

## PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A statement we published a day or two since showed that the amount now on deposit and subject to draft in the various depositories of the government was \$7,577,962. This state of things is indicative of national prosperity; but the question arises what application shall be made of this accumulating surplus. The Washington Union urges with great propriety that it be applied to the payment of the National Debt. This is of course the legitimate use of the national funds. Few reflect upon the consequences that would result to us, not only as a prosperous people, but as a free people, were we to allow the energies of our government to be crushed by a monster in the shape of a national debt. Speaking of this evil, the sage of the Union writes as follows—

*Carolinian*: "Better had a nation be encircled in the folds of a huge anaconda, (if it were possible for one to be huge enough for such a purpose,) than to be groaning forever under an immense national debt which it cannot pay. National indebtedness is the great instrument by which the people are crushed. It enlists all who own a dollar of its stocks in the support of the government, however despotic and sanguinary it may be. It impoverishes the people by the taxes which it imposes, and effectually bribes every government agent, civil or military, who depends upon the public treasury for support. National debts are, therefore, the worst scourges that afflict mankind. They are worse than armies equipped and armed for slaughter, for the latter are composed of men who may possess sympathies for their kind, and who have some ties which unite them to the people. Debt has no sympathy nor mercy. It is inexorable. Like Shylock, it will have its pound of flesh; and if it cannot get it without, it will employ the mercenary sword of the tyrant to hack, hew, and mangle the people, until they comply with its cold-blooded demands. Therefore, we urge the people of America to get rid of their debt before it becomes sufficiently large and powerful to master them. Let us gyt rid of it by honorable payment, and not let it grow in size until payment becomes impossible, and repudiation, at the expense of untold suffering and bloodshed, become the only remedy. Let the example of the nations of Europe warn us. They have found their worst enemies in public creditors and the nabobs of the stock exchange. The Rothschilds, the Barings, the Hopes, et id omne genus, wield more potent sceptres than kings and princes in these modern times. The latter bow at their feet as borrowers, if not beggars, giving their subjects as endorsers, who have to pay both interest and debt in the end. The princely stock jobber enlists the army of public creditors who rally around the thrones of despotism; and the sovereigns, wielding the sword, and thus fraudulently securing the purse, extract from the sweat and blood of the people not only the means of their own support and indulgence, but the royal revenues which flow into the coffers of these bankers. Let us avoid this pestilential brood of kings, princes, stock jobbers, and public creditors, thus leagued and banded together against the people and their liberties, by paying our national debt as speedily as possible. Let us pay these people what we owe them, in hard dollars, and get rid of them before they become sufficiently numerous to overcome us."

## MYSTERIOUS.

The following is taken from the St. Louis Union: For the last seven weeks Lieut. Micheau has had his attention drawn to a two story frame house, on Mill Creek, between Sixth and Seventh, Cerre and Gratiot streets. He noticed that about twelve or one o'clock every night a man would strike a light in one of the upper rooms, and engage in some kind of work, which he would continue during the remainder of the night. This naturally excited the officer's curiosity, and he at last concluded that the man must be engaged in some improper business, perhaps counterfeiting. On making enquiries of some of the neighbors, he learned that there were two men connected with the establishment, and one of them was seen to leave the house two or three times every week in the evening, carrying under his arm a small, very neat box. The other was never seen to leave the house, and would never allow any person to enter it.

This confirmed the Lieutenant's opinion, and he determined at a suitable time to search the premises; so yesterday he took with him several officers and went to the house. After forcing his way in he ascended to the upper room, and there a scene, such as he had no conception of, met his eye. He saw several very strongly made men, about three and a half or four feet long, one foot broad at the bottom by two feet at the top. In one of these there was the body of a large dog, very much swollen and quite putrid. The body was partially immersed in liquid, and was quite destitute of hair. In the other boxes were the bones and putrid remains of other dogs, also immersed in liquid. The stench arising from these was so excessively offensive that neither the officers, nor a man who had accompanied them, a soap-

maker by trade, could remain, and in fact could scarcely enter the room.

There was a stove in which a fire constantly kept, and a thermometer which enabled the occupants always to preserve the same temperature in the room. There was also a furnace, with a great variety of tools, moulds, etc., in the room. And the mysterious man himself, who is a German, some thirty-five years of age, was at work there. In addition to these things, there was a great variety of glass bottles, jars, etc., each filled with liquids the most offensive imaginable in smell. On being asked by the lieutenant what he intended to do with the remains of the dogs he was stirring about in the above boxes, he replied that from these remains he made gold, and the moulds, made of plaster of Paris, which they saw, were those in which he cast it.

