

THE POPE AND POPERY.

The Pope has not yet returned to Rome, but it seems his sent-deputies to superintend things for him. This is a mis-understanding between him and the French Government.

What a contrast in the journals of the United States in their disposition evinced to discuss the policy of Pope Pius IX. Everybody remembers how nearly all the papers praised the Pope for his ascribed (it never was real) liberality and friendship for liberty. Mr. Clay praised him. (He wanted Catholic votes for President.) The Speakers in Congress (of both parties) praised him—the Pope was the friend of liberty, said they all—the newspapers said the same thing. What Mr. Clay or any of them thought, we don't know; for it would be strange if anybody could think that the man who claims presumptuously to hold despotic sway over the consciences and souls of his deluded worshippers, in life and in purgatory, who is necessarily an absolute tyrant over all the inner man, if you believe him and his, could possibly be a friend to liberty. Yet none of those papers, who praised the Pope before his open alliance with the despots of Europe, now say one word against him who is the genius and inspiring spirit of tyranny, who has invoked the Catholic powers to war and bloodshed. Candor and justice to the Papists of the United States requires, in our humble opinion, of the public press an exposure of the true nature of Papal rule, and its utter inconsistency with all true liberty. At the same time tolerate Romanism among us, and show them that a true Christian spirit and a true liberal spirit are the same, and that those who do not worship the Pope and his saints are, nevertheless, the enlightened friends of genuine religious liberty, and you may win them from the Pope.

The farther any man or community is removed from Popery, the more impossible it is for persecution to exist; and the Roman Catholics themselves have less to fear of violence and persecution from the truly enlightened churches and individuals who take "the Bible, and the Bible alone," as Chillingworth said, as the foundation of their faith and practice, than they have from each other, and those Protestant or other Churches which stand more nearly allied to them in doctrine and usages. All the persecutions that Roman Catholics ever endured—and they have suffered some—have flowed from their own principles planted in the hearts of Protestants.

We trust the day will never come when persecution shall assail Catholics in the United States; but we ardently desire to see the liberty of the press and of speech exercised against Popish tyranny, and the weak superstition of the dark ages which cloud the minds of his followers. In Mexico, South America, Hayti and Catholic Europe, freedom of discussion as to the Pope's misconduct, or the superstition of his priests and followers, is crushed by the unresisted power and tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church. In the United States, freedom of discussion as to the Pope is as effectually restrained by the fear of the combined power and influence of the priests of Rome acting on the superstitious mass of his followers, in whose eyes the condemnation of the Pope is horrid blasphemy, notwithstanding such Pope may be the greatest of tyrants. —Greenville Mountaineer.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA.

Ephesus.—The church of Ephesus, the first mentioned by St. John, still maintains its ecclesiastical superiority in giving a title to the Greek Archbishop, while the others have only bishops at their head, though it is low in statistical importance. The port of Ephesus is now choked up with a pestiferous morass, and lonely walls, tenanted only by the jackal, occupy the site of the once populous city. The village of Ayasluh stands about a mile from the ruins, and contains about forty scattered cottages, one only tenanted by a Christian. The mosque of the village contains only four granite columns, said to have belonged to the great temple of Diana, whose ruins are still visible near the port. The mosque is going to decay, like the Christian church, and everything appears to be in the last stage of dissolution.

Smyrna, the most flourishing of the whole, is an increasing city. Its population, which twenty years ago was about 77,000, is now 130,000, and is rapidly increasing. There are five Greek, three Latin, and two Protestant churches. The Greeks have numerous schools, and the Latins a large college; but the Protestant schools have failed. The Greek church at Smyrna continues in a flourishing condition.

Pergamos is the most prosperous of the churches, after Smyrna. The population is 16,000, of whom 14,000 are Turks, and nearly all the rest Christians. The Christian quarter contains two Greek churches and one Armenian. Close to the ancient church is a school.

Thyatira is still a flourishing town. It had been lost to the Christian world from the fall of Constantinople, under the Turkish name of Alkhisar, until brought to light in the seventeenth century. The population is above 10,000, of whom 2,000 are Greeks, and 1,200 Armenians; each

having a church; the former said to be on the site of the Apocalyptic church.

Sardis, the ancient capital of Cræsus, is now more desolate than even Ephesus. Scarcely a house remains. The melancholy Gyraan Lake, the swampy plain of the Hermus, and the thousand mounds forming the metropolis of the Lydian monarchs, among which it is conspicuously the famed tumulus of Alyattes, produce a scene of gloomy solemnity. Massive ruins of buildings still remain, the wall of which is made up of sculptured pieces of Corinthian and Ionic columns, that once formed portions of the ancient temples.

