

COTTON.

As cotton has, and is likely to be for some time to come, the all-absorbing topic of consideration in the commercial world, we hope our readers will excuse us for publishing the following letter from the Liverpool correspondent of the Mercury; and although lengthy, read it and you will learn what hope is entertained of keeping up the price of our staple, by one who is interested in watching the foreign markets:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26, 1850

Gentlemen: The *Hibernia* arrived here at 3 1/2 a. m. of Tuesday last. Her accounts of still diminishing estimates of the crop, and a rise of fully a cent in New York, in the very teeth of the lowest rates sent out since October, produced a great sensation in Liverpool, and 30,000 bales were sold that day, at fully a 1/2 advance; establishing middlings at 8 7/8—very stiff and little offering. The next day operators began to discover that they had got a little "ahead of the music;" the time to allow Cotton to take its natural upward course, was not yet arrived. The famous cow on the other side had yet rich stores in her udder, and it was important to save as much of the strippings as possible, before the article should be allowed to go up. So, all hands were piped to quarters, in order to prepare a wet blanket—the spinners by instinct, speculators by a full sense of security in what they had, and hoping for still another suck or two. Since then the sales have fallen off, though no reduction in price. It was discovered that somebody, in New York, had written a letter stating that a friend of his had lately taken a hasty flight all the way from New York to Mobile, between the 25th and 31st December, and had reported that he found quite as much unpicked Cotton in the fields, as when he passed through in the middle of November in the previous year. Quite a business man this, and expeditious with it; doubtless he had Pacolet's horse, and therefore, full opportunity for making an examination into the condition of the fields as he passed on. The deduction from all this, however, is, as I have often urged, that this market must, and will, take its tone from yours. If you have a short crop, evince it by your firmness; then shall you know that your labor is not in vain.

And now a word to planters. Great hopes and expectations are already cherished in England, that the present high prices, as they call them, will stimulate planters to such a degree, that next year they will have a full supply and low rates. To avoid which two things only are necessary to be observed on your part: plant less; and do not break your necks in getting it to market. Where you planted one hundred acres last year, plant only eighty or ninety this, and you will not only get more money for what you make than for a full crop, but encounter less labor, incur less expense, and at the same time be able to raise more corn, which makes fat hogs, and horses and cattle, and plenty of them. Why work yourselves and your negroes to death in order to gratify Manchester, and supply her with Cotton at six cents per pound, when you may live in plenty and at your ease and get 10 to 25 cents? This is no fiction. All experience proves it. Providence has kindly interposed to help you out of one difficulty, arising from over-production; don't get into another: or in other words, lend your adversaries a stick to break your own heads.

Then when your crop is made, be calm, be cautious. By November next, these folks will be both hungry and thirsty. Give them then a little milk: recollect that they will not bear strong meat well. They, like Jeshurun, grow fat and kick: avoid their heels. In December, another moderate sup; January another; but less in quantity. In February and March a little more; in April, May, and June, you may begin to fill their bellies, in order to keep them in condition through the remainder of the season. They will take the nourishment eager as lambs, and be glad of it.

Never send any Cotton to market without a limit. It throws too much responsibility upon your Factors. Never allow it to be sold until your price is obtained. If you owe your Factor money, and he cannot sell at your price, or wait for his pay, instruct him to sell as much as will pay himself—this is but justice—and hold the balance. If you are much involved, sell not only cotton but property, which is now bearing a good price, and disenthrall yourselves. Be free! Be independent.

The London Globe says, that it suspects that it is with you as with other producers—you live from hand to mouth. What a humiliating thought! If it has been the case, let it be so no longer. All freedom is agog, just now, at the prospect of some American gentleman (and they lean very strong, just now, on the Yankees) coming over to Jamaica, to plant Cotton upon their cast off sugar estates, &c. Some parties may be coming over for purposes of their own; but I think it quite as likely that it is with a view to annexation, as to attempt to grow Cotton with free negroes. The one is just as

feasible as the other. India, too, is to be revamped, road made, and a mighty effort made there too. They have been making a mighty effort there for the last twenty years, and see with what success. Somebody carried a common plough there for use, and, according to the London Times, as soon as the managers or overlooker's back was turned, the natives stuck it up on end, painted it red, and worshipped it as a god. Well may they lean on us.

Hoping that you may lay this advice, and these admonitions seriously to heart and profit by them and invoking a continuance of all those blessings of a kind Providence which have hitherto been so signally manifested in your behalf.

I remain, very respectfully,
your obdt servt.
A SOUTHERN PLANTER.

KEOWEE COURIER

Saturday, Feb. 23, 1850.