As everything about the establishment appeared unaccountably mysterious and suspicious to Lieut. Micheau and the officers with him, they determined to look up the owner of the chemical California, until more could be learned about him. If this fellow makes such a strange use of the bodies of dead dogs, could he not also use the human body? And if so, may he not have been the cause of the very mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Maitor, some weeks since.

## KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Nov. 24, 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: MAJ. W. S. GRISHAM, 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. WEBB, for Anderson District.

During our absence for a few weeks, we have left our paper in charge of a friend.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This is the age of association, in which men seem fully to understand how great an increase of power results from the combination of numbers. There is scarcely a fact in morals, politics or religion which has not, in this age, formed the subject of an association. While men form associations for the reformation of the laws, they organize societies for the purification of morals; and thus, moral and political amelioration walk, hand in hand, in the great movement of our race towards the perfection of civilization. Day after day men are binding themselves together by stronger and more indissoluble ties;—beneficial societies are springing up, all over the land—uniting all classes in the community, turning wealth and youth—age and poverty—the strength of manhood and the loveliness of woman to one great object—the elevation of man.

From the beginning of the present century, the Masons and Odd Fellows have increased in numbers, with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of those Orders; and now, within the last few years, a new Order, which from its almost miraculous growth, seems destined to spread from the shores of the Atlantic to the coast of the Pacific ocean, and from the polar seas to the tropics, having for its avowed object the good of all men, has sprung up among us. The great popularity of these orders in the country, shows a disposition in all ranks of society to fraternize with each other, which is highly honorable to the brotherhood of man, and indicative of the great prosperity and happiness of the people in this western world.

Led away by these, to us, pleasing reflections, we had almost forgotten the object for which we set down to write, which was, we believe, to inform our readers that on Monday, the 19th inst., a Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Pickensville by the Rev. Jos. Grisham, D. G. W. P., where some ten or twelve gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Dr. A. M. Folger elected W. P. Pickensville is a pleasant little village—delightfully situated and contains one Dry-goods store, one Grocery, one Public House, kept by an agreeable and accommodating host, but above every thing else it boasts of a flourishing school, over which that accomplished gentleman and scholar, E. Keese, presides.

## THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

Mr. Towns, the gentleman who has, for the last 3 years, conducted with so much ability the Editorial department of this paper, has, we learn with much regret, retired from its management; the duties of editor again devolving on O. H. Wells, the enterprising and liberal proprietor and former editor of the Mountaineer. The corps editorial will welcome with real pleasure Mr. Wells' return to the ranks to which his skill and experience will be a valuable acquisition.

## ATLANTA INTELLIGENCER.

A large and beautiful sheet has recently been purchased, and is now published by Smith & Bridwell. From our knowledge of the worth and intelligence of the latter gentleman, we do not hesitate to predict that their subscription list, already a long one as we understand, will be abundantly increased, at all events their paper does and will continue, we make no doubt, to merit the most unstinted patronage of Atlanta and its vicinity.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—The Charleston Courier learns that the President has appointed Dr. A. G. Mackey United States Consul to Venice.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

A few Diplomatic appointments were made during the last week, and more are soon to be announced. It is rumored, and very plausible, that Mr. Bullitt, of the "Republic," is to have a mission, and that the "National Intelligencer" is to be the sole organ of the Administration.—Mr. Bullitt bore a conspicuous, if not an essential part in the campaign that terminated in Gen. Taylor's election; and, in fact, the authorship of the second Allison letter is imputed to him.

Mr. Walter Forward's acceptance of the place of Charge to Denmark, is looked upon with some surprise.

It is not true, as rumored, that Gen. Campbell is to be recalled from Havana.

Ministers to Prussia, Austria, and Rio, are soon to be appointed.

The rumor that Mr. Meredith will accept the Russian mission is probably untrue.

The Whigs have little to boast of in regard to the late New York election, but still they did better than was expected. An entire and cordial union of the hunkers and barnburners cannot soon be formed. Free-soilism, as a political party, is not dead, as we shall see at the coming session of Congress. The New York barnburners and abolitionists are very desirous of getting Mr. Dickinson out of the U. S. Senate.

The Northern press continues to speculate upon the Speakership of the House, and the general opinion seems to be that neither Mr. Winthrop, nor Mr. Cobb, who will be the caucus candidates, can be elected. The idea thrown out in one of the papers that the Southern Democrats may vote for Mr. Wilmot, because he is an advocate of free trade, is very absurd.

The improvements lately made in the manufacture of sugar will vastly increase that product in the United States, and lessen its price to consumers. The enterprise of our planters will lead them to the speedy and successful adoption of the new process.

The improvements made in iron manufacture, and the access about to be given to the "iron-making coals," by rail roads and canals, will revolutionize the iron business.

