

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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THE QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

We clip the following extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvanian:

The course of the Government in this most critical juncture, is worse than trifling and demagogic. It is comical in the highest degree. Never have we had, in more earnest times, a more forcible exhibition of the policy of Nero—fiddling while Rome was burning—than on this occasion, when, in the hope that non-commitment may lead to a continuance of power in their hands, the Cabinet of the second Washington see fit to play out their game of hide and seek as though not aware that under their feet there is a mine ready to explode, destroying their charge in its explosion, which they, of all others, can best and soonest render harmless.

I feel assured, from what I learn, that Mr. Clay looks upon the present crisis as just such another as the South Carolina nullification affair. Poor old man! his eyes are growing dim, or he has so long and so ardently courted the North, (without avail) that he is unable to see clearly in any issue between the two great sections of the confederacy. Forgetting that the legislatures of five slaveholding States, (not of one as in the case of the nullification matter) have deliberately taken measures indicative of determination to stand by the proposed Nashville Convention, and its recommendations, and then it is morally sure that with the probable exception of Delaware, and the barely possible exception of Kentucky, the legislatures of all the rest of the Southern States will do likewise, he talks gravely to his friends, I understand, about the necessity that may arise for the blockade of the ports of the South, one and all, by the United States Navy; the ships of which, be it remembered, are more than half officered by Southern men, while those from the North in high places of the naval service, have, with few exceptions, become in notions, habits, principles and sympathies, Southern rather than Northern men.

One hundred and sixteen thousand copies of the speech of Mr. Olin have already been subscribed for by Southern members, for the most part, for distribution among their respective constituents. I mention the fact, only because it embraces an illustration of the earnestness with which they have adopted their present purpose of leaving no stone unturned to bring the people of the South one and all to sustain their position. As orders are still going into the Globe office freely for it, the probability is, that another fortnight a second edition equally as large will be scattered over the country.

I hear that it is the purpose of the South to move for a select committee on the Union. I know not what this means, unless it be to report on the power and duties of the general government, in case the Southern States takes measures for a peaceable secession from the Union. Mr. Clay's reported conversations about the probability that the second Washington may have to order the American Navy to blockade the ports of the South and the "second's" allusions in the message to the necessity for maintaining the Union at all hazards, have created, among the Southern members, the impression that these two distinguished individuals deny the right of a combination of the States of the Union to secede at will, and threaten to compel them by force of arms to remain under the shadow of the Constitution of the U. S., after they may judge that its substance is among things which have been. If this committee be raised, it will doubtless take occasion to inquire of the Executive what he means by his allusion to which I refer.

Memphis Branch Rail Road.—The Rome Bulletin says, 'the profits of this road for the year ending Jan. 1st, we are pleased to learn, are 11 3/4 per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent has been declared in favor of Stockholders.'

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1850.

In the Senate, on Friday, Gen. Sam Houston occupied about two hours and a half in explanation of his resolutions, and in exposition of his opinions upon the territorial questions.

The House, on Friday, was engaged in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Potter, of Ohio, in the chair, upon the bill for the collection of the revenue. A long discussion was had upon this measure, in which Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, Vinton, of Ohio, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Winthrop, Holmes, and Bayly participated.

The public are expecting with a good deal of anxiety to hear the reply of Mr. Berrien to that portion of Mr. Clay's speech in relation to the toleration of slavery in New Mexico, by laws in force at the time of the treaty.

Gen. Rusk is expected to speak in defence of the boundary of Texas as claimed by that State. A very large number of Mr. Clay's speeches have been subscribed for by members of Congress. It will require nearly two hundred reams of royal octavo paper to print the quantity already ordered, and take the force of the Globe office, in this city, two weeks to execute the printing.

A meeting was called a few evenings since, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a territorial Government for the District of Columbia, but it was agreed that it was inexpedient to make an effort for that purpose at this time.

On Friday evening I learn that the Hon. Lewis Levin, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and Col. Fitz Henry Warren, 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, had a personal combat at the National Hotel in this city. The parties were soon separated by the interposition of friends—little or no personal injury being sustained by either.

Hon. Mr. Hackett, a member from Georgia, who has been very ill, will soon be able to resume his seat in the House. Mr. Calhoun has not been in the Senate since his illness, but if the weather is pleasant he may be able to attend part of the sessions next week.

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE EUROPA.

France.—Business progresses slowly in the Legislative Assembly. The budget is still in committee. The Chamber had been for some time occupied with M. Falloux' Education Bill. The latest Parisian advices represent Victor Hugo as having made a speech against it, which was applauded with frenzy by the Mountain. The debate adjourned amid great excitement. The war against the press continues.

The Reforme has been suspended, and *La Presse* seized.

The weather throughout France, especially in the South, has been more rigorous than for many years.

Turkish Affairs.—The Russians have resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte; it is expected that the Austrians will not be slow to follow.

Austria.—Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions for her provinces. The provincial diets are to be convoked in October, and that of the Empire will assemble in 1851.

Rome.—It is said the want of money prevents the Pope from returning to his capital and that France has offered funds to his holiness. The Archbishop Bourges is said to be the bearer of this offer, made in the name of the French Episcopacy.