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:

MAR. 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.

THE WEATHER.

On Monday we had rain, with some snow. Tuesday was clear, cold and windy, the remainder of the week has been pleasant and balmy as spring. But we would guess there is some snow on the Smoky mountains, inasmuch as the Tennessee mail has not made its appearance here during the last two weeks—he generally comes when he can swim the Tuckasee, and push his way through the snow.

CHESTER.

We learn from the Palmetto Standard, which paid us a visit last week, being the first since cold weather set in, that the representatives of Chester District have invited the citizens to meet at the Court House on the first Monday in April, to appoint delegates to meet other delegates of the Congressional District in May, whose duty it will then be to elect two delegates to represent Pickens Congressional District in the Convention at Nashville.

The work goes forward calmly and deliberately,—one district after another all over the State are assembling in primary meetings taking deliberate and determined counsel as to that course by them to be pursued in reference to Northern aggression. And these primary meetings will be continued until every district and parish in the State shall have spoken the will of the people. And South Carolina elect and send her delegates to the Southern Convention, Gen. Taylor & Co., to the contrary notwithstanding.

SUICIDE.

On the evening of the 19th inst., the body of Nathaniel Rankin, late of Georgia, was found near the dwelling house of Col. John Rankin, three miles from this place, with a shot gun by his side, the contents of which, it was very apparent had been discharged through his head, carrying away and mutilating almost the entire head. Mr. R. was about 60 years of age, and subject to occasional fits of insanity. He was living with his brother, and having had the misfortune many years ago to lose one of his legs, was unable to participate in the engagements of the farm, and having been left alone at the house for the evening, seized that opportunity of putting an end to his earthly existence. There was evidence before the jury of Inquest that the gun had been left in the house on the rack, and not loaded—that there was powder in the house, but neither shot nor bullets, and there was no perceptible evidence that the gun had been charged with lead, though a portion of wad consisting of paper and rags was found near the body. The conclusion is that the deceased loaded the gun himself with powder and wad, ran a small limb of a bush through the guard before the trigger, set down, held the muzzle to his right ear with the left hand, and with the right drew up the gun with sufficient force to pull down the hammer,—the fatal spark ignited the powder, and a heavy charge was driven through his head scattering fragments of the skull to a distance of 30 yards. O, it was a shocking scene—a loathsome and melancholy duty that jury of Inquest had to perform in view of that horribly mutilated body,—the verdict was that the deceased came to his death by shooting himself.

THE MAILS.

It is not within the memory of that notorious personage, 'the oldest inhabitant,' when such confusion, bad management, and total failures of the mails has prevailed throughout the whole country. Not a week passes, that we are not told of failure after failure following closely on the heels of each other, until we are almost led to doubt whether the Union does exist. To say the least, the facts justify the conclusion, that a dissolution between the mail contractors and good faith has taken place, and the whole country is very anxious that such resolutions of compromise should be adopted, as would speedily bring about a re-union. In consequence of the frequent failure

of Northern mails, we are not able to keep up with the proceedings of Congress, which of all matters of news, just now, is most important, and interesting to the South. The newspapers of our own State are not the only parties who complain, for every exchange we have received for two weeks, from New Orleans to Philadelphia have echoed the same grievance. And is there no remedy? Is Mr. Collamer blind and deaf to these appeals? Or is he a Northern Postmaster-General, having no care for the South? So far as his private feelings are concerned, doubtless the latter is true; but as a public officer he surely ought to have a care how the duties of that office are discharged, and if some attention is not given to this subject very soon, we, in common with all other good citizens, must conclude that there is an absolute want of capacity on the part of the aforesaid officer, to discharge the duties devolving on him.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We desire to call the attention of the Pendleton Delegation to their duty in reference to sundry resolutions adopted by our Legislature on the subject of a Southern Convention. The time is drawing near when our people should be called together to approve or disapprove of those resolutions and to say what course they will pursue on this great national question.

We entertain no doubt but that they will confirm the recommendations of the Legislature and execute them to the fullest extent—and that a day in April will be early enough to meet; but as this election District embraces two judicial Districts, it is necessary to have a distinct understanding as to the time and place of meeting, and inasmuch as the two Districts cannot meet in one place, to know how many delegates each one is entitled to. Four of the representatives and the Senator live in Anderson and only three in Pickens District, and Pendleton election District will be entitled to 8 delegates in the meeting for the Congressional District.

Shall Anderson appoint five delegates, being one for each representative living in her judicial District, and Pickens appoint only 3, being the number living in her judicial limits, or would it not be more fair and equal that each District shall select 4 delegates, to meet other delegates of the Congressional District at such place as may be hereafter designated?