Iron will, in the course of another year, be made cheaper in this country than it can be in England. The idea that iron and sugar makers, in this country, need protection, will become obsolete.

As to the cotton manufacture, it is destined to increase and flourish without protection. The home consumption of cotton fabrics must, as has been lately shown, rapidly increase in amount, and stimulate the establishment of cotton manufactures in the Southern and Western States.

"Feeding the Tiger."—The London Punch—whose merriment proceeds ever from a full heart and not an empty head—gives the above caption to the following bitter comments on the honors paid to Haynau at Vienna:

A magnificent dinner has been given to Haynau, the woman-whipper at Vienna. The correspondent of the Times speaks of that "man of Iron," as being seated next to the Serbian patriarch, a man of silver—"silvery beard and hair." In such a case a most unseemly juxtaposition of the metals. This Haynau, we read, was vehemently applauded by the small white hands of the ladies of Vienna. Innocent things! Did they reflect upon their sister woman, scourged by the orders of the barbarian who, it is to be feared, was really born of woman—and fed at woman's breast? At Kuseburg, according to a letter from an Englishman, dated Widdien, Sept. 11—this much applauded Haynau, balked of his prey in the escape of Bem and others, ordered the lady of the house, who had treated them with courtesy to be flogged. And he was afterwards dragged barefoot by the robbers, as far as Hatzeg. But the atrocity was not at its full. Her husband, maddened by this outrage, blew out his brains with a pistol! Wives of Vienna, another round of applause—another flourish of your snow-white kerchiefs, in honor of the man-monster of iron, "whose breast," continues the Times' correspondent, "down to his waist, was covered with stars"—aye, most malignant stars—with blood, and fire, and pestilence in every baleful ray. We would rather do knee-worship to the spots of a panther than even at a public feeding tolerate the stars of Haynau.

Monarchy or a Republic—Which is Best?—The London News, an influential liberal paper, pertinently asks: "How is it that the monarchically governed and protected colonies all around the great republic of the United States are eternally menacing their sovereign that they will break the connexion, and transfer their allegiance to their republican neighbors? We never heard of outlying territories or states of the federation threatening to annex themselves to the British empire. How is it that our much boasted government so universally inspires disaffection? How is it that treason against the great republican government is a thing unheard of?"

(From the Augusta Constitutionalist.)

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

A Telegraphic despatch of the Cambria's news reached Charleston Sunday morning, and our correspondent in that city immediately forwarded us the following:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11, p. m.

The British steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 8th instant, bringing 80 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 27th ultimo.

### POLITICAL.

The political and general news by this arrival, is represented to be unimportant.

### COMMERCIAL.

The general tone of business affairs throughout the week ending 27th, is of a satisfactory and healthy character.

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

In the early part of the week, the Cotton market was active, and on Monday speculators operated to a considerable extent, buying at an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on all descriptions. Subsequently, less activity prevailed. The week's sales amount to 62,710 bales. The market closes with a quiet, steady feeling. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; ordinary to middling, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The stock on hand in Liverpool is 421,000 bales.

### FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Disturbances of a serious nature took place at Rheims on the 21st inst. It is reported, and generally credited, that a considerable movement of foreigners and ultra-democrats from the departments is taking place towards Paris, with what object is not yet clearly ascertained.

The German States, annoyed at the prospect of being domineered over by Austria and Prussia, are forming an alliance to counteract the new "dodge." Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover, have taken umbrage at the conduct of the two great powers, and out of this quarrel, events may spring, calculated to serve the cause of "fatherland."

The Queen Dowager Adelaid, wife of William the Fourth, is sick at Stanmore. The London News says the general opinion seems to be that her Majesty's recovery is not probable, but that she may linger some time.

Letters from St. Petersburg to Boston, the Traveller of that city, says, state that uneasiness was beginning to be felt in St. Petersburg. Considerable warlike preparations were known to be making, and the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was under orders to be ready for sea at four days' notice. Cossacks are seen along the Danube, as well as sappers and pontonniers, facing the river near Widdien, and everything seems ready to let loose the dogs of war, if the word is but pronounced.

FRANCE.—The British Ministry and Louis Napoleon.—A letter from Paris says Lord Normanby, the British ambassador, has been in frequent correspondence with the President of the Republic, and is supposed to have obtained a complete ascendancy over him; so much so, that Thiers is said to have thrown out insinuations that French feelings and French honor are rendered subservient to foreigners.

ANOTHER 'CASUS BELLI'.—M. de Kiseleff, the Russian Charge d'Affairs on the 20th inst. He declared to M. de Tocqueville, that if the French fleet approached the Dardanelles, Russia would consider the fact as a casus belli. The French Council of Ministers, on the other hand, has decided that France will consider as a casus belli the entry of a Russian army on the Turkish territory.

