

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

At a recent agricultural fair in Massachusetts, Mr. Webster made a speech, from which we present our readers the following extract, as showing his opinion of the importance of such efforts in promoting the great interest of agriculture. This is particularly encouraging to our own people, who, in this matter, are not a whit behind their northern neighbors:

"He would say, that there was one thing which had not been much dwelt upon here, that was of no little interest and importance. It was, that the great practical truth and characteristic of the present age was that great public improvements were carried out by means of public associations. This principle—the principle of voluntary association—of bringing minds together to act on each other, was the great principle and truth of the age. Its germ, to be sure, was to be seen centuries ago in the old world. It was to be traced in the establishment of cities in the feudal ages; it was still further extended in the professional associations of Europe at a subsequent period. But it has been long, both in the old country and in this, before the idea was brought to bear upon agriculture and the tillage of the soil. The reason of this was obvious. Merchants, traders, and others, congregating in large cities, could meet together at almost any hour, summoned by the peal of almost any bell, to interchange their sentiments on any topic of moment.

"Not so with farmers: They were scattered all over the country; their labors were mostly solitary—here upon the plains, and there in the deepest recesses of the hills; they had no exchange, no coffee-house, no lyceum where they could meet together conveniently. Such too, in a great measure, was the case with them now; and hence it had become essential that these annual fairs should be held; hence the necessity that they should be universally attended; not so much for the sake of the exhibition or of any discourse to be delivered or of any lectures to be given, as for the sake of interchanging sentiment, of comparing the experience of one with that of another, of mingling together and keeping up a communication of ideas. Every man obtained a great part of whatever knowledge he might possess by conversation with others. Books indeed might do something in this respect, but nothing in comparison with free communication. If we should deduct from the aggregate of each man's knowledge whatever he had learned by communication and conversation with his fellow man, very little would be left, and that little not worth much at best. It was intercourse with each other that made men sharp and active and enterprising; and therefore, if there should not be at any annual exhibition of an agricultural association, a handsome pair of steers or a likely cow in the whole county, still, if there were the men assembled together in social intercourse, then he said that the exhibition would be productive of much good."

MULTUM IN PARVO.

What is life? A vital spark, a brief span, a breath suspended by a single hair between heaven's fair fields and the fathomless abyss of mortal misery and despair; a flickering meteor that shines awhile and then goes out.

What is joy? 'Tis the well-spring of pleasure: a messenger of peace, a priceless thing, a hallowed dream.

What is grief? The exclaiming of pleasure; the deep and sombre feelings of regret; the child of sorrow.

What is fame? An envious name; a theme for devils; the parent of envy, jealousy and rage.

What is sin? The son of Satan, twin brother of death, the father of corruption.

What is religion? The pilot of the soul to the bright fields of heaven; a communication with the saints of light.

What is love? An inexpressible thing; a volume in a word; an ocean in a tear; seventh heaven in a glance; a whirlwind in a sigh.

What is truth? It is that principle which emanates from the throne of the Deity; the great champion of the rights of man.

What is happiness? An unseen thing; a golden dream of pleasure; the Christian's great desideratum.

What is death? A sleep; a rest from earth's toils and cares; a separation of the soul from the tenement of clay.

What is immortality? An undying name; an everlasting home for the redeemed sons of light.—*Dol. Newspaper.*

Do not Rely on Appearances.—We were informed yesterday, by a person who stated it as a fact, that on the landing of the steamship Falcon, an individual came on shore without hat, coat or boots. After looking around him for sometime, with a free and easy, independent kind of an air, he called to a drayman and requested him to take charge of a pair of saddle bags, which were on board the vessel, and convey them to Hewlett's. With some hesitation, the drayman complied with the request, but on attempting to lift the saddlebags he found he was unable to do so without assistance. The fact was they contained

\$40,000 in gold, which the coatless, hatless and bootless man had brought with him from California. We will guarantee that his costume to-day would not disgrace an habitude of Broadway. Truly, appearances are fallacious and deceptive. [N. O. Picayune.]

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Oct. 20, 1849.

With a view of accommodating our subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz: M. W. S. GRESHAM, at West Union. EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe. E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat. M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville. J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile. T. J. WESS, for Anderson District.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those desiring can have the benefit of our terms for payment within three months, by paying at any time before or during the week of Court. This is not a dun to our patrons, but a simple statement that will benefit those choosing to avail themselves of it.

RAIN.

For several days this week we have had copious showers of rain, which were very much needed.

