

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."

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KEOWEE COURIER,
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TERMS.

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FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship P. Menard, from Galveston, we have received the News and Civilian of that port, to the 2d inst. inclusive, with other papers from the interior of the State.

The following is an abstract of the new Governor's message to the Texas Legislature at Austin, which we take from the Civilian of the 1st inst:

The message of Gov. Bell was presented to the Legislature on the 26th, and occupied two hours in reading. It is said to be very explicit, and free from non-committalism. It had not been printed when the mail left Austin; but an obliging correspondent furnishes us with the following abstract of its contents. It commences by recommending the immediate organization of the counties set off in the district of Santa Fe, and the sending of a commissioner there for the purpose, and if necessary, accompanied by such an armed force as shall enable him to reduce seditious citizens to obedience to our laws, and to notify the Executive of the United States of our purpose and determination. It also proposes a very decided expression of the opinions and wishes of the State in relation to the slavery question; the sale and cession of so much of our territory, with the jurisdiction thereof, to the United States as lies north of 36 30, and of the sale and cession, without jurisdiction, of that portion lying north of 34d, are proposed to be provided for, contingent on a negotiation with the United States. It recommends the payment of the public debt at its value at the time issued, with the interest, in the lands of the State. The alteration of the constitution, so as to permit the sale of the school lands and investment of the funds in a permanent fund. The security to colonists, under the colony contracts, the titles to their lands; the granting a right of way for a road to the Pacific, with the appropriation of lands for the purpose; the payment of all taxes on lands in the counties where the owners reside; the maintaining of a regiment or part of a regiment on the Indian frontier; the extension of rights of citizenship and head-rights to old settlers on the Rio Grande, the settlement and confirmation of their titles in that district of country; a provision for the officers of the late navy of Texas, and the heroes of the Texas revolution, by the United States, and a speedy settlement of all old land titles.

A correspondent of the Civilian writing from Austin in reference to the subject of slavery says: "An intelligent correspondent writes: 'Several resolutions on the subject of slavery are before the Legislature, all of them nearly copies of Mr. Calhoun famous resolutions. I shall not be surprised if an attempt is made before the close of the session to secure our Senators for not signing the Southern address; but I do not believe anything of the kind will pass the Senate.'"

COMPROMISES.

It is reported in New York that Mr. Clay is about to introduce a project for a compromise tariff, in which specific and ad valorem duties are to be combined. It is not intended (so the authors of the report say) to raise the present scale of duties, but only to substitute specific for ad valorem duties wherever it can be done.

We are curious to see a plan by which such a difficult result can be obtained as that of converting ad valorem into specific duties, without changing the rates. Ad valorem duties have reference to quality and value; specific duties to quantity and number. In the one case, a certain proportion of the imported article is taken for the use of the Government; in the other Government fixes the amount in money which must be paid on the article, without reference to its cost or value. A yard of

cloth, for example, paying twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, is taxed one dollar when its assessed value is four dollars the yard. But a tax of one dollar the yard on all cloths could never be equal to ad valorem law of twenty-five per cent. except in the one case of the cloth valued at four dollars. On all other cloths it would vary from one hundred per cent. on coarse cloths at a dollar, to only ten per cent. on fine, if there be such, at ten dollars. Now, the utter impossibility of passing a specific duty that shall be, as a rule, equivalent to an ad valorem duty, is palpable. The radical principle is different in the two, and every attempt to reconcile them, in term, involves a mere juggle. Such was the minimum system under the old tariff. Numbers who wanted to deceive their readers called the minimum system a combination of the ad valorem with the specific rates of apportionment. It established an ad valorem rate of taxation, but fixed an arbitrary value on the article taxed so as to make the duty really specific. All cottons, for example, costing twenty cents or under, were to pay thirty per cent. ad valorem, but all cottons costing less than twenty cents, were to be taken and charged at twenty cents! The real nature of the rate was a specific duty of six cents a yard on all cottons, worth from five cents to twenty cents, that is an ad valorem duty of from thirty to more than one hundred per cent. It is as though the Council of the Second Municipality should assess an ad valorem tax of two per cent. on every house worth \$5000, and declare that no house should be assessed at less than \$5000. It would follow that the house worth \$5000 would pay \$100, and the one worth \$1000 would also pay \$100—in the one case two per cent. and the other ten per cent. ad valorem.

