

# 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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## TERMS.

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## LINES ADDRESSED TO MRS. D.

BY C. H. ALLEN.

Come, strike once more, old lady bright,  
The sounding lyre for me;  
I've heard its tones with fond delight,  
And love its minstrelsy!

Why should those cords in silence rest,  
Which oft have thrilled before  
With lofty song, and in the breast  
Rais'd memories of yore?

O! tell me not that pressing cares  
Are crowding round thy brow,  
And o'er thy heart the chill of years  
Is stealing even now!

For can it be, that time has wrought  
In years so brief, so few,  
Such change in feeling and in thought,  
As that which seems in you?

If angels round the blissful throne  
With raptures sing their song,  
Why may not mortals catch the tone  
And here the strains prolong?

Then strike once more, oh lady bright,  
The sounding lyre for me,  
I've heard its notes with fond delight,  
And love its minstrelsy!

The following extract from the Editorial correspondence of the *Telegraph*, contains a brief outline of the speech of Henry A. Wise, lately delivered in the House of Representatives at Richmond, Va. on the Southern question. The talent of the speaker, and absorbing interest of the subject had drawn together an immense multitude of persons. Mr. Strother was in the chair:

Mr. Wise then rose, and after a few preparatory remarks of a personal character, disclaiming, (as customary on such occasions) his own inability to instruct those present, and the possible rashness of this acceptance of the task—stripped to the work and went into it most manfully—hitting right and left, and showing no quarter to Northern fanatics, fools or knaves—and no mercy to Southern men who would either barter away their birth-right or make themselves accessories to the crime through a timidity as fatal as treachery.

He drew a dark but faithful picture of the present position of the two parties to this great issue—showing that it was not the lone abolitionist whom we had to dread, but the cautious, cunning, Constitution-mongering "Moderados" of the North—men professing moderation, and turning up their eyes in holy horror at Southern "excitability and agitation," yet whose whole course was a cold-blooded and cruel—though stealthy—war against the Constitution and the people of the South.

The allies of these men at the South, he said, were of two classes: those who clung to the hope of political preferment from the strongest party, and those who were stricken with a vague dread of doing anything, or saying anything, through a fear of they knew not what. He declared his reverence for the Union and his love for it—and said that the men who were really plotting disunion were the Northern aggressors, not the men of the South, who stood only on the defensive.

—no single ship or captain hailing from the South!

## Correspondence of the Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1850.

To-day the House passed a resolution postponing the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster until the first day of March, 1851, by a vote of 100 to 98, thus securing to the present incumbents their places during the present Congress—two sessions—unless, indeed, a motion should be made on Monday to reconsider, and that should prevail. Mr. Johnson, of Va., is the present Postmaster of the House, and is a Democrat, and Mr. Sergeant is the Doorkeeper, and I am informed a Whig. Thus the Democrats have the Speaker, the Hon Howell Cobb, of Georgia, the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. A. J. Glossbrenner, and the Whigs the Clerk, Thomas J. Campbell of Tennessee. Some complaint is made by the "outsiders," that the Senate permits its officers to hold their places so long, and thus preventing others from participating in its emoluments. On Thursday and Friday, a good deal of excitement prevailed in the House, during the several votings for Doorkeeper. At one time Mr. Tufts was elected, but was defeated by the withdrawal of Southern Whigs, on account of a report that he was an abolitionist; and at another time, on the same day, Mr. Stewart (Dem.) was elected, but was defeated by charges made before the result had been announced by the Clerk. On Friday Charles L. Weller was also (as it was supposed) elected, having 104 votes of 207; but just before the state of the vote was announced by the Clerk, a member came in and voted for another, thus making the whole number 208, and thereby changing the result, and before another vote was taken the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, during the delivery of some remarks by Mr. Foote upon the introduction of his "compromise bill" in relation to the Territories he poured out upon Col. Benton a stream of keen invective and scorching rebuke, which fire the Colonel could not, or did not stand, but the "learned plebeian" left the Senate in precipitate haste. The session of the Senate on Thursday was one of more than ordinary interest in these exciting times; upon which occasion, Mr. Dickinson, of New York, made a speech, which I doubt not will be received and read at the South with feelings of pleasure and approbation. It is such a one as is seldom heard from a Northern Senator.

