

He has discharged from office some of the most gallant and heroic soldiers of the Mexican war, his own compatriots in arms, and the bravest spirits of the war of 1812;

He has discharged from office poor widows, that the scanty pittance from which they eked out a meagre subsistence, might go to reward the political services of brawling coons;

He has appointed to high official stations men who have always been traitors to our country—blue-light federalists in 1812, and advocates of Mexico in our recent contest;

He has surrendered to a Whig Cabinet the whole control of the affairs of government, deferring to their will in all things, and virtually acknowledging himself to be a mere cipher.

He has shown himself to be utterly and totally incapable of performing the duties of his office.

His entire political history forms a series of contradictions, of a shameful violation of pledges, and of base prostitution to party schemes, unparalleled in history.

Believing, as we now do, that his early letters were wilful attempts to deceive the people, and considering that his course since his elevation has abundantly proven him to be politically dishonest, incapable and unfaithful, we feel constrained to regard him as unworthy of the position he holds, and the course of political manoeuvring which elected him as a despicable and dishonest scheme, to place in power the wire-workers and schemers of Whiggery, behind the cloak of his military achievements, and to therefore renounce all connexion with Taylorism, henceforth and forever, and hold the party that supports him, as political enemies, and in the ordinary transactions of life, friends.

And for the support of his declaration, and to rid the country of the curse of Taylorism, with a firm reliance upon the justice of our cause, and in a firm conviction that "truth is mighty and must pre-

vail," we pledge our votes, our influence, and our most strenuous exertions at the polls.

(Signed by thousands of voters at the recent elections, and to be signed by tens of thousands more, as soon as the polls are open to them.)

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29—9 A. M.

We have received news from Gen. Twiggs up to the 23d inst., brought by the steamer *Monmouth*. The General had a talk with Billy Bowlegs and other Indian warriors at Charlotte Harbor, Florida. They were peaceably disposed, and willing to surrender the offending Indians, who committed the murders and robberies in that State. They agreed to deliver them up at Charlotte on the 18th of October.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30—9.30 A. M.

By an arrival from Corpus Christi, we have a report that the Comanches have held a council of war, and concluded to commence hostilities on the Texas frontier settlements.

The weather lately has been very warm but favorable for picking cotton. Accounts from all quarters represent the crop as short.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of dry goods, imported by the B. ship *Gossypin*, under false invoices, were seized by the Collector on Friday.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28th.

Gen. Rastoin has resigned the command of the French army in Italy, the reason however, for so doing is not understood.

Comor still holds out, although Klapka and the chief Hungarian officers are in the Imperialists' camp.

Haynau had left Vienna to consider the capitulation offered by the garrison of Comor. They demand a complete amnesty for the Hungarian garrison, the retention of their arms, with the permission to retire into some neighboring country, and an independent ministry for Hungary. Haynau on the other hand, refused an unconditional surrender. It is said that 60,000 men had besieged the fortress.

Semi official letters from Belyane state that Dembinski was far from intending to imitate the conduct of Georgey, as he had determined to fight to the last, but the flight of Kossuth had compelled him to relinquish the idea. The last interview between Kossuth and Georgey was very bitter. All Kossuth's eloquence and presence of mind is said to have forsaken him, and the next day he was in full flight for the Russian camp.

The Manchester spinners have had a meeting, and it is reported that the subjoined resolutions were adopted by that body:

Resolved, That we still continue to buy sparingly until better advice, remarking the progress of the growing crops in the United States reach us.

Resolved, That inundations, worms, short crops, are all humbugs.

Nothing new in the Corn market Editors firm.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.

The men lately assembled at Round Island have dispersed, the purpose for which they organized being defeated or postponed. Most of the men have returned to the city.

FROM HAVANA.—Intelligence to the 27th ult. has been received here. The news of the difficulty with the French Minister and this Government, has occasioned the most extraordinary rumors, some of which are detailed in the *Faco*.

Sugar cane was exciting much attention among the Cuban planters.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Germinotown* arrived at Havana on the 16th ult.

The Spanish squadron sailed from Havana about the middle of last month to guard the southern coast of Cuba. The standing army of the Island is to be increased. Six thousand troops were daily expected from Spain.

FROM KINGSTON, JAM.—News from this Island to the 13th ult. was received here yesterday. The recent elections had resulted in favor of the opposition party, who were returned by large majorities than before. In an address to the Government the House maintained the right to appropriate the revenue in whatever way they might conceive conducive to the public welfare. The opposition had determined to carry out a rigorous system of retrenchment.

Advices from Port au Prince, received at Jamaica, mention that Soloque had liberated most of the political prisoners, and given hopes of a general amnesty to the refugees in Jamaica and elsewhere.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29—P. M.

Mr. James Brown, the Government freight Agent, arrived here last from Santa Fe. He was twenty days on the way. He reports trade at Santa Fe generally dull, particularly in dry goods, though groceries were in good demand.

Two Americans were murdered by the Apache Indians at los Vegas on the 5th Sept. The Indians stole two hundred Government horses at the same time.

When about two hundred miles distant from Santa Fe, Mr. Brown was attacked by a party of forty Apaches, who robbed him of a crumpled hat. The next day they gave him back some mules and let him pursue his journey.

On the way Mr. B. met a party of California emigrants, who supplied him with provisions and other necessary articles.

Col. Alexander was in command at Santa Fe when Mr. B. left.

Col. Washington, at the head of all the available force, had gone in pursuit of a large body of hostile Indians.

Major Bell still continued stationed at Taos.

Mrs. Stein recently had a skirmish with the Indians and was wounded.