Philadelphia has a population of 10,000 Turks, and 3,000 Greeks. It contains twenty-five churches all small and mean, but containing fragments of ancient sepulchres. A massive ruin pointed out as the church of the Apocalypse.

Laodicea, whose fate had been forgotten for centuries, was brought to light in the seventeenth century. It was and is a mass of neolate ruins.—Church of England Magazine.

From the South Carolinian.

A STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Auburn plan adopts solitary confinement at night in cells, with labor in a congregated capacity during the day. The cost of a prison upon this plan would be much less than that which has been the subject of consideration, in the last number. After reflection upon this subject, this is the only recommendation that I can perceive in the Auburn system, while it is exposed to objections which are so strong that its rejection would be almost sure to follow its recommendation.

A juvenile criminal, for the first offence, and that a small one, is placed with in the influence and reach of the most obdurate offenders. What is to be the result of such association? He is prepared for the commission of crime—he is placed in the school of crime. It has been found to be impossible to prevent the convicts from communicating with each other, and this, too, under the penalty of the lash. They are forbidden to speak with each other; yet convicts have said, after they have served out their time, that, when anything transpired in the prison, even though they did not see it, in less than two days, and often in a much shorter time, it was known by every one of the convicts. If, under the rigid discipline exercised, communication cannot be prevented, there is nothing to hinder them from the formation of plots, to be carried into effect after they have been released from the prison. They soon learn how long each one has to remain, and for what offence he has been placed there; and in this way they become known to each other, not only as convicts, who ought to try to reform, but as criminals, and how they became such.

A feeling of resistance to "the power that be" would, in this manner, be engendered in their bosoms, and, instead of looking towards their reformation, they would be plotting schemes of future villainy and desperation. The fear of being degraded as cowardly, will nerve the obstinacy of many a convict (who would feel a deep sorrow for his offences and endeavor to reform) to resist all attempts to induce him to become a better man. Vice never loves any of bitter opposition to virtue, by having the encouragement of companionship. Hence the evil which has so often resulted from the convicts being congregated together while laboring, though they are confined in separate cells at night.

In some of the preceding numbers something has been said about the influence and power of kindness towards criminals. In a succeeding number, some instances worthy the attention of all men, shall be presented. They show that the heart of the stoutest offender is not destitute of feeling—that it can not only be touched, but overcome by kindness. This is the great principle which must be incorporated into every system of penal law; for I insist that just in proportion as seems to me to be wrong, if I think it the right time to discuss its merits.

More might be urged against this plan; but it is thought that enough has been brought forward to show, in a pretty strong light the objections to the system. I know how difficult it is to present truths to the mind which are contrary to those opinions which are generally received. The cry of innovation, novelty, is quickly raised, and the merits of the subject matter are concealed beneath the odium thus heaped upon it. So it has been on this subject, in this State; but this does not, and never shall, prevent me from the discussion of any topic which Christianity firms and moulds and gave a people in their conduct, in the same degree will their penal laws, and all other laws be framed by the leniency inspired by that religion. Christianity is not a dead letter—it has been for a large portion of its existence, but its power is now beginning to be felt—it will turn the world upside down, as its enemies would falsely make the charge—it will correct the abuses that exist, and convince the world that it has not yet felt its revivifying power. Its great objects will be accomplished, and man's nature be brought into subjection to the mild principles of Love.

LIVINGSTON,

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Tribune has advices from San Francisco to August 18, being sixteen days later than the news brought by the steamer Panama. This intelligence was brought through Mazatlan, Mexico and Vera Cruz, and reached New York in the mail of the British steamer Severn, by way of Mobile.

It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together, thus far since the beginning of the season, has been \$200,000 per month, and there was thought to be no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance. No change is quoted in the prices either of gold or merchandise.

The health of the population, both at the mines and elsewhere, is generally good.

The Americans have determined that the Mexicans and Chilians who are at the mines, shall no longer enjoy the privilege of digging out the riches of the earth and have taken deliberate measures accordingly. All companies of these nations who have come organized to work for the season, with the intention of returning to spend the winter and wet season at home have been informed that their presence will no longer be tolerated, and have received positive orders to leave the gold region and not return.