We may also suggest that on the first Monday in April the Court of Common Pleas will be in session at this place, but as the Judges are generally quite accommodating, we apprehend no hindrance from that quarter.

These suggestions are thrown out merely for the purpose of securing unanimity and not at all in a spirit of dictation, and we, therefore, wait patiently to hear from others, who, with ourselves are equally interested in this matter.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—

When we have great ends to accomplish we should call to our aid great men; therefore, you will please suffer a Farmer to suggest the propriety of sending to the Southern Convention, from this Congressional District, WADY THOMPSON, of Greenville, and HENRY C. YOUNG, of Laurens; neither of the men are aspirants, the one having been long tried in public life, and having proved himself faithful to our institutions; the other having no pretensions, but content simply to remain as God made him—a great man.

A PICKENS FARMER.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—The commissioners on the part of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, consisting of the Hon. H. G. S. Key, Geo. Read Kiddle, and J. P. Eyre, appointed to settle or re-fix the boundaries between the three States, are now in Washington city, for the purpose of concluding their business with the Topographical Bureau. We learn, says the intelligence, that the report of this commission will give the history and whole particulars of the interesting geographical line (Mason and Dixon's line,) so often alluded to by the press and politicians, yet but little understood by the public.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—We learn from the Rutherford (N. C.) Banner, of the 5th inst., that two individuals by name Oliver Revels and Allen Revels, were a few days previously committed to the County jail on the charge of passing Counterfeit Bills. Those found in their possession, were counterfeit Threes on the Bank of Cape Fear; Fives on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston; and Twentys on the Bank of Georgetown. No other descriptions of the Bills given.

Chester Standard.

Sixty folio volumes are daily filled in keeping the accounts of the Bank of England.

A FLOWER FOR THE HEART.—A wife full of truth, innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next his heart.

COTTON.

In these prosperous times, when our staple, cotton, is commanding a profitable remunerating price, it is but natural that planters should be casting about, and revolving in their minds, as the spring approaches, as to the policy of planting on a large or small scale for the next crop. We are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, and will not, therefore undertake to advise. Some of our knowing ones are holding out inducements to the farmer to plant extensively, while others say plant sparingly and keep up the prices by diminishing the supply.

The reasons for adhering to either extreme in the above statement we are sure will be duly considered by the planter, and determined according to his own convenience. So for ourselves, we would as soon 'throw up head and tails' for a high or low price next fall as depend on the mere influence of any one, so fluctuating has the price of our staple proved within our short recollection. The extract we give below, from the Liverpool correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, bearing date the 12th ult., will serve to show our planters, in what estimate the probabilities of continued high prices are held by a writer from the city of Liverpool:

"And now, gentlemen cotton planters, if you this year part with another pound for less than 15 cents, or in all time to come for less than 10 to 12 1/2 cents, you will deserve to be made pack-horses for Manchester, and to wear the chains of vassalage eternally to which you have so tamely submitted for the last ten years. Restrain rather than increase your culture. Heave ahead with your manufactories, and establish others as fast as you can. In ten years we shall have forty millions of population, and a home market for most of our cotton, and be prepared to turn the Ephraimites over to their idols—free laborers.

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at 1 o'clock, a. m. on Wednesday, and on that day 22 to 25,000 bales were sold at an advance of 3-10d to 1-4d. Thursday 15,000 bales at still hardening prices. In the evening of that day the following beautiful *moreau* was manufactured and sent down: "Business completely checked by the rise of an 1-8d in Liverpool, &c. This, together with the pretended mistake in the stock, is intended as a sort of wet blanket to smother prices in America until their owners can be executed.

Hold your cotton for a good price. Prices yesterday 6 3/4-4d, say 13 1/2-2 cents for Middling Orleans and Mobiles; but little offering, and market very firm and tending upwards; though, I suppose, as is usual on the departure of a steamer they will endeavor to report it flat."

ENGLAND.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have received subscriptions for a new Russian loan to the amount of 5,500,000 sterling, in four and a half per cent stock, at the price of 93, the interest payable half yearly (January and July) in London. The whole to be redeemed in 50 years by an annual sinking fund of 110,000 or at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the capital, the first payment to take place on Jan. 1, 1852.

The loan, it should be understood, is for the purpose of meeting the expenses for completing the rail road between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Upwards of twenty millions sterling were speedily subscribed for, and the stock commanded at once 3 3/4 to 3 7/8 premium.

