

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, NOVEMBER 3, 1849. NO 25.

THE KEOWEE COURIER,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H. TRIMMER.

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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 arrears are 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.

From the South Carolinian.

THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.

It is difficult to get a correct understanding of this affair, which seems just now to threaten the government with difficulties, in our intercourse with Great Britain. We will endeavor to give a brief abstract of its present position. The latest accounts from the State of Nicaragua are to the 14th September, by which we learn there is a favorable prospect of the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus. The United States Consul has been received officially, and with great honor. A sample of the tone of his address may be found in the following paragraph:

"A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domestic and international affairs of the American Republics. And while we would cultivate friendly intercourse and promote trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions, the people of all the nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American Continent belongs to Americans, and is sacred to Republican freedom. We should also let it be understood, that if foreign Powers encroach upon the territories or invade the rights of any one of the American States, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is alike the duty and determination of all to see redressed."

From this it will be seen that it would not be difficult for Great Britain—who pretends to sustain the rights of the Mosquito King, or whose territory Nicaragua claims control—to take umbrage at the language used by the American Representative, for it is plainly intimated that the United States will sustain Nicaragua in her rights.

The President of Nicaragua in his reply used the following language:

"Nicaragua has long felt the necessity of sheltering itself under the bright banner of the North American Confederacy; but the time which the Arbiters of nations had designated for such high happiness and future prosperity had not arrived. Before we despatched a Legation to the Minister at Guatemala, and even before the treaty relative to a canal was entered into with Doctor Brown, a citizen of your Republic, we had made some advances to the American Government, with a view to this happy consummation; but our hopes were scarcely sustained by the result. But I now see all the elements of a happy future brought before us, there is good faith in the Government with which I am connected; the friendliest feeling towards North America pervades every Nicaraguan heart; and we have the assurance of the sympathy and support of the American Government. We have consequently all things we desire to make available the advantages with which Heaven has surrounded us."

The New York Company have concluded a very favorable contract with Nicaragua for the construction of the canal. This canal is to run from the port of St. Johns on the Atlantic, to the port of Rejio or any favorable point on the Pacific which the company may decide upon, by means of the St. Johns River, Lake Nicaragua, &c. But the British occupy the mouth of St. Johns and the Port of San Juan, under an alleged hypothecation of the coast for a bond debt, and to protect, as they say, the Mosquito nation. The British Consul states that, having read in the *Corro del Istmo* a copy of the contract between the government and Dr. Brown, of New York, for making a canal through the river San Juan, he deems it prudent to inform the government that his own government will object to any arrangement which does not provide for the discharge of the debts which the State of Nicaragua, in common with the other States of Central America have assumed.

The Nicaragua Minister replies to this, and charges the British government with

the most wanton assault upon the sovereignty of the State and her independence.

The President issued a decree authorizing the contract made by the New York Company, and it is very evident that the Nicaraguans mean to stand by the contract, notwithstanding the position assumed by the British Government. We are ignorant as yet of the correspondence between the Ministers at Washington; but telegraphic despatches state that both governments have taken very decided stands upon the question. It is quite apparent that the people of Nicaragua count upon the support of the American government, which we presume they will have.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE NIAGARA.

We find the following additional telegraphic intelligence by the Niagara in the New York papers.

A note has been drawn up by England and France of a most energetic character, which, it is thought, will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The firm language of the London papers with reference to this question is noticed with great satisfaction by the *Journal Des Debats*.

Prince Radzival having returned to St. Petersburg to tell his tale of the disappointment to the Czar, Finad Effendi, the present commissioner in the Danubian provinces, has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar to anticipate Prince Radzival's statement, and the attention of all Europe is anxiously directed to the North to learn the issue of the affair.

GERMANY.—No single effectual step has been taken, so far as Austria is concerned, towards the settlement of the question relative to the unity of Germany.

In the Duchies the excitement is as great as ever, and it is quite evident that nothing but the existing armistice, backed by a prominent military force, keeps the people of Schleswig Holstein from open resistance.