Prussia.—The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet appears to have been avoided by some compromise. The King is now disposed to take the oath of the constitution.

The Erfurt Parliament is declared to be an imperious political necessity for Prussia.

At Berlin negotiations for the treaty of peace with Denmark have been renewed.

Germany.—In Wurtemberg, there appears to be a change of opinion favorable to Russian influence.

The Hanoverian Chamber refuses to recognize the central commission of Austria and Prussia. A constitution is recommended for Germany.

Sardinia.—The Sardinia Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of peace concluded at Milan between the Piedmontese and the Austrians. It is expected the Senate will also approve it.

More British Annexation.—The Courier du Havre states that a negotiation is pending between Great Britain and Turkey, for the cession to the former of the island of Tenedos, and the Cabinet of St. James is likewise taking measures to get possession of sundry of the Islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

From the N. O. Crescent, 7th inst.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

We are greatly indebted to an esteemed friend, who came passenger by the Falcon, for the interesting details below.

The steamship Oregon left San Francisco, Jan. 1., at 9 A. M. having on board one hundred cabin and about two hundred steerage passengers, with a freight list of gold dust amounting to over \$1,200,000. The entire amount of gold dust and freight list is estimated at about \$3,000,000. Business at San Francisco is rather dull on account of the rains, and merchants preferred investing in land and real estate. Gold dust, the day previous to the Oregon's leaving was in demand at \$16 to the ounce for shipment, and must continue to command that price until after the rainy season.

I refer you to the papers for the local news, among which will be seen an account of the destruction by fire of a large amount of property. At the time of my leaving, some 3 or 4 of the ruins were nearly rebuilt, and were under contract to be ready to move in by the 6th. Of these I may mention the Dennison House and El Dorado.

We passed the propeller Hartford below Santa Barbara, making her up finely to San Francisco. This boat has had a hard time of it, having got out of coal, and has been lying at Acapulco for some two months.

The Bay of San Francisco is being enlivened by steamboats. The propeller McKim, formerly of New Orleans, has been profitably employed as a regular packet between San Francisco and Sacramento city. The Senator is also in the same trade. A new boat of Aspinwall's line called El Dorado, is nearly completed for the same trade.

The bay of San Francisco contains some three hundred sail of vessels, of which some two hundred are idle, and without crews. Previous to the Oregon's leaving labor was much reduced in value, and especially seamen's wages. Seamen were shipping for voyages to the Sandwich Islands at nominal wages—not over \$30 per month; to Panama 20 to 30; to Oregon 75; on the rivers from San Francisco bay 60. This is a great reduction, as only some two months since no seaman would accept less than 120; and then laborers readily commanded from 6 to 8 per day. This change is owing to the accession of laborers constantly arriving, and the continued rains which prevent our labor to a great extent.

The Town Council of San Francisco have had three large sales of town lots, which have realized one million of dollars; and were to have another sale on the 31st of January. They have opened a City Hospital, and are making great improvements on the streets. Rents continue high, and buildings of every kind, style and condition, are being erected. I doubt whether there is one hour in the twenty-four that the sound of the hammer or saw is not heard in the town of San Francisco—certainly not for the five months of my residence.

It will be seen by the papers that California is democratic in her late vote. There was no attempt to adopt free-soilism or Wilmot-provisoism in the contest. The constitution of California has wisely settled these disturbing sentiments so far as regards the State of California. What position in respect to these parties the California delegation will take, I am unable to say; but it is hoped that may keep aloof from all sectional and embittering conflicts, and support the 'Constitution and the Union.'

Webb's Expedition.—Several individuals who were attached to the ill-fated expedition led by Webb and Audubon have arrived in San Francisco, having reached that place in December last. Our informant does not recollect any of the names except that of Henry C. Mallory. They suffered very severely on the route, and passed through many hardships.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

A letter from a member of Congress has the following paragraph,

"I have seen the President who has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He looks as well as when I last saw him, if not better. The cares of office do not wear upon him as they did upon Mr. Polk, who wore out a good constitution in four years. If Gen. Taylor trusts too much to his cabinet, Mr. Polk trusts too little to his. Gen. Taylor knows but little of what is going on under his administration. Mr. Polk knew everything. A clergyman tells me that he once called upon General Taylor for a donation, and he assigned as a reason for refusing that Mr. Jefferson bankrupted himself by his liberality. So he is not going to bankrupt himself like Mr. Jefferson, nor kill himself by work

like Mr. Polk. It is generally understood and acknowledged by the knowing ones here, that the cabinet is supreme as to all executive matters, and the official organ has had the candor to acknowledge that the responsibility of legislation is all upon Congress. This gives Gen. Taylor an easy time, both as to labor and responsibility."

A Controversy to be settled.—It is well known that an empty bottle hermetically sealed, when lowered to a great depth at sea, will come up full of water. The why and the wherefore of this result has long been a matter of controversy among scientific men. A gentleman who entertains an opinion that a bottle can be made that cannot be filled with water, has taken some pains to establish his position, by having two bottles of the form of globes made, of the thickness of three-quarters of an inch, which are without hole in any part. The bottles are to be intrusted to the care of Capt. E. E. Morgan, who sails on the 8th of February, in the packet ship "Southampton" for London—one is plain and the other ground with the name on it of "Southampton."