Now we should like to see the project by which a fair system of specific duties could be arranged as a substitute for ad valorem, so that the rates would not be increased! Mr. Clay can do a great many things which few others can do; but when he contrives a system by which two such incommensurable things can be made to be always coincident, we shall next expect to hear of his squaring the circle, inventing perpetual motion, or making a majority of this people protectionists.—*Crescent*.

THE NATIONAL LIBERTY POLE.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, a salute of thirty guns was fired in honor of the American Flag, a gun for each State represented by a star in the flag, which was displayed at the masthead of the new liberty pole erected on Canal street.

The morning was thick and hazy, and when the hunting was run up, a feeling of anxiety seemed to prevail among the crowd of spectators for fear that there would not be sufficient air stirring to display the stars and stripes. But as soon as the hunt had reached the truck, it was pulled loose, when it fell in beautiful festoons, and being caught by the breeze, the thirty stars shone forth in all their splendor. As it was greeted by a shout of many voices, and the booming of artillery, our mind involuntarily reverted to those beautiful lines of Drake: When freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night And set the stars of glory there She mingled with its gorgeous dyes The milky bullock of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white With streaks of the morning light!

The original flag of the United States was composed of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, and was adopted by a resolution of the Continental Congress on the 14th of June, 1777. On the 13th of January, 1794, after two New States had been admitted into the Union, the National Legislature passed an act, providing that the stripes and stars, should on a day fixed, be increased to fifteen each, to correspond with the then number of States. On the 10th of December, 1817, Mr. Wendover, of the House of Representatives, introduced a resolution to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States. He gave it as his opinion that the flag would be essentially injured by an alteration on the same principle as that which had been adopted, viz: of increasing the stripes and the stars, and stated the incongruity of the flag then in general use, not agreeing with the law, and greatly varying with each other.

The resolution was referred to a select committee, which made a report on the 6th of January, 1818, accompanied by a bill to alter the flag, as to reduce the stripes to the original number of thirteen, to represent the number of States then contending for and happily achieved

their independence, and to insert the stars to correspond with the number of States then in the Union, and thereafter to add one star to the flag whenever a new State should be fully admitted, which was adopted.

On the 26th of September following, being the fourth anniversary of the battle of the big Gen. Armstrong, at Fayal, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the new flag was displayed for the first time at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, and on board the national ships of war in Boston harbor, and was saluted by each vessel. Similar honor was paid on its being hoisted at all the stations.—*N. O. Pic.*

THE THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

Among the legends of the early ages of Christianity, is one respecting the Thirty Pieces of Silver, which Judas received for betraying his master, and he brought back to the priests, when he saw Jesus was condemned; the pieces which the priests would not receive because they said 'it was the price of blood,' and which they could not restore to the public treasury, because it would be defiled by them; these thirty pieces of silver were employed to buy a field to bury strangers in, and called the 'Field of Blood.' This fatal and cursed silver is not, according to the legend, a common and ordinary coin. It had its origin and fatality. When Cain fled after the murder of Abel, his sons invented the arts, those instruments and punishments of the passions of man, and Tubalcain, the eldest son of Cain, discovered the art of casting metals. It was he who struck those thirty cursed pieces which at first paid the brothers of Joseph when they sold him to the Egyptian merchants, and which down through the ages, serving for I know not how many treasons and crimes, have reached at last—becoming each day more cursed and fatal—the hands of Judas, for whose perdition they were the reward. The mysterious predestination attributed to these pieces of silver, which passed thus from Cain to Judas—this piece of the blood of all the just—forged by the son of the first murderer on earth—all this is great and beautiful; this contains a great moral idea—for there are few great political inventions which do not contain some great moral lesson. These thirty pieces of silver of Judas, this fatal money, has had its use in the history of all mankind; these pieces do not belong merely to the history of Joseph or Jesus Christ; they are, so to speak, Satan's treasury upon earth. When the Maid of Orleans was sold to the English by the Burgundians, it was these thirty pieces of Judas' silver that England paid for her blood.—*Paris Paper*.