The order to evacuate allows a fixed time, sufficient for the retiring parties to make all necessary preparations. The Americans seem, from our information, to have proceeded very calmly about it, and up to the 18th no disturbance whatever had taken place; they were waiting for the expiration of the allotted period, after which, should the rejected adventurers refuse to leave, they would set about making them.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5, P. M.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—The Congressional Election has resulted as follows: First District, Bowie, whig, is elected without opposition. In the Second District, Hamilton, dem., is elected by 150 majority. In the Third District, Hammond, dem., is elected by 2,300 majority. Fourth District, McLare, dem., is elected by 951 majority. In the Fifth District, Evans, whig, is elected by 500 majority.

In the sixth District, King, whig, had no opposition.

The Legislature stands: Senate seven whig majority. In the House the whigs have a majority about 12.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

(REPORTED FOR THE KROWEK COURIER.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 11, 1849.

Cotton has improved this week—now sells from 10 to 10 3/4; not much arriving.	
Corn,	50 per bushel.
Salt,	£1 50
Oats,	33 to 37
Bee-wax,	16 per pound.
Sugar,	9 to 10
Coffee,	9 to 10
Tallow,	10 "
Bacon,	7 1/2 "
Butter,	15 to 20 "
Flour,	£7 per bbl.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Knoxville, Greene county, Ala., on the 18th ult. by the Rev. N. R. Morgan, Mr. JOHN KNOX to Miss JULIE F. MAYN, all of Greene county, Alabama.

NOTICE!

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Fall and Winter Goods for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, of the latest Styles and Patterns.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery-ware, Shoes and Boots, Saddles, Bibles, Drugs and Medicines, &c.; all of which we will sell low for cash, as our motto is quick sales and small profits.

We will take in payment for Goods 10,000 pounds Bees wax, 1000 pounds Tallow.

A. B. & J. TOWERS,
No. 12, Back Range.
Anderson C. H., S. C., Oct. 8, 1849.
22 4w

Henry Harrison Hamilton, Formerly of Pickens District, South Carolina, will find it to his interest, if living, to make himself known to his friend; and should he have died, any information respecting him will be thankfully received. Communications directed to this office.

The New Orleans Picayune, Houston Star, and Republican, Marshall, will each give three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to this Office.
Oct. 13, 1849. 22-1in

Just Received!

A large and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery, consisting of Histories, Family and Pocket Bibles, School and other Books.

—ALSO—
A Lot of Iron, Nails, Castings, &c., &c. at the Store of
BENSON & TAYLOR,
Pickens C. H., July 7, 1849.

[D. F. PERRY.] [E. M. KEITH.]

PERRY & KEITH,

Attorneys at Law.
Will Practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for Pickens District.
OFFICE, PICKENS C. H., S. C.
October 1, 1849. 1272

TIN WARE!

The Subscriber being about to remove from this place, has a large assortment of Tin Ware which he will sell low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Those indebted to him will do well to call and settle by Court, or they will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

H. R. GASTON.

Pickens C. H., Oct. 12, 1849 22

CITATION.

Andrew M. Hamilton having applied to me to grant him letters of Administration on the Estate of Mai. Andrew Hamilton, late of Pickens District, the Kindred and Creditors are cited to appear before me at Pickens C. H., on Monday the 29th inst., to show cause if any they can why said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal 5th Oct. 1849.

W. D. STEELE, o. p. d.

2 ins.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New York a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain Casim's, Satinets, Tweeds, Cloth Caps, "Gold Hunter Hats" of all colors, Over-Coats, Fine and Coarse Boots, &c.

ALSO,

A large lot of Fall and Winter Goods for Ladies' wear.

Call immediately and examine for yourselves, at the store of

BENSON & TAYLOR.

Pickens C. H., Sept. 29, 1849. 217f.

THE OCONEE STATION FOR SALE.

This place, situated in Pickens District, on the Oconee Creek, 12 miles North of Pickens C. H., and immediately on the road leading from the latter place to Clayton, Ga., contains 1000 Acres of fertile Land, which will be disposed of on terms the most advantageous to the purchaser.

As a grain and stock farm, the Oconee possesses many peculiar advantages; its fields producing abundant crops of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Potatoes, while the hills for miles around are covered during 9 months of the year with coats of the richest grasses.

On the premises there are all the necessary buildings for a well regulated Farm, including a two-story Brick Dwelling.

The narrative of this Station forming as it does, an important chapter in the early history of our State, is well known to every Carolinian, and it is equally celebrated for the purity of its atmosphere, the exuberance of its soil, and for the beauty and romantic wildness of its Scenery.