In the Piedmont the Chamber of Deputies only consented to the treaty with Austria in consequence of the hard and inexorable necessities which crush them at present.

From Spain we have only report of a fresh Ministerial crisis, but not one word seems to be said of the serious attempts which have been meditated against Cuba.

ENGLAND.—A communication from the Lords of Admiralty, under date of October 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the True Love, arrived at Hull from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen as late as March last, beset by the ice, in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

From the same source reports have been received that Sir John Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty, since received, of the Mayor of Hull, where the True Love arrived last March.

The Irish journals are filled with accounts of most sanguinary conflicts between the tenantry and the landlords for the possession of the corn; and the long cherished feeling of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner, have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost.

In the Kilrush Union, a sentence of eviction has passed against no less than 1800 souls from their home and their holdings. At such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse.

It is believed that the winter emigration will be greater than the last.—*Char. Cour.*

Bishop England.—The Baltimore Sun states that the writings of this distinguished Divine of the Catholic Church, will be published by Messrs. John Murphy & Co., of that city, in five large octavo volumes said to embrace an immense variety of subjects. These works are interesting not only to the Theologian but to the Statesman and the Lawyer.

It gives us pleasure to learn that a work of this important character is so near completion, and in such an elaborate manner as to develop the high and valued talent of the late lamented Bishop. In Charleston, the scene of his labors—the city where a daily intercourse with men of the most distinguished abilities developed the resources of his gigantic mind, his works will doubtless be eagerly sought for.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

The Turkish Sultan has ordered the Hungarian refugees to repair to Constantinople.

England and France have sent a strong note to Austria and Russia, relative to Turkish affairs.

The London Chronicle has letters from Paris which state that M. Poussin, being a Red Republican, was about being recalled, before the rupture took place between him and the American Government. No apprehensions were entertained of a difficulty between France on that account.

Gen. Duff Green, it is stated, has gone to Nashville, to get the Legislature to grant him Banking privileges, to enable him to raise the means to continue his work on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17th.

"All eyes are now turned upon the new Congress. Their tone in regard to general policy and party que tions, cannot be fixed until they have met here and consulted. The Senate will be jealous and watchful, and will scrutinize appointments and removals. The nominee will often be rejected, not so much on account of his own demerits, as of the merits attributed to his predecessor. Arrangements have been made, as I understand, to contend for an independent organization of the House, in opposition to a party organization, such as would be dictated by either a Whig or a Democratic caucus.

The reluctance of Mr. Clayton, to make even a partial disclosure of his instructions to our Ministers to England and Central America, in regard to the Mosquito question, has surprised and puzzled both his friends and opponents. He has, at length, however, given the public to understand that he has authorized those Ministers to declare the purpose of the United States Government, to resist any new acquisition, by any foreign power, of territory, on this continent. Lord Palmerston appears equally decided with Mr Clayton, on this question.

LAMARTINE AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is a curious fact that Lamartine, who acted so noble a part in the revolution of February, 1848, is the foe of the United States. This has been often asserted, and never successfully denied. The reader will doubtless recollect that in his manifesto to foreign nations, after the Provisional Government was fairly under way, there is not the most indistinct allusion to the United States. It is alleged, on good authority, that the prompt and manly recognition of the French Republic by Mr. Rush, our American Minister at Paris, was by no means pleasing to Lamartine—certain it is, that in his late work on the Revolution of 1848, able and thrilling as it is there is not an allusion that we can find to that noble and spontaneous act of our country's representative. On the contrary, every other nation is noticed, and the omission of all reference to our Republic is marked and offensive. It will be remembered that many public meetings were held in this country, felicitating France upon her freedom, and doubtless many of those who participated in these patriotic proceedings have wondered why they never heard a word in return. The truth is, these expressions of a spontaneous feeling on the part of our people were not at all agreeable to Lamartine, and those that came to his hand were coldly and slightly received.

