

the king declared that he himself had not.

"Wh' then should I die?" said the Frank. "The deed cannot even be proved against me!"

The king was pleased; and not only pardoned him, but acknowledging and praising his wisdom, sent him home to his master loaded with presents.

#### PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The following strong language, depicting a most horrible and depraved state of public feeling, is from a letter of Charles Dickens, who was present at the execution of the Mannings in England. It is thought that the strong light in which he has presented the scenes will induce the government to support a measure for making criminal executions private. There were upwards of 50,000 persons present on the occasion. One female was killed and two others severely injured.—*Carolinian*.

"I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution this morning could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heaten land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet, and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the shrillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from the concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on negro melodies, with the substitutions of *Mrs. Man nig* for *Susannah*, and the like, were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind flocked to the ground, with every variety of foul and offensive behavior—Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight, when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police, with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself as fashioned in the shape of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and that there were no belief among men but that they perished like beasts."

A CASE IN POINT.—Lieut. Maury, of the Navy, is a practical man a clear-headed thinker, and constantly at work. In his address to the Memphis Pacific Railroad Convention, after pleading the advantages of a ship canal, he contends that the proposed railroad will also be very useful.

Take one item: The Ohio, seventy-four is now on the coast of California, and is soon to come home, because the times of her crew are about to expire. She has a crew of over eight hundred men, all told; it will take her not less than one hundred and twenty days to make the passage, at an average expense of one thousand dollars per day. Another ship of equal force will probably be sent to take her place, at an equal loss of time and money to get her there. Total expense of getting that ship home and sending out her relief, \$240,000. Now, if the railroad across Panama were in operation, the Ohio could touch there, meet a crew sent from this side of the isthmus, and send her old crew home by the same transport from Chagres, at a saving of four or five months of time, and some twenty thousand dollars of money.

THE FEMALE DRESS.—A correspondent of the Water Cure Journal, who professes to be a 'country girl,' prone to ramble in the woods, suggests a style of dress better adapted to such exercise than that which has prevailed from time immemorial. It is as follows:

Stout calf-skin gaiters; white trowsers made after the Eastern style, loose, and confined at the ankle with a cord; a green kilt, reaching nearly to the knees, gathered at the neck, and turned back with a collar, confined at the waist with a scarlet sash tied upon one side, with short sleeves for summer and long sleeves for winter, fastened at the wrist; a green turban made in the Turkish mode.

"With such a dress," says this Amazonian innovator, "I can ride on horseback, row a boat, spring a fiverail fence, climb a tree, or find my way through a green-bie swamp, setting aside the extra feeling of wild daring freedom one possesses when thus equipped and alone in the woods."

If so slight a change of costume can produce in girls generally any considerable change of the effects, even if they

should not be able to stand wolves, wild cats, or screech-owls in the woods, it is worth trying. The mothers of our American men are half-spoiled by being shut up in stove-heated rooms, which might be called women's body-kilns—for they certainly do kill the courage and strength out of them.

Here is a rather neat epigram on a pale faced wife. Read it, all who are toperously inclined:

Why is it that on Emma's cheek  
The lily blooms and not the rose?  
Because the rose has gone to seek  
A place upon her husband's nose.

#### KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Dec. 22, 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.

#### CHRISTMAS.

Yesterday, as we were reposing very quietly in our sanctum, dreaming of the day when the shower which has been falling almost without intermission for the last three weeks, should pass over, and allow us once more to get a glimpse of the sun, we were suddenly startled by the apparition of no less a personage than our 'devil,' from whom after a few preliminary remarks, by way of compliment to our unusual good looks, we learned the following astonishing facts—1st, that the year 1849 is drawing to a close, and therefore, that Christmas was at hand;—2nd, that all good Christians lay aside their daily avocations to rejoice and make themselves happy on Christmas;—3rd, that printers and paying subscribers are all good Christians, and therefore, the cunning fellow begged that he and his friends might be allowed to enjoy the usual holidays. We are sure our subscribers will not blame us when we tell them we had not the heart to refuse, and consequently our next week's number will be, in the language of those miserable fellows, the lawyers, 'non est inventus.'

Our subscribers will lose nothing by this arrangement, as we give them fifty-two numbers for the year.

#### MILITARY.

On the 14th inst. CAPT. J. A. CHASTAIN was elected Major of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, S. C. M.

