

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.—

VOL. 1. PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850. NO 49

THE KEOWEE COURIER,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
W. H. TRIMMER.

J. W. NORRIS, Jr., }
E. M. KEITH, } Editors.

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents for one year's subscription when paid within three months. Two dollars if payment is delayed to the close of the subscription year.

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Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 cts. for each continued insertion. Liberal deductions made to those advertising by the year.

All Communications should be addressed to the Publisher post paid.

Mr. Webster and his Constituents.—We take pleasure in giving the reply of Mr. Webster to the recent letter from Massachusetts, in which a highly respectable body of his constituents expressed their approval of his recent speech upon the great national question now pending in Congress.

Mr. Webster appends to his reply a correspondence which gives strong evidence in support of one of the positions of his speech, which has met with much capacious objection.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

REPLY OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER TO THE BOSTON ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Charles Jackson, Rev. Moses Stuart, Rev. Dr. Woods, Hon. William Sturgis, President Sparks, Caleb Loring, Esq., Isaac P. Davis, William Appleton, Esq., and others, signers of the Letter to me, of the 25th March, 1850:

Gentlemen—It would be in vain that I should attempt to express the gratification which I have derived from your letter of the 25th ultimo. That gratification arises, not only from its manifestations of personal regard and confidence, but especially, from the evidence which it affords, that my public conduct, in regard to important pending questions, is not altogether disapproved by the people of Massachusetts. Such a letter, with such names, assures me, that I have not erred in judging of the causes of existing discontents, or their proper remedy; and encourages me to persevere in that course, which my deepest convictions of duty have led me to adopt. The country needs pacification; it needs the restoration of mutual respect and harmony, between the people in one part of the Union, and those in another.

And, in my judgment, there is no sufficient cause for the continuance of the existing alienation between the North and the South. If we will look at things justly, and calmly, there is no essential difference, either of interest or opinion, which are irreconcilable, or incapable of adjustment. So far as the question of slavery applies to the newly acquired territories, there is, in my judgment, no real and practical point of importance in dispute. There is not, and cannot be slavery, as I firmly believe, either in California, New Mexico or Deseret. And if this be so, why continue the controversy on a more abstract question? The other disturbing questions respect the restoration of fugitive slaves, and slavery in the District of Columbia; and I know no reason why just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the Constitution, might not be adopted, which should give, on those subjects, general satisfaction.

At any rate we should make the attempt—because so long as these dissensions continue, they embarrass the government, interrupt the quiet of the people, and alarm their fears, and render it highly improbable that important acts of legislation, affecting great objects, and in which the whole country is deeply interested, can be accomplished. Indeed, the ordinary operations, essential to the existence of the government, and its daily administration, meet with checks and hindrances altogether unprecedented. We must return to our own feelings of conciliation and regard—we must refresh ourselves at those pure fountains of mutual esteem, common patriotism, and fraternal confidence, whose beneficent and healing waters so copiously overflowed the land through the struggle of the revolution, and in the early years of the government.

The day has come, when we should open our eyes and our hearts to the advice of the great Father of his country, "It is of infinite moment," said he, "that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to

your collective and individual happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Notwithstanding what may occasionally appear on the surface, the American mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of this advice. The people when serious danger threatens, will, in my opinion, stand fast by their government. They will suffer no impingement of its foundation—no overthrow of its columns—no disorganization of its structure. The Union and the Constitution are to stand; and what we have to do is, so to administer the government, that all men shall be more and more sensible of its beneficent operations, and its inestimable value.

It is not inappropriate that I should accompany this answer to your letter, by the copy of a recent correspondence between the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New Mexico, now in this city, and myself.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with profound regard, your obliged fellow citizen and obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop and Venable, of the House, have been invited by the Senate committee to accompany them to South Carolina, with the remains of Mr. Calhoun, and they have accepted the office. Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island has been appointed to fill Mr. Webster's place on the Senate committee. They expect to leave Washington Monday week.