We seek in vain for the cause of this strange prejudice. Lamartine is known to have strong British prejudices, and married we believe, an English wife. But he professes to be a candid, as he certainly has shown himself to be disinterested man. Why he should meet the advances of a brave and impulsive people with such freezing indifference will no doubt be a secret for some philosopher more intimately acquainted with the French character than we are, to disclose.—*Mes. and Gleaner.*

FIRE.

About half past eleven o'clock last night, our citizens were alarmed by the unusual cry of fire, which was found to proceed from Mr. W. H. Goodrich's Machine shop, on Reynold street.

When we reached the scene of conflagration, the whole building occupied as his Engine room and Work shop, was in flames, and the exertions of the Firemen only saved the adjoining property, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Hopkins & Co.'s Warehouse, which was well stored with Cotton. Fortunately, the wind was in an opposite direction and light, or the warehouse could not have been saved. As it was, by the timely assistance of the Fire Companies, it was saved without damage, as was also the premises of Mr. Goodrich. We understand the first intimation of fire was when Mr. Goodrich's Factory was in flames. How it occurred we were unable to learn.—*Augusta Constitutional, Oct. 24.*

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Meeting of Stockholders.—There was a respectable meeting of the Greenville Stockholders at the Court House on Wednesday last, notwithstanding the rain, to discuss the line of policy to be pursued by the proxies who may represent them at the Abbeville meeting which is to take place this day.—Col. Dunham, Chairman, C. J. Elford, Esq., Secretary. Great harmony prevailed in the meeting; Messrs. P. E. Duncan and R. B. Duncan, Gen. W. Thompson and B. F. Perry consented to attend at Abbeville.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. R. B. Duncan, one of the Railroad Commissioners, reported that the subscription in Greenville amounted to about \$150,000, and in Henderson and Buncombe to \$30,000; united, amounting to \$80,000 which only wants \$7,000, of the amount of the cost of the road from Greenville to Dr. Brown's, estimating the cost at \$187,000, which is the calculation, we learn, of the Chief Engineer, but the cost, with light iron, will be about \$160,000. With wise and prudent conduct, the success of the Road cannot be doubted—we shall soon know by what is done in Abbeville.—*Greenville Mountain er.*

PARRICIDE.

Joshua Hammond was killed on Saturday night by his own son, at his residence in this district, under the following circumstances, as near as we can learn: young Hammond had been irregular in his coming home, and remained away till a late hour that night. For this his father called him to account, and raised a chair to inflict a blow upon him. This enraged the young man, who drew a knife, and inflicted in the left side of the father a wound, from which he died.

Mr. Coroner Miller immediately summoned a jury, and had proceeded three miles on the way out, when they met the murderer, who told them the distance and gave the details of the act. On hearing this the inquest was postponed till to-day, and they returned with the prisoner, who is now lodged in our jail. *South Carolinian, Oct. 22.*

INVASION OF JAPAN.

The Philadelphia Inquirer utters a rumor that an extensive scheme is on foot, the object of which is the invasion of Japan. A large sum of money is said to have been subscribed to further this secret expedition, and the intend to raise an army of ten thousand men.

We are disposed to doubt the rumor, inasmuch as the President has not yet proclaimed the fact. Perhaps, however, there is something in the report that our government really intends forcing open that empire to the world, and therefore will not denounce the plot.

Oil Spring in the Indian Country.

These Springs are in the territory of the Chickasaw Indians, and are thus described by a correspondent of the Fort Smith Herald:

"The Oil Springs are about twenty-five miles in a northwest direction from Fort Wascota, and about three miles from it, on a stream of beautiful clear water that has a fall, or successive falls, of near ninety feet. The oil exudes from the rock or cliff overhanging these falls in drops of the size of a goose quill, having the taste, smell, and consistency of British Oil. It has been told me that this oil and the water with which it mingles has, by drinking and rubbing externally, effected some of the most astonishing cures of chronic rheumatism and mercurial affections that have ever been known. Persons have been carried there doubled up with disease or emaciated to skeletons, coming away, in a very short time, cured perfectly, with a new lease on dear life."

A Relic of the World before the Flood.