#### THE BANK.

Our readers will see by reference to another column, that the bill providing for winding up the Bank of the State has been lost: the House voting 60 for and 62 against the bill, and the Senate 19 to 27.

#### THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

It is intimated in England that the new British Minister at Washington will urge no extreme doctrines on this question, but endeavor to secure the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus, on terms mutually agreeable to both nations.

It is wonderful what peculiar inflections there are in the voice of this same British Lion. And what is still more astonishing is the ease with which he modulates and controls its different tones.

Now, when all the advantages of combat are on his side, how frightful are the low muttered growls with which the brave beast warns his victim of approaching destruction; and then, as he springs upon his prey, how wild, fierce and savage are the howls with which he limbs the unfortunate; but, should his adversary get the upperhand—should the advantages by any chance, turn against this noble animal! instantly the terrific roar falls into a gentle moan, and he whines to the astonished Lelliger, and that hostilities with such a friend would break his heart; poor susceptible creature.

But a short time ago, when some of our richest and most enterprising merchants, having obtained a grant of way, from the government of the State of Nicaragua, for a ship canal or railroad, or both, from the port of St. Juan on the Atlantic to the port of Realajo on the Pacific, were about to undertake the magnificent enterprise of opening a highway for the nations across the American Continent—a highway which would secure to the undertakers certain emoluments, and to our commerce certain advantages not to be enjoyed by Great Britain—behold the Lion, of which we have spoken, rampant in the way. Steps were taken to despoil the weak and defenceless Nicaragua of her only Atlantic port, and our merchants were warned not to attempt the contemplated work.

Then the world for the first time heard of that ancient and vigorous monarchy, the Kingdom of Mosquitia; and of that independent and warlike people the Mosquitos. What an accession was this to history and geography. Then we were told, ignoramus that we were, that Mosquitia was a rich and fertile country, situate in the heart of Central America, embracing many thousand square miles and governed by a wise and right royal gentleman—King George, forsooth—that the Mosquitos with a persevering and indomitable courage—with a heroism, in fact, scarcely equalled by the example of any other people, had ever defended the sacred soil of this their beloved country against the encroachments of the Spaniards and Central Americans—that the contemplated

canal would intersect the territory of this brave and independent people—that that Mosquitia were the ancient allies of Great Britain, and that the latter would in a becoming manner protect them from the spoliation of the Yankees.

In the meantime the British authorities on the Mosquitia coast had been playing a 'truce the most ridiculous imaginable. They had brought a bare-legged Indian—this great King George—several hundred miles down the coast to St. Jaun, and had commanded the inhabitants of that place to acknowledge his authority and to swear allegiance to him, which the good people very naturally declined. The matter was not however to rest here, the rights of his Mosquitian Majesty were to be asserted and supported, or rather the Yankees were not to be allowed to construct their canal without the consent of Britain, two war steamers, therefore, the Vixen and Alarm, soon made their appearance, landed a lumber of men, stormed and captured the fort of Serapiqui—hauled down the Nicaraguian and hoisted in its place what was called the flag of Mosquitia. Thus in spite of all law and justice, this noble port was taken in time of peace from a civilized but defenceless State, and given to a rude unlettered Indian by his loving and christian friends—the English—Still further to aggravate this already revolting injustice, when an agent is sent by the robbed to the robber, to remonstrate with him, what does Lord Palmerston do but laugh in the face of the simple Nicaraguian—tell him the question is already closed, and coolly turning his back upon him—refusing all reparation.

But behold what a change comes over the spirit of this dream. 'Tis discovered by the world, that this extensive Mosquitia country comprises but a narrow strip of barren coast, reaching not within seventy miles of San Juan—that this great and warlike people, who had so nobly maintained their independence for so many centuries, are the most wretched, besotted, and least war-like of Indians—numbering at most 150 men, while the great King George, "sie transit gloria mundi," turns out to be nothing more than a puling, vermin-bitten boy. But above all, it is discovered that nearly a century ago, by solemn treaty with Spain, England had abandoned all right to interfere in matters touching the Mosquitia country.