Jenny Lind coming to America.—The European Times announce an agreement between Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum for a professional visit of the former to this country. It says:

We are now able to give the facts and particulars on the best authority, that of a private letter from Mdlle. Lind, and a perusal of the documents relating to the engagement, which we have been favored with by Mr. Barnum's agent. The latter was signed at Lubeck on the 8th inst. and are in substance as follows, omitting the sums of money out of delicacy to Mdlle. Lind, with the remark that those already specified by some papers are quite incorrect. Mr. Barnum agrees to provide for Mdlle. Lind a waiting maid, a servant to superintend the baggage for herself and party, to pay all travelling expenses, including those of her companion, (the amiable relative who accompanied her in England) a secretary, the professional fees of M. Benedict and Signor Belletti, the musical conductor and the vocalist whom she particularly selected; to place at her disposal a carriage and pair of horses, and to secure her a certain sum for each concert or oratorio in which she shall sing.

That after seventy-five concerts, if Mr. Barnum shall have realized a sum named, exclusive of all current expenses, then, in addition to the first amount, a farther sum of one-fifth of nightly profits on the remaining seventy-five concerts. We may say that the terms given to Messrs. Benedict and Belletti are very

liberal, such as in reference to M. Benedict, could alone have tempted him from his eminent position in the metropolis. Mdlle. Lind, on her part, agrees to sing in 150 concerts, including oratorios, within one year; if possible, or, if not, within eighteen months; to have full control as to the number of nights or concerts in each week, and the number of pieces in each concert; the former, as well as the latter, to be conditional on her health and safety of voice.

In no case is she to appear in opera. It is further proposed that the life of Mdlle. Lind and that of each of her assistants shall be insured for the full amount of their engagements; in case of death, half of this sum to be paid to their heirs or assigns, the remainder to Mr. Barnum. The party are to leave for America the last week in August or the first week in September. During the interim Mdlle. Lind will remain on the continent singing for various charities, and will pay a visit of some duration to Stockholm, her native city.

Removal of the Florida Indians.—Gen. Twiggs has, it appears, finally prevailed on the Florida Indians to emigrate. The following are said to be the terms of the agreement: each warrior to receive, before he goes on board the boat \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. Bowlegs himself will receive about ten thousand dollars, and two or three sub-Chiefs about \$5,000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$225,000.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the petition praying for a dissolution of the Union was rejected.—Seward, Hale and Chase were the only Senators who voted for its reception. Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. He referred to the rude assaults upon an institution of the South, which was interwoven with her hopes and feelings, and she was now determined no longer to submit to assaults. He had once hazarded popularity by voting for a compromise which, by the lack of firmness on the part of a few Southern men was lost.

He was willing again to support any plan of accommodation that would give equal rights to the South. He would despond but for one reflection, to wit: That these selfsame difficulties existed when the constitution was made, and were overcome by patriotism and fraternal feelings. He reviewed Mr. Clay's plan, and showed that the South had a right to take with them into the newly acquired territory their domestic institutions.

Mr. Berrien yielded the floor without concluding.

And the Senate, after spending a short time in executive session, adjourned.

In the House, nothing was done save a discussion upon the Senate resolution to limit the expense of collecting the revenue. After various amendments had been discussed, the House adjourned without any final action.—Carolinian.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HOTTINGUER.—The Hottinguer sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 10th January. She had 290 cabin and steerage passengers, together with the Captain and crew of 30 men and boys, and a very full freight of various descriptions of goods. She had only passed as far as Blackwater Bank, which is off the coast of Wexford, when she struck on one of those dangerous ledges of rock which lie concealed in that quarter.

This occurred on the morning of the 13th January. On the occurrence of this mishap a part of the crew and all the passengers were sent ashore. Capt. Burnsley and 13 of his men remained on board, determined not to leave the ship while there was the remotest chance of saving her. On the following morning, the 14th, the ship floated off Black Water Bank and bore away before the wind and struck Arklow Bank, where she afterward went to pieces, and, sad to relate, Capt. Burnsley twelve of the noble band who determined to be the last of the ship, met a watery grave.

At the time the passengers left the ship, her situation seemed to be utterly hopeless. The hold was full of water, and the sea making complete breaches over her. It was with extreme difficulty and peril that the passengers and seamen were passed in the boats, the sea breaking with dreadful violence on the bank. The passengers were unable to take anything out of the ship, except the clothes they had on at the time.

The boats happily succeeded in reaching the shore, although with extreme difficulty, from height of the sea, and the great distance of 7 miles or more from the bank to the land. Captain Burnsley's son, who was on board the Hottinguer up to the time she struck on Blackwater Bank, is a passenger on board the Europa.

N. Y. Tribune.

It should be the aim of young men to go into good society, we do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and good.