If this idea is correct, the world may be thankful that the bank above named has not had a larger quantity of coin in circulation.

Telegraphed for the Carolinian.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.

No additional intelligence has been received of the markets.

The accounts from India are of a most cheering character, and large orders for goods have come out for the manufacturing districts.

The movements in Canada in favor of annexation to the United States or setting up an independent government for themselves, are regarded as very important by England.

An extensive conspiracy is said to be forming at Moscow, the object of which is to effect the deposition of the present dynasty of Romanoff, by a coup de main against the Czar, to come off on the 1st of January.

Rus in proposes concentrating all her forces on the frontiers of Turkey.

The Austrians in Poland have revolted, while similar defections are going on in Germany.

The Pope has refused to return to Rome.

Delegates to the Southern Convention.

The Fairfield Herald mentions the names of Col. J. S. Prentiss, of Richland, and Col. M. Clinton, of Lancaster, as delegates to the Nashville Convention, and Col. Manning, of Sumter, and Col. Jas. Chesnut, Jr., of Kershaw, as reserve delegates.

We have no objection whatever to any of the gentlemen named above; they would all represent the State with honor, but we have heard it remarked that the appointment of members of the Legislature would perhaps be improper. If this objection be valid, and strikes us as having some weight, there are other names we have heard mentioned in connection with these appointments.

Col. Wade Hampton, sr., of this district, Hon. J. P. Richardson, of Sumter, Col. Chesnut, of Kershaw, as suggested

above, together with Col. Clinton, would be four names, either of whom would reflect honor upon the State in this important convention.

The Fairfield delegation, we notice, recommend Camden as the most convenient point for the meeting of the nominating convention of district delegates.

Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, in an address before an agricultural society, says: "Let every man have the fortitude to look his affairs in the face, to keep an account of his debts and items of expenditure, no matter how long or black the list; if he don't look into it, his neighbors will; and more, let him show it to his wife, if he has one. If a prudent woman it will be of service; if imprudent, it will do no harm. But there are few of the latter, and I cheerfully bear evidence to the care and economy of women. When in a situation to observe, I can safely say, that I never saw a woman left to the care of an embarrassed estate, that did not extricate it if it was possible."

More of the new American Kingdom.

—The New York Express, of Wednesday, has the following further paragraph on this subject:

"We learned in conversation with a gentleman recently from Brazil, that various persons, supposed to be Orleanist agents, have been dispersing money most liberally during the past ten months throughout that empire, which circumstance, with the fact that an exceedingly large number of French officers have recently been received in the Naval service, is thought to give color to the report of an important arrangement between the Prince de Joinville and his young brother-in-law. It is undoubted that the Emperor was heavily indebted to the King of the French."

Slavery among the Oregon Indians.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fort Nisqually, Oregon, respecting the Oregon Indians, makes the following important announcement:

"You will probably be surprised that slavery so generally prevails among these Indians. This system exists among all the tribes in every portion of Oregon. I have been among the Indians as a traveler or upon business in most section sections of this territory, and my personal observation confirms the statement which I have made."

Slavery in the District.—The New York Tribune gives the following from a letter written at Washington on Tuesday:

"There was some talk Saturday among the Unionists about getting over the sectional disputes about the District of Columbia by creating for it a self-government and a representation, with the power to abolish slavery within its limits. There are but few slave holders here—not more than one in ten of the resident population being owners or hirers of slaves, and the moderate wages and superior services of the numerous foreigners here make slaves more undesirable servants every day."

Remarkable River.—The Florida Sentinel contains an account of the examination, by a committee of scientific gentlemen, of the river Wacissa, in Florida, with a view of testing its capacity for a water power for manufacturing purposes and the practicability of connecting it with St. Mark's by a canal. They found water at the head of the river, thirty-two feet above high water in the St. Marks, at Newport. The Sentinel described the Wacissa river as one of the natural curiosities almost peculiar to Florida. It takes its rise, like the Wakulla, in spring of tremendous volume, forming an immense basin with bold shores, from which it runs in a S. S. E. direction, in a deep and broad stream, about fourteen miles, to a swamp where most of it disappears through a subterranean channel by which it is discharged into the Gulf. This river is said to contain a greater volume of water than the Potomac or James river, and like all rivers having a similar rise in Florida, it is affected neither by drought or fresh, affording one steady, uniform and unvarying current all the year. Any conceivable amount of water power can be obtained by means of the canal proposed, and it will not only be unobtainable but unvarying. The committee are of opinion that more than ten times the water power of Lowell can be found there at a small expense.