The subject is one that has occupied the speculation of so many, that this trial has occasioned a good deal of remark. The bottles are made with the belief that former experiments of the kind will be controverted by this trial. The result will be highly important and interesting. N. Y. Express.

ROME IN THE 19th CENTURY.—Poets, artists, and romantic young men in general, who have never visited Rome, are apt to form ideas of that classical city which partake more of romance than truth. They fancy that the Seven Hills are always bathed in sunlight by day and moonlight by night, and fanned by 'soft Italian airs,' while a holy quiet droops over all, giving one a fine opportunity to muse on the past, of which all things seem to speak. Fallen columns, ivy-covered domes and crumbling palace-walls usually serve to adorn the visions that fill the brains of youthful dreamers: This is one picture. Here is another drawn from the correspondence of a late French traveller:

"Rome is certainly the worst paved, the worst lighted, and the filthiest capital in all Europe. The sidewalk of the Corso is so narrow in some places a single individual cannot keep it; in other streets this protection of foot passengers against carriages is altogether unknown. A few miserable street lanterns burning oil, serve only to render the 'darkness visible,' and even these are all extinguished at midnight. At this season, after six o'clock there is not a *fiacre* to be had and those who have a visit to make are compelled to hire a carriage.

The palaces are splendid, but as their owners have not yet returned to them, they are occupied by the French soldiery, and look more like guard-houses than princely residences."

The oldest Republic on Earth.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from C. W. Erving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory in this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

Cotton Manufactures.—The successful experiment of the State in the manufacture of cotton fabrics at the Penitentiary, places beyond doubt the practicability of realizing large profits from the business. We have before us the report of the officers of the Penitentiary. The amount stated to be gained in the cotton and woolen factory, is put down at \$5,439. This we understand to be the net receipts, after making allowance for all expenses, other than the labor of the convicts, and interest upon the capital invested. Now there are twenty-two hands, employed at the cost of \$2,228 per annum, and the whole capital invested, including building and machinery, may be put down at \$15,000; which at six per cent would draw \$900 per annum, making a total of \$3,188. If we deduct

this amount from the gain of \$5,439, we have a balance of profit left of \$2,251, which we will find to be equal to fifteen per cent upon the whole capital invested. Jackson Mississippian.

BE ALWAYS BUSY.—The more a man accomplishes, the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty. You always find those men who are the most forward to do good, or to improve the times or the manners always busy. Who start our railroads and steamboats—our machine shops and our manufactories? Men of industry and enterprise. As long as they live, they keep at work doing something to benefit themselves and others.

It is just so with the man who is benevolent. The more he gives the more he feels like giving. Let a man squeeze out a sixpence now and then for the contribution box and he will do no more; no matter how rich he may be. But let him give his dollars, and so he will continue to do.

We go for activity—in body, in mind, in purse, in every thing. Let the gold not grow dim, nor the thoughts become stale. Keep all things in motion. We would rather that death should find us sealing a mountain than sinking in the mire—breasting a whirlwind, than sneaking from a cloud.

Toil conquering Pride.—John Adams, the second President of the United States used to relate the following anecdote:

"When I was a boy, I used to study the Latin Grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and, therefore, I studied the grammar till I could stand it no longer; and going to my father, I told him I did not like to study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, if Latin grammar does not suit you, try ditching, perhaps that will; my meadow yonder wants a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went, but soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced.

"That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it; dug next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride; and though it was one of the severest trials I ever had in my life, I told my father that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labor in that abominable ditch."

From Tampa Bay.—News has been received from Tampa Bay to the 23d inst. Capt. Casey had not returned from Ceo-ko kik-ia. Billy Bowlegs had met Capt. Casey, according to appointment, on the 19th, but the result of the interview was not positively known; but it was still supposed at Tampa that the object of the Indians was to induce General Twiggs to establish another trading post for them. Rumor says that Bowlegs told Capt. Casey that he would go to the West himself, if well paid for it, but that he would not use his influence to induce his people to go. Sam Jones did not come in.

The Kentucky U. S. Senator.—A Mr. Arnold, in the Kentucky House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., offered a resolution calling on their Senators in Congress to resign, as their views, he says, on the Wilmot Proviso are known to be variance with those of a large majority of the people of Kentucky, who oppose that measure.—Char. Courier.

The contracts for grading the extension of the Railroad to this place were all given out on last Friday, the most of them at the Engineer's estimate.

The grading is to be completed by the first of April, 1851.—Greenville Mounteer.

"Our people are becoming too fond of the excitement afforded by hunting up crime, and then raising the hue and cry after it, until it ends in death or legal freedom. They should satisfied to wait a time with patience, and then, instead of exulting that a murderer, or other prisoner has been condemned, should mourn that one, "Made in the image of his maker," could so far overstep the bounds of right."—Correspondent, Laurensville Herald.

Mr. James G. Pearson has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of California, with a Salary of \$25 per day,