Mr. Benton's recent course has not discouraged or disorganized the friends of conciliation and compromise, but has served to unite as well as to determine them. He is now ranked with Mr. Seward and Mr. Root, and, indeed, is looked upon as the leader of the Free Soil party. He resists any arrangement by which the present national conflict can be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the South. His late letter, published in *Misomi*, has given offence to all the Southern men and to the Northern democrats. On the whole, his influence here is somewhat impaired. It has therefore happened that a vigorous and successful rally of Southern members of the House, and Northern conservative democrats has taken place in favor of conciliation and compromise. Some of the Southern men, who have heretofore been opposed to the admission of California, will waive their objections to it, provided Northern men will connect with it the Territorial governments without the *Wilmot* proviso. Thirty or forty Northern men are believed to be prepared for the measure, and thus its success is ensured. No one has any doubt that the Senate will concur in these measures in spite of Mr. Benton's opposition, they will have the Committee of Thirteen, and a unanimous report in favor of combining California and the Territorial governments and thus pass this measure, by a majority of six.

The tables are turned, and the Free Soilers are thrown into a minority, and it is from them that parliamentary obstructions to the action of the majority are to be expected. If nothing should happen to mar the present improved aspect of this matter, and adjustment of it may be effected some time between this and September.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1850.
Disturbance in the U. S. Senate.
In the Senate to day, a row took place between Messrs. Benton and Foote. Benton said in debate, that the South cried wolf, when the news was no danger, and that the Southern address was the commencement. Mr. Butler replied, and was followed by Mr. Foote, who commenced to make personal remarks on Mr. Benton, in an excited tone. The Vice President did not interpose, and Benton moved hastily, and in a hostile manner towards Foote. Both were in the outer row of seats. Foote promptly left his position, and standing in the great counting the chair presented a pistol. Benton was not armed, and called on the Senate to notice the matter, or all would have to obtain weapons. Foote stated that he was acting on the defensive, and that he supposed that Benton intended to shoot or

stab him, and he left the corner with the view of defending himself without endangering others. Benton exclaimed that it was a lying and cowardly pretext for assassination, and that he never carried arms.

The Senate was paled and panic struck. Investigation into the matter appears ridiculous, but a Committee of seven was ordered to inquire into it.

Richard M. Young, of Illinois, a Democrat, was elected Clerk of the House, in place of T. J. Campbell, deceased.

THE MORMON CITY.

We have been favored, says the *N. Y. Mirror*, with the perusal of a letter from a young Englishman, who on the 10th of March last left this city in company with twenty-three others, (American citizens) for California. Any thing relating to these strangely energetic and devoted people the Mormons, is just now peculiarly interesting; the more so as the accounts we have received of their new city are too vague to enable any one to form any definite idea of this new creation in the wilderness. After detailing the miseries of their journey and the hardships endured, the writer says:

"About the middle of June I was taken ill, and with slight interruptions continued so until we reached the city. You will perhaps imagine that being so styled it resembles an American city, but it is only in prospect. The houses are either of logs, or built of mud bricks, called 'dobies' and but in a few instances are not larger than one or two rooms; but time will accomplish much for this energetic and faithful people. Each house stands in an acre and a half of garden ground, eight in a block forming squares. The streets, which are wide, are to be lined with trees, and a canal for the purpose of irrigation, running through the centre. As our wagon entered this beautiful valley, with the long absent comforts of a home in prospect I experienced a considerable change for the better; and when, to my surprise and gratitude, I met a pious, kind, and intelligent artist, who took me, emaciated, sick, and dirty, to his humble home, my happiness seemed complete.

"You must from their own works read the history of the Mormonites, and you will then learn how this despised people have been driven from place to place, and persecuted until they have at length found a haven in the almost inaccessible valley of the Rocky Mountains, where are gathered together from almost every nation, some 10,000 of those who felt happy in sacrificing all that the world holds dear for the sake of their faith; and after struggling with innumerable difficulties and hardships, are building their temples in the wilderness, and are rapidly increasing both in spiritual and temporal wealth. The land here is most fruitful—I am told that it produces eighty bushels of wheat to the acre; and vine, melons, with other fruits and vegetables grow in profusion. A city lot, that is, one acre and a half, may be purchased for one dollar and fifty cents and would produce food sufficient for my wants the whole year. No man with ordinary intelligence can be poor in such a place, and then, glorious privilege he can be free from the harassment and perplexities which continually destroy the peace of those who live in an artificial state of society."

There are worse places, decidedly, according to this account of an intelligent young man, who only remained a short time in it, than the 'City of the Great Salt Lake.'