A volcano, called the Marepa, in the island of Java, commenced in September last, throwing out stones and ashes with loud explosions. The inhabitants fled in time, but a million of coffee trees were destroyed. A so the entire tobacco crop.

COMMERCIAL BANK—COUNTERFEITS.

"We have been shown two twenty dollar bills, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, which are counterfeit. They are numbered 86 and 44, and both lettered nb—Charles Toppen & Co., Phila., engravers. They are payable to J. Jones or bearer; dated, Columbia, May 1st, 1844; and signed, J. A. Crawford, Cashr.; A. Blending, President—their date being about five years after the death of the President, Col. Blanding. The vignette is the Genius of Agriculture, surrounded with appropriate symbols. On the left is the figure of Washington, and on the right a head. The signatures of President and Cashier are engraved, not written. They were received, by a planter, in St. John's Berkeley, about the middle of December last, in part payment for a slave from a Tennessee hog drover, living in Rutledge county, Tennessee, who, it is hoped, on learning the fact, will rectify the mistake.—*Courier*.

THE DEAD ALIVE!—Under this heading the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger, of the 23 ultmo, has the following paragraph:

"We understand that Delany Gresham esq., of Lafayette township, in this county, who mysteriously disappeared in August last, returned to his home on Saturday last. Mr. G. states that he has been south, and most of the time, during his absence, very sick, and unable to write to his family. It will be recollected that the last that was seen of him was near the Jefferson onville paper mill. Subsequently, it was reported that a dead body had been found near this spot, which was supposed to be that of Mr. G. His family and friends were fully convinced, and a notice of administration on his estate, by his wife, will be found in our last weekly paper. If a man had risen from the grave and presented himself before them, his family could not be more astonished than they were when the husband and father presented himself before them."

THE PLANK ROAD.

We are highly pleased at the spirit of our District in the promptness with which the Stock of the Hamburg and Edgefield Plank Road Company was taken up. The Books were opened on Monday, the 7th inst. and within three days the entire amount of Stock \$50,000 was taken, and we learn that a much larger amount is now wanted by those that have been disappointed in not stepping forward in time.—*Hamburg Republican*

The death of George Washington Lafayette, son of Gen. Lafayette, is announced by letters from Paris. He accompanied his father in his farewell visit to the United States, and devotedly shared the manifestations and regards of the American people. His dissolution took place, at Lagrange, the family seat.—*Constitutionalist*.

A new Article of Diet.—A short time since a person in the western part of this county found buried in the sand a nest of eggs. Supposing them to be turtle's eggs, and being passionately fond of that article, he carried them home, had them properly cooked, and commenced his luscious repast. After eating fourteen, 'unsight and unseen,' curiosity prompted him to examine the 'critters,' when, upon opening one of those left, he found an infant blue racer beautifully coiled therein. Reader, place yourself in his condition, and then you may know his feelings.—*Oakland Gazette*.

BE CAREFUL OF THE CORNERS.—Several anecdotes turn on that inexhaustible theme for merriment—the sorrows of matrimony. In passing through the street a bier was struck against the corner of a house, and the corpse reanimated by the shock. Some years afterward, when the woman died in good earnest, her husband called to the bearers, Pray, gentlemen, be careful in turning the corners.

KEEN RETORT.—During the late canvass in Michigan, whilst a Surgeon Dentist was making an excellent speech in one of the interior towns, a low fellow belonging to the other party interrupted him with the question, 'what do you ask to pull a tooth Doctor?' 'I will pull all your teeth for a shilling and your nose gratis,' replied the speaker.

The London Times caution bankers and others, at home and abroad, against an attempt at fraud made by a M. Y. Greishen and his confederates, on the pretence that he has succeeded to a large property in Ohio, U. S. The system seems similar to that broken up by the Times a few years ago.