And now, when the ridiculous nature of his pretensions have become known, and he finds it no longer serviceable to roar, what does this magnanimous Lion propose to do? Why nothing more than to extend his paw cordially to Uncle Sam, say many fine things to the easy, good natured old gentleman, about his being a noble scion of an Anglo-saxon stock, complimenting him upon the wisdom of his free trade principles, and end by proposing to go shares in his great coat. This has ever been the policy of Britain, to trample upon the defenceless—frighten the silly with vain braggadocio, and to wheedle the powerful.

#### Legislature of S. Carolina.

##### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read. A bill to authorize the transfer of all the papers appertaining to the administration of estates, from the Secretary of States office in Charleston, to the Ordinary's office in Charleston, received its third reading; title changed to an act, and ordered to the House.

Mr. Mazyek, from the special joint committee, appointed to nominate suitable persons for President and Directors of the Bank of the State, made a report recommending for President, Franklin H. Elmore; and for Directors, Thomas Lehre, W. C. Dukes, Elisha Carson, W. M. Lawton, F. R. Shackelford, D. C. Webb, Geo. Robertson, R. Caldwell, G. S. Cameron, L. Glover, R. G. Stone and G. H. Steinmeyer.

The report was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Senate then proceeded to the general order of the day.

After acting on the bills and reports on the Calendar,

On motion of Mr. Porter the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day—being the bill to provide for the approaching expiration of the charter of the bank of the State.

Mr. Porter being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. B. G. Alston followed in support of the bill.

Mr. Felder followed in some forcible remarks, quoting extracts from the charter of the bank, showing with what extraordinary powers this bank was invested. The power to coin money, and then the power to buy landed estate and other property to any extent. These two powers were obliged to create a despotism anywhere; but the worst feature of it was that the State of South Carolina was sacredly bound by any excess of the issues of this bank. It gave her the complete power to wield the destiny of this State, and it could not be denied that she had done so for years past.

After the close of the gentleman's remarks, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the general orders of the day, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Yancey, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill to

incorporate the Cheraw and Darlington railroad company.

Mr. J. H. Reed, from committee on agriculture, reported a bill for the inspection of flour in Charleston.

Mr. Seabrook, from committee on privileges and elections, made reports.

On the subject of giving election of electors to the people;

On the division of Pendleton district into two election districts; and

On the changing of the time for counting the votes for certain district officers.

Mr. C. Mc. Witherspoon, from the minority of the committee on privileges and elections, reported a bill to give the election of Presidential electors to the people of this State.

Mr. J. B. Perry, from committee on incorporations, reported a bill to incorporate another bank in Columbia; also a favorable report on the petition for renewal of the Charter of the Commercial Bank of Columbia.

Mr. Ashmore, from special committee to examine into the private indebtedness of the officers and directors of the bank of the State reported that they had discharged their duty, and asked to be discharged from its consideration.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to include the pay of the members of investigation in their pay bills.

Mr. Memminger called for the special order of the day; when

Mr. Richardson having the floor, addressed the House at great length against the bill.

He was followed in able and impressive speech in favor of the bill by Mr. B. F. Perry. We had taken copious notes of the able argument, but are compelled to defer publishing any abstract to-day.

Mr. Irby moved an adjournment of the debate until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Memminger moved to amend by inserting to 6 1-2 o'clock this evening.

After some discussion Mr. Irby moved that the bill and all other papers relating to this subject be indefinitely postponed.

A call of the House was ordered, lagging members and absentees called up, when the yeas and nays were taken, and Mr. Irby's motion carried by a vote of 62 to 60.

Mr. Memminger immediately offered some resolutions declaring that, inasmuch as the General Assembly had decided that it was inexpedient to recharter the bank of the State, the President be required to inform that body at its next session what steps had been taken to carry out the decision.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution declaring that the Nesbitt Iron works had been mismanaged, and that the contract be perfected as soon as possible.

After which the House took a recess until half-past six o'clock.

The evening session of Wednesday was devoted to the discussion of the bill for extending the corporate limits of Charleston, which passed on its second reading by a vote of 76 to 36.

FRIDAY, December 14, 1849.

##### IN SENATE.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

Several reports were received from the House and referred to their appropriate committees.

A bill to alter and amend the law in relation to the education of the deaf and dumb, received its first reading, and referred to the committee on the college and education.

A bill to alter and amend the law in relation to the custody and care of derelict estates by the Ordinary, was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A bill to require the commissioners of public buildings of the several districts in this State to furnish the sheriffs with the books kept by them in their offices, received its first reading, and referred to the committee on roads and public buildings.