Latest from New Mexico.—The *S. Louis Reveille* has a letter dated (Santa Fe, Jan. 31) from which you make the following extract. According to the showing of the writer, the territory of New Mexico is in a deplorable condition.

We are left without a single friend among the numerous tribes of Indians that surround us. The Apaches, Navajos, and Eutawes, are now in open war with us. Daily are they committing the depredations, killing the inhabitants, and driving off their stock by thousands. They have grown so bold as to come within three miles of the Plaza of Santa Fe, and kill a Mexican who had went to the mountain after wood; and not long since in Donana they committed thefts within seventy fathoms of the sentry. And how the poor California emigrants, who had passed the plains in safety, fell victims to their cruel knives and tomahawks. If we are obliged to submit to this state of affairs, we had better give up New Mexico again to the Mexicans, and let them manage it as best they may. I think the Government intend calling out a regiment of volunteers to avenge the wrongs of the citizens. They complain, and justly too.

At a meeting of the committee of the City Council and citizens, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to invite the Hon. the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the citizens of this State, and other States, to unite in the contemplated funeral obsequies of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun.

In conformity with the above Resolution, the undersigned respectfully extends the invitation.

It is expected that the Senators and State Committees, in charge of the body of the deceased, will leave Washington (D. C.) on Monday, the 22d, and arrive at Charleston on Friday, the 26th inst.

H. R. BANKS,
Ch'm Com. of City Council and citizens.
[Charleston Courier.]

We witnessed yesterday, in the circuit court of the United States, a very interesting scene. A Pawnee Indian was brought into court, to be sworn as a witness, to testify before the grand jury, in reference to two other Indians now confined in jail on a charge of murder. The witness could not speak a word of English, but could speak the Pawnee language, thereupon two Pawnee Indians were produced as interpreters, but, unfortunately, they could not speak English. It was, therefore, found necessary to swear a half-breed Indian to interpret the oath into the Pawnee language, and by the two Pawnee Indians, it was to be interpreted to the witness. But the Indians seemed to be so profoundly ignorant of the nature of an oath, that after several ineffectual attempts to make them comprehend the object of the proceeding, it was abandoned by the court.

In the course of the proceeding the Pawnee entered into conversation with the elder of two Caws, and finally extended his hand to him which was accepted. He then held out his hand to the younger Caw—a fine, straight, athletic young man, with bare and brawny arms and chest. The young man indignantly refused the proffered hand with a gesture of contempt, and with an air of offended dignity drew back from the Pawnee. We have rarely witnessed a more striking scene, or one which placed in bolder relief the haughty dignity of the Indian character.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Intel*

The United States schooner *Arispe*, Captain Ryan, arrived yesterday from Tampa Bay, making the run from Egmont Island to the mouth of the river in forty-two hours.

Captain reports that Billy Bowlegs had left his village, near Carlosahatchee, supposed to be employed in collecting his cattle, &c.

The Colonel Clay left Tampa on the 27th ult. for Charlotte Harbor, touching at Manatee for horses, subsistence, &c., and it was thought would bring tidings of Billy and his people, although the sudden disappearance of Lilly towards the Cypress Swamp was viewed suspiciously. It is said that Sam Jones is not in that vicinity.

On the afternoon of the 30th ult., saw off Egmont Island Bar, the Colonel Clay returning from Charlotte Harbor. She was too far off to make out whether Indians were on board or not. General Twiggs is rapidly recovering.—*Delta*.

Discovery of a Great Lake.—A Great Lake has been discovered in the interior of South Africa during a journey of exploration by two gentlemen, Murray and Oswall. It is situated in longitude 24 deg. east, and latitude 19 deg. south, and its limits appear unmeasurable. According to the natives, however, it takes twenty-five days to travel round it. The vegetables on its banks are tropical, and palms are abundant, but it contains no crocodiles, alligators, or hippopotami. It is approached by a river, which for some distance is of small size, and which, as it approaches the lake becomes as the Clyde. The lake itself has islands in it, but it is said the islands are generally populated by a race entirely different from those near the borders of the lake. Pelicans are numerous, as also fish, some of which resemble perch and carp, and weigh between 40 and 50 lb. There are likewise a great number of elephants, although as a description much smaller than those nearer the colony. The natives, whose language was unlike any other dialect spoken by the other tribes of South Africa, appeared to be of an inferior nature, and to be much afflicted with pulmonary disease.