Persons wishing further particulars will please communicate with

J. A. DOYLE.

Pickens C. H., S. C.

The South Carolinian, Pendleton Messenger, and Laurensville Herald will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

[H. L. JEFFERS.] [W. S. COTHMAN.]

[E. J. BUCKMASTER.]

WAREHOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants.

Market-Street, HAMBURG, S. C.—WATERPROOF.
McIntosh-Street, AUGUSTA, Ga.—FIREPROOF.

Take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION business in this place and Augusta, Ga., where they offer their services to RECEIVE, STORE OR SELL COTTON, FLOUR, BACON, &c., RECEIVE AND FORWARD MERCHANDISE, BUY GOODS, FOR PLANTERS OR MERCHANTS.

Their Warehouse in Augusta is on McIntosh-street, in the centre of the Cotton trade.

Their Warehouse in this place is safe from water and isolated, therefore not exposed to fire.

As they will be constantly at their post, promoting the interest of their friends (which they are aware will add to their own.) They solicit and hope to merit and receive a full share of that liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and for which they now return thanks.

Liberal cash advances will be made, when required, on any produce in store.
JEFFERS, COTHMAN & Co.
Hamburg, Sept. 1st, 1849. 18

Last Arrival!

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA A FINE SORTMENT OF UMBRELLAS, which we will sell low for Cash.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER.

June 20, 1849. 7-4f

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to P. & E. E. Alexander prior to the 1st January last, must pay on or before the 10th October next.

Due attention to the above will save costs, as no longer indulgence can be given.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER,
Pickens C. H., Sept. 10, 1849. 18

DR. A. M. COX,

Of the Firm of Folger & Cox, has removed to Pickensville, S. C., and may be found, except when professionally engaged, at the residence of M. F. Mitchell, Esq.

Sept. 5, 1849. 18-3c

JAMES V. TRIMMIER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SPARTANBURG, C. H., S. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Union, Spartanburg and Greenville. All business committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

REFERENCES:
Hon. D. WALLACE, Union S. C.
T. O. P. VERNON, C. H. S. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
May 18, 1849 1-4f

DR. J. W. EARLE,

TENDERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Pickens Village and the District. He can always be found at his Office, or at the residence of MAJ. W. L. KEITH, unless professionally engaged.

He has received a fresh assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he will sell low.

Pickens C. H., July 28, 1849. 11

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road across Sassafras Mountain, beginning near the house of Jacob Lewis, and terminating at the North Carolina Line.

August 22, 1849. 15-3m

Dr. J. N. Lawrence.

Will attend punctually to all calls in the line of his profession. Unless absent on professional business, he may be found at his Office, or his private residence in the Village. He also, has on hand a general assortment of medicines which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices.

Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1. 4

ESTRAY.

John Lukeroy, two miles East of Cherry's Bridge, tells before me a Bay Mare, 16 or 17 hands high, and supposed to be 19 or 20 years old, dim star in forehead, no brands perceptible, collar marked, right eye out. Appraised at fifteen dollars.

J. B. E. CARADINE, M. P. D.
Pickens Dist., July 6th, 1849. 10

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Henry Whitmire, } Dec. in Attachment.
vs. } E. M. Keith
John Bishop, } P. F.'s Att'y.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to be in this State,—On motion; It is ordered, that the defendant do appear, and plead or demur to the said declaration, within a year and a day from this date, or Judgment will be entered by default.

W. L. KEITH, c. c. p.

Clerk's Office, }
May 10, 1849. } 1

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature for an Act incorporating the Village of Pickensville.

August 11, 1849. 12-3m.

Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Pickens C. H., Quarter ending 30th Sept., 1849, which is not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post-Office Department as dead letters.

George Barnes	Joel Moody
Wm. Booche	John Owens
James Baren	Foster Perry
James Cannon	Sarah Ann Rankins
John Couch	John Reid
Gen. J. W. Cantey	R. G. Register
Daguerrean Artist	Wm. Rowland
Garner Evans	Aaron Roberson
Wm. A. Edwards	Committee of Safety
Hardy J. Fennell	James R. Smith
Wm. G. Gambrell	Matthew Vickry
Wm. Howard	James Walker
Jose Jones	Robt. Wilson 2
C. C. M. Oregon	Samuel Wilson
Dr. R. Maxwell	John B. Young

P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1849.

E. M. KEITH,

Attorney at Law,

Will continue to practice in the Courts of Law and Equity for the Western Circuit. Business entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Pickens Court House, S. C.
May 25, 1849. 8-4