Return day is past and we have only about thirty five cases issued to this Court. This certainly speaks well for the prosperity of the District. For a people to be able to say we are out of debt, is a great blessing, and tells well for their industry and economy. And besides, for the last two Sale-days past no property has been sold by the Sheriff under Execution.

ELECTION.

An Election was held in Greenville District on the 8th and 9th inst., for a member of the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward H. Earle. We are glad to learn that the Hon. B. F. Perry was elected. There was no opposition.

PENITENTIARY.

The Grand Jury of Richland District have recommended the establishment of a Penitentiary, as they believe a majority of the people are in favor of it.

The following article on the subject of the abolition of slavery, we take from the London Times of Sept. 10,—coming from that source—published in a country that has tried the experiment, it tells with double effect. It seems, too, that no one besides our Northern brethren have any doubt as to the proper construction of the Constitution; for here a foreign journal unhesitatingly says Congress has no such power. But read the extract:

"The will of the people of England and the resources of the British nation have been applied with absolute authority and ungrudging munificence to the extinction of slavery in the British dominions. The northern States of America have no such power of altering the institutions and the tenure of property in the slave-holding States of the Union: Congress itself has no such power; but if it had, and besides the power, if it had the will and the means to carry a general measure of abolition, we are constrained to admit that the experiment made by the British government, and the state in which the British West Indies are now placed by it would be invoked as the most unanswerable argument against such a scheme."

THE STATE OF DESERET.

The South Carolinian of the 13th inst., says: This is the name of a new State—that is to be—of the American Union. The Mormons of Salt Lake have organized a State Government, adopted a Constitution, and will apply at the next Session for admission into the Union.—More sensible than other fanatics, they have left slavery alone, and do not design to mention either Wilmot or his Proviso. The Legislature on the 3rd of March, elected Almon W. Babbitt a delegate and representative in Congress.

THE MISSISSIPPI MEETING.

We would refer our readers to the Resolutions passed by the State Convention of Mississippi which will be found in another column. This is we believe the only concerted move out of our own State that has yet been made, but we sincerely trust that other States will follow the example of this State, and that each will recommend a Southern Convention. Separate action by each State never can produce that unanimity in the South which is so much needed and which alone can save us from the threatened danger and dishonor. The Hon. D. Wallace, from this State, was present at the meeting, and was invited to a seat within the bar.

THE COLUMBIA PRESS.

The *Telegraph* comes to us much improved and enlarged; and with the increasing prospects of Columbia, we trust that our friends of the *Telegraph* will receive a due share.

The *Carolinian* has just been enlarged, and on last Tuesday it made its appearance as a daily paper: being published now daily, tri-weekly and weekly. The energy and industry displayed by the proprietors of this press, just

ly entitle them to a fair share of public patronage.

Every day's developments go to prove the entire subservency of Gen. Taylor to his Cabinet, and show that while he is nominally President the power of that office is wielded by the men he has called around him. In a conversation lately, Gen. Taylor said in reply to the remonstrances of some of his political friends in relation to the conduct of his Cabinet, that he had nothing to do with their action—that he did not interfere with it, but that he held them responsible for their management of the government. This is most certainly a great outrage upon the voters who placed him in office. He received the votes of the South, because he was a Southern man and a slaveholder; and is it right—is it political honesty for him now to confide the interests and destinies of the South into the hands of such men as compose his Cabinet? Will any one say so? When we have been ruined by the conduct and measures advocated by Ewing, Collamer, and their co-peers in office, we are to be soothed, we suppose, by the reflection that the President holds them responsible for their management of the government. Will this satisfy the South? It remains to be seen. We were opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor, because, in the first place, we believed him incompetent for the high and honorable post of President—because, in the second place, we regarded his political opinions as opposed to the principles advocated by the South. Every act of the President since he came into office goes to prove the truth of these views. He has surrendered the power into hands of his Cabinet—he has expressed himself in favor of a Tariff for protection—a general system of Internal Improvements—as opposed to the extension of slavery. Are these not sufficient to establish the truth of our assertions? Why is it that Georgia is democratic by a large majority? Every effort was made there to unite the Whigs and Taylor democrats in the election for Governor, but it all would not do, the scales have been knocked from their eyes by the conduct of President Taylor and his Cabinet, and the voice of Georgia is now loud and strong in the condemnation of this no party Administration. But not only in Georgia has this revolution taken place, but also in Tennessee, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is now almost a certainty that the democrats will have the majority in the next Congress, if this should be the case, then some of the favorite measures of the Administration will meet with that fate to which their intrinsic merit justly entitle them.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

