

# KEOWEE COURIER.

—TO THINK 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 17, 1849. NO 27

THE  
**KEOWEE COURIER,**  
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E. M. KEITH, }

**TERMS.**  
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From the Greenville Mountaineer.  
**RESOLUTIONS.**  
Adopted by the Board of Directors, of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company at Greenville C. H. on the 7th November 1849.

Resolved, That the subscriptions submitted by the Greenville Commissioners are deemed sufficiently large and available for the construction of the Road from Brown's to Greenville C. H.

Resolved, That the Engineer proceed forthwith to locate the Road for the purpose of letting out the contracts.

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Co., on the Books of the Greenville Commissioners, including the old and new Stockholders, be required to pay, forthwith, the first instalment—then on the 1st of January the 2d and 10th instalments—on the 1st of March the 3d, 4th and 11th instalments—on the 1st of May, 5th, 6th and 12th instalments—on the 1st of July the 7th, 8th and 13th—on the 1st of September the 9th and 14th instalments—and afterwards as provided by the Charter. These alterations and delays of payment of instalments heretofore called for, and for the accommodation of the Stockholders on the Books of the Greenville Commissioners. If they fail or refuse to pay, as herein before stipulated, then payments are to be enforced, as by law the said Stockholders may now be liable, with interest. The Stockholders who may be disposed to work out half of their Stock after the 21 instalment, will be entitled to pay half of the instalments deferred and called for as above, in work.

Resolved, That the Greenville Commissioners pay over the Cash in their hands to the Secretary and Treasurer, and that they turn over the Notes and Due Bills in their hands to the Secretary and Treasurer, and that he be directed to place the same in the hands of C. J. Elford, Esq., for collection, who is directed to give notice that the said Due Bills and Notes be paid forthwith.

Resolved, That R. B. Duncan and C. J. Elford, Esq's. be appointed Commissioners to receive instalments in Greenville District.

Resolved, That the Stockholders in Henderson and Buncombe, N. C., be required to pay the first instalments forthwith, and the other instalments as the Greenville Stockholders have been, by Resolution passed at this meeting, required to pay; or if they prefer to pay the whole of their stock at the completion of the Road, that they be allowed to do so. To secure the performance of these regulations, it is directed that Bonds be prepared by the President, to be executed by the said Stockholders—that Perry E. Duncan and Josiah Kilgore, Esq's. be appointed General Agents to carry out these regulations, and that William McDowell be appointed Commissioner at Asheville, and James Brittain Commissioner at Hendersonville, to receive the instalments, or to obtain the execution of the Bonds.

Resolved, That Perry E. Duncan and Josiah Kilgore, Esq's., or either of them, be requested to receive from the Commissioners at Henderson, or either of them, the Books or Books containing the original subscription, and to receive any new ones which they or either of them may have received on the first instalment.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to receive the lists of the subscribers as sent by the Commissioners of Greenville, in Greenville, Henderson and Buncombe, and to list the original subscriptions and Books, and that he issue and place in the hands of Messrs. Duncan and Elford, Esq's. for the respective Stockholders, and that they be directed to furnish to Messrs. Perry E. Duncan and Josiah Kilgore the Scrip for the North Carolina subscribers.

**ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.**  
"What a man?" exclaimed Goethe once, after receiving a visit from Humboldt. "I know of no man to compare him to; he resembles a source of ever-gushing sweet waters; he knows everything, and knows thoroughly what he does know."

The poet was right. Alexander Von Humboldt, who completed his 80th year on the 14th of September of this year, with all the unimpaired vigor of his mind, and with a body still hale, is one of the greatest and most comprehensive minds that have flourished in any age, and one of the most important men of our own. He has been most appropriately called the Napoleon of natural science, in order to convey the idea that he stands forth without compare from amongst ordinary mortals.

This man, in the plenitude of his understanding and with the clearest consciousness, has lived with and through a period of transition such as the world has never seen since the earliest centuries of Christendom. Born in the same year with Napoleon, he knew the Great Frederic; his youth was coeval with the North American contest for liberty; he admired the great Washington; the drama of the French revolution that convulsed the world and that seed torrents of blood, he saw, and not remotely pass, before him, with its martial feuds and its crimes. But while the German eras of a thousand years was tumbling to ruin, and the German land was becoming a prey of the potent conqueror, Humboldt was wandering through the tablelands of the Andes or the low plains near the Orinoco and Rionegro; he was not an immediate witness of the disasters his countrymen bewailed at Ulm or Jena. During the long time of the restoration he employed his leisure in the composition of those literary works that will remain as potent in all ages for the natural sciences, for future research in the antiquities of America, and for every branch of geography. He, the man of fourscore years, who has so stirred men by the living word, and so gently promoted study, has seen, too, in the evening of his infinitely rich life, how the German people still struggle for new formation—for unity and freedom. So enlightened a soul, so clear a thinker, a head so incapable of all narrow mindedness, must be devoid of prejudice, must be favorably inclined, from the depths of that soul, to the cause of freedom and progress. Yet for any immediate political activity his nature has been as little disposed as Goethe's was. Humboldt has ever been content with employing his influence preferably in behalf of science, which owes an infinite debt of acknowledgment to him.