Death of Maj. O'Brien.—We regret to learn of the death by cholera of this gallant officer, at Indianola, Texas, on the 21st inst. Major, then we believe Lieutenant O'Brien, was the officer who distinguished himself so highly at Buena Vista, in command of the artillery.

Kenkuk, son of the celebrated Indian warrior, and a brave Sac and Fox Indian, recently arrived at St. Louis, to attend the trial of two Indians, now in jail in that city, charged with murder.

Anecdote of Professor Sedgwick.—Illus native of Professor Sedgwick's humor for a joke, a story is told that when once on a visit to Scarborough, where he had an engagement to dine, he stopped by the wayside, and perched himself on a heap of stones, as is his wont, pulled out his geological hammer, and began hammering away in fine style. While thus engaged, a lady drove up in a four-wheeled chaise. Interested, apparently, in his labor, and mistaking him for a stone-breaker, for the Professor is not very particular in the matter of dress on geological excursions—the lady, after having asked a few questions as to whether he could earn his living by his occupation, how many children he had, and if he brought them up to stone breaking, to all of which the Professor replied with befitting thankfulness and humility, gave him a shilling and drove off. On his arrival at Scarborough, whom should he meet at the table of his friend but the lady in question. The lady did not recognize him in his more civilized attire, but expressed her conviction that she had seen his face before.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," replied Professor Sedgwick, "don't you remember speaking to a man on the road, asking him how many children he had, and giving him a shilling? Here it is," continued he pulling the coin out of his pocket, "and I'll keep it for your sake."

So saying, the lively Professor whipped the shilling into his pocket again, and very soon charmed the lady and the company with his conversational powers.

TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

The author of 'Etchings of a Whale Voyage,' relates the following:
An Englishman some years since visited the tomb at St. Helena, and dictated in the register a verse on the ex-Emperor to this effect:

Boney was a great man,
A soldier brave and true;
But Wellington did lick him at
The field of Waterloo.

This was not in very good taste, not exactly such an allusion as an Englishman should be guilty of at the tomb of a conquered foe. Nevertheless it contained an indisputable truth. A Yankee visited the place soon after. Determined to punish the braggart for so illiberal and unmanly an attack on the dead, he wrote immediately under it:—

But greater still, and braver far,
And tougher than shoe-leather,
Was Washington, a man what could
Have licked 'em all together.

The next visitor was a Frenchman, who, like all his country, was deeply attached to the memory of Napoleon. When he had read the first lines he exclaimed with looks of horror and disgust, "Mon Dieu! Quel scelerat! Sans doute, les Anglais sont grand cochons! The Yankee skippers addition next attracted his eye. He started as he read, gasping, grinned and read the lines again then gashing his hair, dashed about the room in a paroxysm of indignation, screaming, "Diab! Monsieur Bull is one grand grand frute! but le frere Jonathan is one savage horrible! I challenge him! I shall cut him up in very small pieces." He called for his horse, rode post haste to town, and sought the Yankee every where. Alas! the bird had flown. A ship had just sailed, the slapper was gone.

Prayer Die.—On Tuesday night, a person was committed to jail in Northampton, and placed in a room with a nigger, who had been confined there temporarily, previous to his being taken to the Insane Hospital at Bristolboro. After the new comer had turned in for the night, his crazy chum ordered him up, told him to dress himself, and then make a prayer, or he would choke him to death. There was no way but to obey, and after making what he supposed to be a sufficiently long prayer, he stopped. His inquisitors told him to keep on, and he actually kept him praying all night. The poor man was not relieved until the jailer in his breakfast.

Raising of Shares.—"Where you buy dat wa cmelon, Pome?" asked Pete.

"Gosh Amity! I didn't buy um nigger, I raised um on shares."

"How be dat?"
"Dat's true, true as parchment, for yaller Sam steal two, and gib me dis one not to tell.—*Ye y. yaw, yaw!*"

"Are the rooms so let?" said a polite gentleman to a handsome young lady, as he planted his foot across the threshold. "Yes, sir." "And are you to be let with them?" "No, sir, I'm to be let alone."

Nothing is trouble some that we can't bagly.