MESRS EDITORS:—We are glad to see the people of Greenville making "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to carry the Railroad from Columbia to their village. That the road being extended to the village of Greenville will greatly benefit our District, I think no sane man will deny. Then what is the duty of our citizens? Why, surely to throw in their mite to aid in building it. Particularly is it a matter of interest to the citizens of the eastern side of our District, and I regret to learn that some of the Anderson people have taken exceptions to your article sometime since on this subject. It is certainly the duty of a paper to advocate those measures that are likely to benefit the District, and how any any people can object to a paper taking that course, is to me strange logic. But so it is man is naturally a selfish being, and though we are willing that Anderson should have all possible credit for her efforts to build this road, and not only the credit, but all the great advantages that are likely to result from the enterprise, yet we are unwilling that our District should pursue so suicidal a course as to oppose the extension of the road to Greenville. We advocate the extension of the road because it is our interest, just as Anderson made great exertions to have the road there, and as Greenville now making strenuous efforts to have a road to that place, yet we must not advocate our interests, because they may to some extent interfere with the interests of Anderson. If the question of the route was open, we should vote for it to come by Anderson C. H. to Greenville, because this route would bring the road nearer our line than that from Brown's. But this question not being open, and the only matter for consideration, as we take it, being whether Greenville shall be allowed to unite with the Company at Brown's, then can any man in this District hesitate to advocate that union? For by that route, as you have said, the road will cross Saluda near our line, and run thence to Greenville within eight or ten miles of our District line, for a distance of about thirteen miles, the terminus being only four miles distant. Yet some say that it is to the interest of Pickens that the road should stop at Anderson. If this be a fact, it establishes a principle which the men who advance this idea do not believe. For by their words they

would lead us to believe that a road 60 miles distant is as, yea more, beneficial, than one from ten to fifteen miles off, and by their actions contend that the nearer you bring a road to a community, the greater the advantage to that people. The truth is that each place strives to have the terminus of the road, and these desire to get as many as possible to go their way; and we would say to the people of Pickens, go for that measure which is to your interests. If the Company refuse to allow Greenville to unite with them, do not be discouraged, if the Greenville people will go on and build a road to their place from Laurens, help them, all you can, for the interests of that place and one half of our District are identified. Not having studied the economy of Railroads, we are not prepared to say in what manner it will effect the Company to allow the people of Greenville to unite at Brown's. There is no doubt, that it will add some additional expense, but whether the increase of the profits on the road will not overbalance the expense is a matter we will leave to those more conversant with Railroads.

SALUDA.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

The political cast of Pennsylvania has no doubt undergone a change. The Whigs here expected a Waterloo defeat of their ticket for the Legislature and Canal Commissioners, and they will not be disappointed.

Some of the Whig papers undertake to account for the late popular demonstrations against the Administration and the Whig party. Certain it is that most of the elections for Congress since March fourth have gone against them. The Democrats attribute this to an alleged transfer, by Gen. Taylor, of his power and duties and judgment to his cabinet; to alleged administrative errors, and to an alleged inconsistency between the acts after, and the professions before the election of President. But the Whigs say that it is owing to an injudicious use of the Executive patronage, whereby the administration has been weakened, instead of strengthened. The *New York Courier & Enquirer* hints that there is too much nepotism in the distribution of office.

Gen. Taylor will probably commence his second tour on the 11th. It has been asked how he can leave public affairs? The answer is that he does not leave them. He can give an order in Boston as well as in Washington. He signed the Cuba Proclamation in Harrisburg.—Gen. Jackson issued the order for the removal of the deposits while in Boston, on his grand tour.

Purser Beale arrived here, the other day, with despatches from California. It is now quite certain that a State Constitution will be formed and Senators in Congress chosen, and a Representative. The illness of Thos. Butler King will be much regretted.

There has been much remark here upon the attack made in the "Union" upon Mr. Ewing, relative to an alleged promise by him of an office to Douglas, the Florist, in consideration of obtaining a house from Douglas at a low rent. It attracted more attention here than gossip usually does, because it was known that Douglas had authorized the publication in the "Union" and presented the facts, and offered to prove them. A vindication of Mr. Ewing is, therefore, looked for. It will probably turn out, upon investigation, that Mr. Ewing was committed by the indiscretion of his agents to whom he left all the details of his business.