Great disorder and misrule continue to prevail in the Ohio Senate.

The Senate (among others) have confirmed the nomination of A. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota; E. J. Morris, (of Philadelphia) Charge to the two Sicilies, and Alexander Irwin, Marshal of the West District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Culhoun has been slightly indisposed during three or four days past, caused, as I suppose, by the inclemency of the weather. The cost of the delay of the organization of the House of Representatives is not less than sixty thousand dollars, the bill of which amount must be "footed" by the people, and perhaps the Free Soilers have done more to produce this expenditure of time and money than all others in the House.

## THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Washington Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune makes the following remarks in reference to the Speakership of the House of Representatives:

"The Speakership is worth the trial. It is not here as in England, an office of great present emolument and future honors. The salary of the Speaker there is \$4,000 per annum while his annual fees amount to nearly \$3,000. He is allowed besides \$1,000 for equipment money and 2,000 ounces of plate are given him on his election. Two hogsheds of the best clover, annually, is not the least agreeable of his perquisites, nor the provision of a handsomely furnished house the most unnecessary. His salary fees and perquisites, all considered, his position cannot be less than \$50,000 per annum. Then, in point of rank, the Speaker is next to the Peers of Great Britain, and he has the same precedence at the Queen's council table. Nor is this all. A grateful Sovereign provides against the untoward event of election from the Speakership by elevation to the Peerage with a pension.

Our Speaker lacks most of those advantages. He has no pay save sixteen dollars per diem while Congress is in session. But still the Speakership of our House of Representatives is no inconsiderable position. It is the second office in the Government, in power if not by acknowledgedness. The Vice Presidency is

but an honorable retirement—it is a political *oubliette*, for few emerge from it and are after recognised. Instead of being a stepping stone for aspiring politicians, it is generally their grave. Jefferson, it is true, and Van Buren, escaped its fatal character—but they had a vitality of organization that could have avoided any political error.

The Speaker in this country represents most immediately the power of the people. He is their embodied voice. He appoints Committees and thereby in a great measure controls legislation for the coordinate branches of the Government seldom refuse to concur in the latest expression of the popular will, as indicated by their nearest Representatives. His influence while presiding officer of the House, is personally great; and if his character and ability be correspondent with his position, can be made to prepare for him a greater future.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—We have been favored with a sight of several letters from San Francisco, dated, 30th November.

One writer, a young gentleman from this city, mentions the names of following Charlestonians as being at San Francisco, viz: Charles Bentham, Mr. Cripps, two Mr. Miotts, two Edmonstone, Messrs. Comstock, Nichols, McGraw, S. Edgerton, W. Wagner, Mitchell, Johnson, Jacobs, and Matthiessen. This particular mention of names is thoughtful on the part of the writer, as it assures the friends of the respective gentlemen named that they are in health.

The letter speaks rather unfavorably of the prospects of young men emigrating there, and says that gold digging, at this season, is impossible, and that everything was excessively high.

Here, like every where else, (says the writer,) capital is required. The rainy season has caused business to be very dull. Lumber is worth \$400 a thousand; and, to get it hauled through the mud, you must pay \$2.50 for each plank. This is place to get husbands. The men are crazy for wives; and, as soon as a female arrives, she has offers of marriage—little regard being had to personal appearance. We have China men and goods, in abundance, here, Chinese products sell at very low prices; and shawls, that would bring from \$800 to \$1,000 at home, can be bought here at from 1 to \$200.—*Courier.*