There are very few scientific great individual of the last sixty years with whom he had not personal relations. If anything in him, in addition to the immense comprehensiveness of his acquisitions, could raise our astonishment, it is his almost unparalleled industry, and that wonderful activity that distinguishes this great man. He has enlarged the science of navigation, especially enriching the history of nautics—geology, zoology, botany, are no less indebted to him than the collective physical sciences, more particularly meteorology, magnetism, that science which treats of the distribution of heat over the earth, geography, agriculture and trade.

At an age of seventy-four years, when other old men repose, Humboldt began his last work—the Cosmos—the sketch of a physical description of the world, and which is now completed, in the late evening of a busy life—a work whose outlines have been po-trayed in the soul of the author for almost half a century. He wished to delineate now everything that is created on the earth and in celestial space had been taken up by him into his conception of a physical cosmic description.

With this work, that is also unique in literature, that has been translated into the language of all civilized nations, the powerful mind wishes to close its honorable scientific career. He has been, we repeat, a fortunate man during the whole period of his life. So propitious has destiny been to him, that you would feel to him a brother, who, in other departments of genius, was nearly quite as great, and in many respects even still more conspicuous than himself. Both brothers, Alexander and William, bound by the strictest friendship to each, have entered to the perfection of one another. Alexander has survived the other; but the names of both these heroes in science are inseparable from each other for all future time. They form radiant stars in the bright crown of German science, and they have diffused the renown and

glory of the German name over all the world.—Frankfort Journal.

## MONROE'S DECLARATION.

The controversy with England, which has so suddenly started up to such magnitude in Nicaragua, has brought into view the celebrated declaration made by Mr. Monroe against European intervention in the affairs of this continent. It is considered as having announced, for the first time, the doctrine affirmed in substance by Mr. Squier in his late address to the Government of Nicaragua; and, in that sense, as pledging this Government, by ancient declarations of policy, to arm- ed intervention for the exclusion of British from the Nicaragua territory.

It is, therefore, interesting to reproduce the declaration to which so much consequence is attached, that our readers may have the text for the exercise of their own judgment. It is part of the Annual Message of Mr. Monroe, dated September 2, 1823. The following passage contains what is said on the subject of relations of foreign Governments to this continent:

In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make serious preparations for our defence. With the movements of this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes that must be obvious to all impartial and enlightened observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and under which we have enjoyed such unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and will not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared and maintained independence, and whose independence we have, upon great considerations and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly and hostile spirit towards the United States.

Ag in our policy in regard to Europe remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, to consider the Government defective as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy; meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either Continent without endangering their peace and happiness; none in any one believe that our Southern brethren, left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold in any form such interposition.

The exact bearing of these words have been often disputed. They have been relied upon as establishing a national policy upon our part, by which we are pledged to maintain the independence of the republics on this Continent against any foreign effort to subdue them, and to resist the establishment of any colony, or the establishing of any government, by any monarchy, on this Continent.

That it was at one time treated as a pledge by men of eminence in high station is evident on the face of any well known news. Mr. Adams, who was one of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the time this message was written, treated it, in his own celebrated Panama message, as something substantial, which required to be carried into effect by action, if need be; and Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, treated it as a national pledge, which he presented to the Spanish American Republics. In his instruction to Mr. Poinsett, at Mexico, he styled Mr. Monroe's declaration as a 'memorable pledge,' and they received it as though they had a right to its fulfilment.

But there has always been an opposite opinion strongly maintained. Mr. Calhoun, who was also a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the same time, always denied that there was any pledge

given or intended to be given, and argued strongly against the lawfulness or propriety of any such executive assumption to declare the policy of the government, and to commit it to wars, on his simple will. The subject was strongly discussed in the celebrated Panama discussion in 1826-27, and again brought up with the same contrariety of opinions, in the Oregon debates, a few years ago. It is contended that the declaration was designed to favor a temporary object, which was to deter the Spanish Government from an invasion of the South American Republics, then contemplated, with the aid of the aid of the allied powers. It is certain that the declaration of this government was made not only with the concurrence, but at the suggestion of the British Government, through Mr. Canning. A French army had re-established Ferdinand the seventh in power, and a conference of the Holy Alliance had been summoned, to aid him in the recovery of his revolted colonies in America. Great Britain, however, took her stand at once; signified her determination, if the design was prosecuted, to recognize their independence, and thus frustrated the plan. The United States aided Great Britain effectually, and by concert in the declaration which Mr. Monroe made in his message. It was received with great favor and warmly applauded at the time in the British House of Commons, where it was evidently looked upon a bold stroke of policy for an immediate purpose in which it had succeeded.

The subject is again revived, and we think we see there will be again the same difference of opinion about it meaning and merits.—Carolinian.