A band of Cheyenne Indians a short time since surrounded and burnt Bent's Fort. Wm. Bent and several other men who were in charge of the Fort, are supposed to have been massacred by the Indians, as nothing has since been heard of them.

Mr. F. passed several California trains, which had suffered more or less from the deprivations of the Indians.

At Walnut creek he met Col. Monroe, in command of 250 dragoons and infantry en route for Santa Fe.

The Indians were every where evincing hostile demonstrations and becoming quite troublesome.

Grass was plenty on the plains, and the trains appeared to be getting along well.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Santa Fe, in consequence of an attempt being made to get up a convention to form a State Government.

### MORE SILENCE!

Every one who has visited the seat of the State Government, at any time within the last ten years, during a session, knows Jimmy Owen, the Irish door-keeper of the House. Jimmy was once taken in manner and form following, to wit:

The Governor had given a party, on the night previous to the occasion whereof we are going to speak, and Otard and champagne had been most liberally imbibed. The orgies had lasted until the "wee sma' hours," and the next day nearly everybody was on the stool of repentance. The House was particularly thin and drowsy. Not a soul was in the lobby.—Jimmy sat, vino somneque gravidus, bolt upright, but unconscious in his box; while a prosy old member was mauling away monotonously on some obnoxious item in the Tax Bill. With this exception, all was quiet as the house of death.

Aleck Clitherall, who was then assistant clerk, seeing Jimmy's situation and envying his comfort, left his desk, and going up to his victim, pinched him savagely on the thigh, his leg fiercely in his ear at the same time.—"Jimmy don't you hear the Speaker's hammer? Ther'es a hell of a row in the lobby!"

Jimmy bounced from his seat as if it had been red hot, and without waiting to open his eyes, roared—absolutely roared—"Gentlemen, you must rally keep more silence in the lobby, if you please!"

Flesh and blood couldn't stand it. The Speaker laughed out right, and the prosy member sank upon his seat. As for Jimmy in an instant he discovered how he had been sold, and started in hot chase of Aleck. No man ever knew how the matter was compromised when Jimmy caught up; few have been bold enough to inquire, and those few have received remarkably little satisfaction.—*Chambers Journal*.

### TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Canada papers* announce that Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada, has in his possession a document tending to implicate several leading politicians in a charge of treason, in regard to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States.

This may be true—but we greatly doubt it. That the Van Buren clique are interested in that addition to the area of Free Soil—and consequent votes for Martin Van Buren—may well be; but that they should commit themselves in writing we do not believe. The "little Magician" is rather too wide awake to allow his friends to commit so sad a blunder.

THE SCHOONER JOHN ALLYNE.—A letter has been received at New Bedford from a passenger on board the schooner John Allyne, which sailed from that port in February for California. The letter gives the particulars of the capture of Capt. Bourne at ProceSSION Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, an account of which has already been published. It seems that while the vessel lay at anchor, the captain and three sailors went ashore to barter with the natives, when he was attacked and made prisoner together with his men. The men were afterwards released and sent back to the vessel with word that the Captain could be ransomed for twelve bottles of rum, twelve pounds tobacco and a bag of bread. These articles were accordingly given to the natives, when the Chief refused to release Captain Bourne, on the plea that the ransom was not given into his hands. The vessel was finally obliged to sail without being able to effect his rescue.

The Government has sent a vessel of war to the Straits of Magellan to release Capt. Bourne.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

We have been gratified to witness the zeal manifested by our friends of Edgefield village in the Plank Road cause. But we are still more gratified to know that our own citizens have not been wanting in zeal on this important subject. Several of our enterprising fellow citizens who have travelled on Plank Roads in other States, being highly impressed with their utility, and peculiar adaptation to our section of country, have raised funds, and actually laid a plank structure on the Edgefield road of about one hundred yards in length, so as to exemplify, practically, for the information of the people, how the thing works. They intend also to place a section of Plank work on the Martintown road within a few days, so as to give persons coming in on either of our main roads an opportunity of witnessing the inestimable benefits that will result to them from the general adoption of the system. We have, for some time past, been devoting attention to this description of public improvement. All our information goes to convince our minds that it is the cheapest and best system of Roads that has yet been, or that probably can be introduced into our country for the general welfare. We trust that the people of the county will reflect and investigate so as to satisfy themselves, and when by undoubted information they are convinced of the good they must derive from Plank Roads, step forward and aid the cause both by word and deed.—*Hamburg Republican*.

The following case, involving the question of the liability of the subscribers to the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road, was decided at Columbia on Tuesday:

*Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company vs. Cathcart, Blakeney and M'Guinnis*.—The ground taken by defendants' counsel was, that where the Charter provides that in case of non-payment of instalments the shares shall be forfeited, but gives no power to sue to recover such instalments, and there is no express promise by the subscribers to pay the instalments as called for, the Company is confined to the remedy provided by the Charter, and cannot sue at law. The Court decided against the defendants.

The case will be taken to the Appeal Court.

WRONG ACTIONS.—Remorse does but add to the evil which bred it when it promotes, not penitence, but despair. To have erred in one branch of our duties does not unfit us for the performance of all the rest, unless we suffer the dark spot to spread over our whole nature, which may happen almost unobserved in the torpor of despair. This kind of despair is chiefly grounded on a foolish belief that individual words or actions constitute the whole life of man; whereas they are often not fair representatives of portions even of that life. The fragments of rock in a mountain stream may tell much of its history, but they are not the stream. They were brought down when it was turbid; it may now be clear; they are as much the result of other circumstances as of the action of the stream; their history is fitful; they give us no sure intelligence of the future course of the stream, or of the nature of its waters; and may scarcely show more than that it has not been always as it is. The actions of men are often but little better indications of the men themselves.

Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.