THE DUTCH NAVIGATION LAWS.—As we announced a fortnight back, Holland is disposed to follow the example of England. Ministers have laid before Parliament a project for materially modifying these laws. Her proceedings are held up in Germany as an encouragement for the Governments of Germany to do the same. A letter from Amsterdam upon this subject states, "1st. That a bill to that effect has been framed by our Government, submitted to our own chambers, and is now under discussion. 2d. That if the bill should pass, it is to come into operation on the 1st of April, 1850. 3d. That the differential duties upon exports as well as imports hitherto existing in Java, would be repealed in favor of ships from those countries which grant the same privileges in their possession to the Dutch flag. 4th. British manufactured goods would therefore be on the same footing, with goods of Dutch origin. 5th. In fact, British ships would, in every respect, be placed on equal terms with the Dutch, as far as England has taken off restrictions in favor of Dutch shipping. Dutch ships and goods are not at present duty free in Java, but pay half the duties which foreign ships and goods pay; the same for exports from Java. The Dutch project contains likewise the proposal to do away with all the Rhine river dues."

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Washington Globe thus bears testimony to the great increase and noble mission of Odd Fellowship.

We believe that in the whole history of the world there is no instance of any society of men, unaided by power, wealth, or political influence, who have from a humble beginning risen so rapidly to be both numerous and opulent, as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This fact is itself an eulogium on the Order—on its objects, its conduct, and its administration. The great aim of it is to do good, and the only aim, we believe. To comfort the sorrow-stricken, to heal the sick, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to relieve the necessitous, are the cardinal purposes for which Odd Fellowship was instituted. So far it has nobly fulfilled its mission, and success has far exceeded everything that could have been anticipated. Every where the Odd Fellows are erecting noble buildings

called halls, which are not built for show altogether, but for use, and they are made useful always we believe.

THE EXTENT OF OUR COUNTRY.—It has been computed that the United States have a frontier line of 10,750 miles, a sea coast of 5340 miles, and a lake coast of 1160. One of our rivers is twice as long as the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the noble Hudson has a navigation in the "Empire State" 120 longer than the Thames. Within Louisiana are bayous and creeks, almost unknown, that would shame by comparison the Tiber or Seine. The State of Virginia alone is one-third larger than England. The State of Ohio contains 3000 square miles more than Scotland. The harbor of New York receives the vessels that navigate rivers, canals and to the extent of 3000 miles, equal to the distance from America to Europe. From the capital of Maine to New Orleans is 200 miles further than from London to Constantinople, a route that would cross England, Belgium, a part of Prussia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey.—*Washington Republic.*

TRIAL OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—The grand jury of the county began yesterday the consideration of the complaint against Dr. Webster for the supposed murder of Dr. Parkman. At about 8 o'clock last evening the members of the jury—about twenty in number—went to the Medical College, in order to possess themselves of information with regard to the situation of the various rooms alluded to in evidence. Nothing, of course, has transpired of the evidence in this important case. If the Grand Jury find a bill the evidence will appear when the case comes to trial not before.—*Boston Adv.*

We understand that the day before he died, Dr. Gay, in conversation with a friend, attributed his disease to poison contracted from handling the remains at the Medical College, believed to be those of Dr. Parkman.—*Transcript.*

ENGLAND VS. UNITED STATES.—The Illustrated London News speaks in the strongest terms of the growth of the United States in population and prosperity, and says that hereafter the Anglo-Saxon race will rule the world, not from the banks of the Thames, but from those of the Potomac. The writer is of opinion that England will rapidly decline in power and wealth, in the course of the next half century, and that the transatlantic Republic will as rapidly increase.

DARK AND COLD.—In an account of the recent expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, it is stated they were 80 days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer 50 deg. below zero. They served out their rations of fifth proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet, it being frozen solid.

SINGING.—We find the following very sensible observation, relative to singing among the young, in an Eastern paper:

All children can learn to sing if they commence in season. I do not say that all will have the same sweet voice of the nightingale—or some have naturally sweet, mild and soft voices when they talk, while others speak in loud, strong and masculine tones. The same is true in regard to singing.