—A correspondent informs us that being at Parkville, N. J., the other day, he saw a man, who informed him that some time ago he was digging marl in that vicinity, when he came to the hull of a vessel, twelve feet below the surface of the ground, the timbers of which were fastened together with trenails (wooden pins) no spike or metal of any kind about it! This ship must have been older than Noah's ark and built by men who had no knowledge of the use of iron or copper; therefore, as the use of metals was known at the time of Noah, we presume this vessel was built anterior to the deluge. One thing is certain, it must have been con-

structed before that part of the continent was covered by the debris from the mountains, which elevated the surface above the level of the ocean, and now forms the habitable portion of West Jersey.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.—We were shown, on Wednesday last, the queerest freak of nature we ever saw.—We doubt much if there ever was such another instance in the world; and if science can solve the mystery which surrounds it, we shall be greatly mistaken. A Mr. Greene, of Girard, while engaged in butchering sheep, found in the lights, or lungs of one, a quantity of pure lead, weighing at least half a pound. This lead is some six or seven inches in length, and in shape, a very good representation of a tree without foliage. It has some seventy or eighty prongs, or limbs, covered with buds, and at the base a root.—The lu a healthy state, and the sheep in good order. How came this in the sheep's lungs? Will the scientific and learned inform us?—*Eric Observer.*

KOSSUTH ON RUSSIA.—In one of the letters of Kossuth, the Hungarian, recently published, there is a passage of peculiar significance: "The policy of Russia," says the letter, "has changed its character since she mingled in our affairs. She desires to make herself loved and I fear she will succeed in it. Those who have disliked her most will seek her favors and her smile, and parvenue as she was she will at last become naturalized in the true, the just, the beautiful, the noble. Russia ten years hence will be at the head of the democracy; and blessed, perhaps—so changing is destiny—even by you and me."

THRILLING INCIDENT.—Prof. Hitchcock, in a letter to the Amherst Express, from Virginia, describing some of the coal mines in that State, relates the following thrilling incident:

"A hunter, one autumnal evening eagerly following in the chase, found himself sliding down into an abandoned coal pit; but seizing upon the top of a bush as he slipped down the craggy side, he hung dangling in the air over the black gulf, and felt conscious, from his knowledge of the place, that if he fell he would drop at least two hundred feet and be dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. He struggled in vain to regain a foothold. He heard the cry of his fellow hunters and of the hounds as they bounded past. He shouted with all his might, and the forest returned his echo, but no voice of rescue came with it. The winds whistled around him, and the moon shone upon his face, but they brought no relief.—His strength rapidly failed; he thought in agony of his family and friends, but he must die an awful death, and even his mangled body never be discovered. His mind became bewildered, his muscles gave out, and down he went—down—down—down—down—down—down—down—down—the bottom till he had reached the enormous depth of—six inches!"

Much interest attaches to the action of the Convention now sitting in Kentucky to revise the Constitution of that State especially in regard to its treatment of the Slavery question. We find the following paragraph concerning it in the Editor's correspondence of the Louisville Journal:

"The committee on slavery have agreed to report the provisions on that subject of the old constitution, except as to emancipation. They propose that masters shall not emancipate their slaves upon the soil, but shall be bound to remove their emancipated slaves. This will nearly put an end to emancipation, for few slaves will be willing to have freedom on these terms, and few masters will compel his slaves to take freedom on terms that would make the boon an injury. The committee will not propose the incorporation of the negro law in the constitution. The same committee is charged with the subject of the mode of amending the constitution, but they are not yet prepared to report on the subject."

Beware of Counterfeits.—We saw on Saturday, in the possession of a gentleman who had taken it as genuine, a counterfeit of a Gold Half Eagle, which was well calculated to deceive the unwary. The stamp was a fac simile of the true coin, and there was a near approximation in color and weight. We have no doubt that others have been despatched from the same mint, so that it will be well to be on the alert.—*Mercury.*

It is evident that there have been built in the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1848, 2,310 steam boats. The present rate of steam boat building is about two hundred per annum.