ITALY.—Dr. Millingen, who has been suffering persecution from the priests, has made a fruitless appeal to the cardinals, and has therefore addressed the British Government, to protect him as a British subject.

TURKEY.—The change of creed of Bem Kinley, and other officers, is confirmed.

The Globe of Wednesday evening says: "It is not true, as stated by the Patrie, that the British Government has been endeavoring to drag France into a war with Russia and Austria, or that the language of the French Government towards these powers has been more conciliatory or proper than that of the English cabinet. Hitherto there has been perfect accord between the two Governments as to the course pursued."

Accounts from Semlen of the 11th states that General Houslab arrived there on the 11th, and immediately set out for Widdien. It is asserted that he has gone to Turkey peremptorily to demand the delivery of the Magyar chief. Other accounts state that he was the beard of an amnesty.

MORE ARRESTS.—Baron Pillerdorf, the ex-minister, was arrested on the 11th at Roshare, and conveyed to the criminal prison. His arrest took place in consequence of the accusations of Dr. Fishchoff. A petition has been presented to the Em-

peror by the chief magistrates, praying his majesty for pardon for those Hungarians who have been amenable to the laws.

THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.—According to reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szemere was in league with him; and on making his escape from Widdien executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London. This statement explains the report that Szemere had stolen some very valuable trinkets belonging to Kossuth—a report which, from the very commencement, met with no credit.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—The accounts received by the last steamer, tending to confirm the previous unfavorable reports of the cotton crop in the United States, we have again to advise a large week's business in cotton at improved rates.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We received yesterday afternoon from our attentive correspondent in Charleston, a despatch dated Baltimore, Nov. 16 which announces the arrival of the steamer America, at Halifax, that morning. She brings one week's later intelligence from Europe, and an outline of her advices will be found below.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3 Cotton.—The committees quotations are for Fair Upland and Mobile 6 1-2d; Orleans 6 3-4d. The sales of the week reach 42,000 bales. The demand from Speculators and the Trade has decreased, and the lower qualities have declined 1-8d. All other grades remain unchanged.

Rice is quoted at 14 to 20s.

### POLITICAL.

The French Ministry has resigned. It was caused by the disinclination of the members to sustain the views of Bonaparte regarding the Roman question.

A new Cabinet has been appointed. No further intelligence has been received from Russia.

The above comprises all the intelligence received by us up to the hour of going to press.

Address from Klapka to his Army.—The German papers publish the following proclamation, which General Klapka, the late commander of the fortress of Comorn, addressed to the garrison that place, on the occasion of the capitulation.

This brief but patriotic exhortation is worthy of the friend and fellow laborer with Kossuth. It breathes the spirit of the true patriot, who never loses hope while life is left, and honor:

"Comrades! I am sad of heart in addressing you for the last time. You, who are bound to me by so many ties of grief and joy; sharers in glory, though emanating from the blood of our brethren. It is but a short time since we entered upon our glorious and contentious career. We have striven to reach the goal, and we have striven too with the most generous devotion. We did all that mortal men could do, and we can calmly face God's judgement seat and that of the world. But our efforts availed not, and we quit the scene of our combats, the grave of so many patriotic hopes; for though we might still have shed our blood on it, it was decreed that our death could not be of service to our poor country. That country demands this last sacrifice; it wants our lives for a future day. We quit the field of battle because we owe a sacred duty to Hungary, for in the staunchness of our devotion lies all its hopes of future salvation.

Comrades! continue to be what you are—the pillars and the hope of Hungary. Your late task has been executed with a manly and intrepid spirit. You yielded, but it was to fate, you bent before the irresistible impetus of the late events. This consciousness ought to be your comfort. You saved your honor. Comrades! receive the warmest thanks of the country for your bravery and devotion and with it my sincere and heartfelt adieus. God bless you all.

GEORGE KLAPKA.

The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell employ a capital of about 13,000,000 of dollars, at present owning 48 mills, with their appendages, such as 600 boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000, the present number of operatives is about 13,000, of whom 4,000 males, and 9,000 females.

A Modest Gentleman.—There are several good stories told of Judge B—one of the associate Judges of D—county. He is remarkably deliberate and pompous in his style of conversation, wears a white cravat with a huge tie, a very high shirt collar, and is altogether (as he thinks) a great man. Among other offices, the Judge holds that of superintendent of one of the Sunday schools, and not long since he startled his auditory by the following touching appeal: "My dear children, you will remember that in a short time you must all die, and stand before a great Judge; yes, a far greater Judge than the one that now addresses you!"