## CALIFORNIA.

A serious difficulty in the way of the admission of California as a State, has not received so much attention as it deserves. It arises out of the magnitude of the territory. Texas is by far the largest State in the Union, having five or six times the area of any other State. But Texas was not erected from a territory, or from lands of the United States, but came into the Union fully organized as a subsisting sovereignty; and it was deemed important then to make provision for the future division of Texas into smaller States. The area of California is greatly larger than that of Texas, by more than a hundred and twenty thousand square miles; enough to make two States larger than the largest of the Western or Middle States of the Union. It is not likely that Congress will surrender at once to a comparatively few inhabitants on the Pacific the sovereignty over territory enough to make nearly ten such States as Virginia. The utter impossibility that so much space could be protected and governed by the population on the coast, which is now making a State Constitution, is too evident to need argument to prove it; much less will it be contended that the laws and systems which that population may adopt shall have force over such immense tracts of yet unexplored land. The new State will have to content itself with some moderate and definite boundaries, or its chance of admission will be very seriously affected.

But if the limits of the States are reduced, the great object of hastening California into the Union may be defeated. It has been thought by erecting the Territory at once into a State, and settling the slave question in the State Constitution, the agitation in our Congress on the subject of enacting a restrictive provision might be quieted. It would be if California and New Mexico were both received at once as States, and no territory in that quarter were left for the government of Congress. But any portion of either, not included in the State lines must have a form of government provided, and in arranging that there will be the same causes and the same motives for insisting upon the Proviso restriction, as exists now over the wide Territory. The area, indeed, will be different, and they who maintain the Southern right, will probably have lost strength by the decision against them of the new California Constitution, but the question will be a much open for agitation, and will in all likelihood be as much agitated as though the whole territory had remained in a state of dependence.

The strong inducements to hurry on the consideration of these matters in order to get rid of an embarrassing subject; but there are signs in the political sky, which indicate that every point will be obstinately contested.—N. O. Crescent.

## A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, of the 1st Regiment, being wounded in the storming of Churubusco, was left the hospital at Missoac, where he died.

The Buffalo Courier says, that in the delirium of fever he heard a drum beat the reveille at early morn. Raising himself with an effort, he looked calmly towards the window, and said, in his deep tones of command, 'Battalion, halt! order arms (at)' and falling back, he expired.—Carolinian.

## ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Below we publish the letter of Mr. Calhoun to the committee of invitation to the St. Louis Convention. It is brief, but shows at a glance how he views this magnificent undertaking, sought to accomplish:

FORT HILL, Sept. 16, 1849.

"Gentlemen: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the Convention to be held at St. Louis, on the 16th of next month, to deliberate upon the expediency of connecting the Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific. My engagements are of a nature that would not permit me to be present.

No one more highly appreciates the subject of your meeting than I do. I have made up no opinions as to its eastern or western terminus, or its route that should be adopted; nor shall I until I am better informed. My wish is that the best route, all things considered, should be selected, including both termini. The work should look to the whole Union, and the general commerce of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Such will be the views that will govern me whenever I may be called on to act on the subject. I regard the work to be one of great magnitude and importance to be influenced by local or private consideration. With great respect, I am, &c., J. C. CALHOUN."

Letters were also received from Gen. Cass and Mr. Van Buren, both viewed as favorable to the enterprise. Henry Clay is entirely non-committal.

## ALL SAINTS DAY.

This annual festival of the Catholic Church is held on the 1st of November, and for weeks past our Creole families have been preparing for the beautiful rites appropriate to that time. On the evening preceding, the ceremonies are visited by the friends and relatives of the thousands that lie there entombed, and tributes of love and remembrance conveyed in nature's words—buds and flowers—are wreathed around the last sad resting spot of humanity. A mournful, yet a touching custom; a sad, but a much prized duty. Each avenue is filled with bending forms, arranging the fragile blossoms and bedewing the leaves as they twine them with the tear of affection. The mother there lights the waxen taper and weaves of blossoms a crown for the early dead—the depth of her heart is timed before the tomb of her child, and a whispered prayer ascends to the Virgin for the infant wailer in the realms of light. A father stands before the grave of his boy, and the strong man bows his head, while a sister binds the offering around a name on which his hopes were placed. The daughter trends lightly beside a parent sleeping in death, and as she adjusts her wreath of flowers, her young form nestles more closely to the spot, and the gushing rain of love sanctifies the offering.

The humble stone and the richly carved memorial are each remembered, one in the simple tribute of the poor, the other in the costly gifts of the wealthy. There are none so high in station that they can forget the rite; none so lowly that poverty has blotted out their loss. To a mere stranger the spectacle possesses intense interest; how much more to those so dearly connected with its duties.

On Wednesday evening next, the cemetery will appear like "Gardens of the Dead," and will be lit up in every part by the innumerable lights burning before the tombs. On the day following they are lit up by the greater part of our population. In each walk will be found much to call forth all man's better feeling; to awaken his sensibilities, and make him ask the question, "What is life?" He roams amid the dead, and finds the answer on the tablets of stone at every step.—N. O. Crescent.

The Telegraph struck by lightning—during the violent thunder storm of Tuesday evening the telegraph line was struck lightning at Red Hill, in the town of Cuck county, Pa., and one of the poles hived to pieces. The operator Philadelphia, being in the office at the time, skidded over, but miraculously escaped. However, his property was probably disarranged.

Times and prices of the market. The last court is ago of commencing.