Mr. Black offered several resolutions requiring the Clerks of the two houses to transfer certain books and papers to the libraries of certain societies in the State.

Mr. Moses offered a resolution that it be referred to the committee on the college, to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of \$5,000 to encourage the writing of Southern school books; said appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be by him expended for that purpose.

Mr. Witherspoon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the charges against the bank be required to furnish the evidence of their information, and that they have power to appoint a clerk and secretary.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate proceeded to the special order of the day—the bill to provide for the approaching expiration of the bank charter.—Mr. B. having the floor, addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the bill, answering the various objections that were made to the bank, and assigning the reasons for his opposition to the bill. He was replied to by Mr. Witherspoon, who said he did not, at this late stage of the debate, propose to go into the discussion. He would merely assign the reasons which should influence his vote on the

present occasion. Mr. W went on to say that, at the last session of the Legislature he was one who recorded his vote that it was inexpedient to recharter the bank, and the bill propose nothing more than to carry out the expressed declaration and wish of the Legislature. The main question, as he understood it, was; Is it prudent now to take steps to wind up the bank. He believed now was the time, after a period of thirty-six years, the

its net profits—that it made money—a prudent measure, he thought that the present was the most suitable time to go to work.

As to the Legislature being pledged for the continuance of the bank, to preserve the public faith, he begged to say that the Legislature were not bound to recharter it in 1855. This cry of public faith was an *ad captandum* argument. We had been told that in the destruction of the bank, the currency of the State would be deranged; and the history of the U S Bank was appealed to as an argument. Now, said Mr W, what were the facts of the case? The U S Bank went down. Was the currency deranged? was money less plenty? Did the private banks conspire to monopolize the entire business of the country? Let the workings of the present system of the subtreasury answer this question, and settle the matter. So with this bank. We did not believe that the currency of the State would be deranged by the abolition of the institution.

Mr W concluded his remarks by saying that he did not intend to make a speech. He desired only to explain the reasons which should influence his vote.

Mr Felder said he would begin where he had suspended his remarks of yesterday.

The Senator noticed the constitutional argument. He contended that the present charter of the bank was a plain violation of the constitution. He noticed the bank debt; there was a difference between the annual report of the President and the report of the committee. The annual report stated the debt to be \$480,000—the committee \$400,000.

The variation in the two reports, he continued, proved that you never can ascertain the true condition of the monster. In calculation of figures, the financier will always cheat you. We will not attempt to follow the gentleman throughout his remarks.

The Senate was further addressed by Messrs Cannon and Moses in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr Moses, the debate was postponed until to-morrow, and made the special order of the day for 12 m.

After transacting some other business, the Senate adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Brownlee asked leave to record his vote on the question to postpone the consideration of the bank question, which being granted, he recorded in the negative.

Sundry bills and reports from the Senate were read and referred.

Mr B Y Martin, from committee on incorporation, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate another bank in Columbia, reported and recommended that the bill do pass, with slight amendments.

Also, on the petitions to amend and renew Charter to St Peter's church, Charleston.

Mr Sullivan, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill to require sheriffs to make returns of the prisoners in their custody, and on other subjects.

Mr Preston offered a resolution to the effect that the Attorney General and Solicitors of the Northern and Western Circuits be appointed a commission to investigate into the condition of the Nesbitt Iron Works debt, as well as the collateral securities therefor, and report at the next session of the General Assembly.

Mr Townes objected to this resolution inasmuch as the reports of the investigating committee and of the President of the bank gave them all the light that could be given on that subject. He did not see the necessity of appointing three agencies to have reported to that body the same thing over and over again.

Mr Preston said that he only proposed this mode of investigation as a means of elucidating these matters, which seem to have agitated the public mind.

Mr B Y Martin did not understand this movement. The House had just received full and comprehensive reports from a special committee appointed by that body, and were responsible to them. He thought it was treating that committee with disrespect to appoint another right upon the heels of their full and comprehensive report.

Mr Preston disclaimed any intention of disrespect to the committee. Every one must know that he was satisfied with their report, but the public mind was excited. His colleague had offered a resolution yesterday declaring that this debt had not been properly managed, and he intended to vote for that resolution. His resolution was intended to remove the odium from the name and charges of the citizens of the State.

Mr Owens opposed the resolution on the ground that the House was in a