We had a rumor, some time ago, that Mr. Ewing would not object to going to Russia as Minister. For some reason unexplained, the Cabinet have left that mission open. We have no diplomatic representative there, and cannot have till next spring, even if an appointment be made now. It is quite important that the President should appoint some one who will be likely to pass the ordeal of the Senate.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

A deplorable riot occurred in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, which resulted in the demolition of a black grocery and other buildings, particularly offensive to the moral tastes of a lawless band named Killers, who resisted the efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames of the burning buildings. As no effective police force could quell the outbreak, the military were called out, who succeeded in dispersing them for a time, though not until many persons were killed and wounded.

The Bulletin of Thursday morning says:

"Quiet continued until about 6 o'clock this morning" when the ominous eight taps of the State House bell announced another riot. This second outbreak commenced about 6 o'clock, when the hose of the Morris Hose Company, which were doing service on the scene of action, was cut. This was a signal for the rioters to

commence an assault. Brickbats and stones were hurled by them at the firemen, and firearms were used with considerable effect, several persons being wounded. The Mayor, Sheriff, and police were soon on the ground, and succeeded in restoring order. Mayor Swift, himself, who arrived before the military, arrested two men."

We find by the following despatch in the Baltimore Sun of October 11th that the military are still on duty.

"The disturbed district—from Shippen to Pine, and from fifth to seventh streets—is still invested by the military, though nothing has occurred to disturb the peace since their arrival. The force on duty yesterday and last night consisted of about 250 men under Col. Bohlen, and they were this morning relieved by about the same number from the second brigade under command of General Bennett.

[From the Columbia Telegraph.] IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY. PROBABILITY OF WAR.

Hungary.—Great confusion prevails at Comorn, the officers and men are in a state of despair, and are convinced that resistance to the combined forces of Austria and Russia is useless. Georgey's conduct has tended to increase this state of feeling.—He is censured by the London *News*, which states that Kossuth, Bem and Bembi'ski, are at Whilden, in complete destitution.

Russia.—A letter from Constantinople of the 12th Sept. Declares that the Czar, uses no argument at that Court, to enforce his demand for the Hungarian refugees now at Whilden, but should one of them escape he would consider it a cause of war. If the Sultan did not reply definitely to his aid he threatens to return to Warsaw. The Sultan still persists in his resolutions, sustained by his foreign Minister the grand Vizier Mahomet Ali Pacha, but the majority of his Council are alarmed at the threats of the Czar, and no official announcement of the Council's decision has as yet been made.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish government, urged on by the English and French Envoys, would refuse compliance with the Czar's demand. It is also thought that the Czar will actually declare war in that case, although nearly all the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, ready for action, and could defend the entrance of the Bosphorus, yet the Turkish Army is insignificant, compared to that which the Czar could command in a very few days.

Sixty thousand Turkish troops have been concentrated near and around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the Golden Horn under sixteen or eighteen days; while the Russian navy could enter the Bosphorus in twenty-four hours.

The greatest anxiety prevails amongst all classes, the majority being opposed to war, as fatal to their commerce.

Among the refugees at Whelden are some British subjects, as also Generals Guyon, Longinotte, and General O'Donnell.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—We may now sing *Io Triumph!* for the survey is said to be completed through from Greenville C. H. to Dr. Brown's, with the most splendid success and gratifying results. The distance is about 26 miles instead of 37 miles once found. Not only in the distance consists the success of the survey; most of it is unsurpassed for its favorable levels, and at no point will exceed forty feet grade to the mile; and perhaps there will be only two or three miles on the route which will approach even that height. We have not as yet the calculations before us, nor the estimates, but the probability is that the Greenville subscription will be brought up fully to the amount required to build the whole line from Dr. Brown's to the Village, without estimating any share of the State stock, [Greenville Mountaineer.]

NEW DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.—An extraordinary fact was mentioned the other day at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences. One of the members of the agricultural society of Brest had upon the proposition of a member of the committee, sown some wheat upon land without any preparation of ploughing or digging, and in one of the worst soils possible, and after having merely walked over the ground to press the grain on the surface, had it covered with fresh straw to the thickness of two inches. The product was, it is asserted, most abundant and much superior in quality to wheat raised from the same seed in the ordinary way. Some ears of corn, the seed of which had been placed upon window-glass covered with straw, were also exhibited.

A NEW WORK BY MR. CALHOUN.—The *New York Courier* understands that the Messrs. Harper will publish before a great while, from the pen of John C. Calhoun, a Treatise on the Elementary principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States; and that it is so nearly complete, that he expects to prepare it for publication in his leisure hours during the coming session of Congress.