In Germany every child is taught to use its voice while young. In their schools all join in singing, as a regular exercise, as they attend to the study of geography, and in their churches the singing is not confined to a choir, who sing apart from the others, perhaps in a corner of the house—but there is a vast tide of incense going forth to god from every heart, which has utterance to this language from the soul.

Children, sing! yes, sing with your whole hearts! David sang before the Lord, and it is meet that you should do the same; and always when angry feelings rise in your breast, curb and check them by singing sweet and cheerful songs.

The Mother.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on the earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and speak to him of hopes when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tides. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through the vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

Fighting on Equal Terms.—I will tell you a little incident that occurred in Georgia, many years ago. Judge T., a celebrated duellist, who had lost a leg, and who was known to be a dead shot, challenged Col. D., a gentleman of great humor and attainments. The friends tried to prevent the meeting but to no effect.

The parties met on the ground, when Col. D. was asked if he was ready.

"No, sir," he replied.

"What are you waiting for?" inquired Judge T's second.

"Why, sir," said Col. D., "I have sent my boy into the woods to hunt a bee-gum to put my leg in, for I don't intend to give the Judge any advantage over me. You see he has a wooden leg."

The whole party roared with laughter, and the thing was so ridiculous that it broke up the fight. Col. D. was afterwards told that it would sink his reputation.

"Well," he replied, "it can't sink me lower than a bullet can."

"But," argued his friend, "the papers will be filled about you."

"Well," said he, "I would rather fill fifty papers than one coffin."

No one ever troubled the Colonel after that.

A devil fellow was asked by an old lady to read the newspaper; and taking it up began as follows:

"Last night yesterday morning, about two o'clock in the afternoon before breakfast, a hungry boy about forty years old, bought a kip custard for a levy, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet thick, and jumped over it, broke his right ankle off above the left knee, fell into a dry mill pond and was drowned. About forty years after that on the same day, an old cat had nine turkey gubbers, a high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying pan, and knocked the old Dutch churn down and killed an old sow and three dead pigs at Bosting, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter."

The old lady taking a long breath, exclaimed "Du tell!"

DRESS IN JAPAN.—The Island of Japan is said to be the only country where a change in the fashion of dress has not occurred during a period of 2,500 years. All individuals, from the highest to the lowest, wear the *bata*, a species of wide frock, or gown, and the only difference is in the material and number worn some of the richer class wear as many as twenty-five, of various colors, and of exceedingly light texture. We have very little knowledge concerning the resources manners, and customs of the Japanese.

Typhoid Fever.—This disease is now said to be cured in a few days by the French physicians in the following manner: Every two minutes the patient swallows a small bit of ice, equal in quantity to a glass of water every hour. Every six hours a demulcent of cold water is applied, and every second day a bath at twenty-seven degrees of Reaumur.

Going it Alone.—The following singular announcement of a marriage appeared in a late Baltimore Argus:

"Married,—on the 12th ult, by the Rev. F. E. Allen, Charles W. W. Armstrong, all of this city."

Hope he has a good time.

The laziest fellow they have got down east is said to be one who is too lazy to shut his eyes, and goes to sleep with them wide open.

The Boston Post says that the following was one of the toasts given at the late German supper:

Hayman.—Abhorred by all the world, and held in utter contempt by the rest of mankind.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the value of chewing tobacco sold in that market amounts to one and a half million of dollars annually. A vast extent of country is supplied from that city.

## THE LABORER.

The laborer, the laborer, God's nobleman is he— His works are graven in the roll, They float on every sea; The keystone in the social arch, Utility his crest; His days are spent in manly toil, His nights yield balmy rest.

ZERO.—Mrs. Partington wants to know who this Zero is, who is constantly fooling about the time, moment, getting above and below it, causing so many sudden variations in the atmosphere.