

# 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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THE  
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## TERMS.

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From the Charleston Courier.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

### ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The Br. steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, with accounts from Liverpool to the 27th ult.

### Liverpool Cotton Market.

The middling qualities, and fair Upland Cotton have advanced an eighth of a penny. The Committee's quotations are as follows: fair Orleans 7 1/4-4; fair Upland and Mobile 7d; middling qualities 6 to 7-8. Sea Islands 9 1/2 to 16. The week's sales amount to 57,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000, and the trade also bought largely. Brown & Shipley's circular agrees with the above, and states that the market presents a very favorably aspect. It says that high prices for cotton are now anticipated. The present advance has been mostly in Upland. The total stock at Liverpool amounts to 549,000 bales, of which 359,000 are American.

The advices from the manufacturing districts continue promising.

### General Matters.

The political news is generally of an unimportant nature. The Parliamentary proceedings are uninteresting.

France is still in an excited state about the elections.

No arrangement has yet been made between Greece and England.

### Collision of Steam Boats.

The steamers Dispatch and Commerce came in collision, upon Lake Erie, on Monday last. The latter sunk. By this accident there were twenty-four British privateers, one officer, and eleven passengers drowned.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Baltimore, May 6.

### Yellow Fever at Rio.

The ship Isabella has arrived from Rio, whence she sailed on the 25th March. The Yellow Fever was prevailing there to an alarming extent when she left. Many commercial houses were closed in consequence of the prevalence of the disease. A number have died, natives and foreigners. Among others, was Lieut. Vanderhorst, of the Navy.

SAVANNAH, May 7.

Mr. George J. Bulloch, the absconding Cashier of the Central Rail-Road Bank, arrived in this city on Sunday night, in charge of officer Butman, of the Boston police, and Sheriff Pendergast of this place. He was taken in the harbor of Fowey, in Wales, as the schr. Abel was going in. Mr. Butman appears to have been first on the ground. Having learned, on his arrival at Fowey, from the conversation of two English officers, who were also on the look out, that the Abel had not arrived, he procured a pilot boat and crew, and played about the harbor for several days, and finally succeeded in boarding the schooner and apprehending Mr. Bulloch.

We understand that both Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Butman claim the reward offered for his apprehension. It is probably, \$5,000, in the custody of the Court, until a bill of interplead can be filed, and the question judicially settled.

The Abel it appears, encountered bad weather on the passage out. She had some of her sails split, a part of her head rails washed away, and her rudder damaged.

Only about six hundred dollars in specie was found on Mr. Bulloch, when arrested. [Republican.]

The Persians have a saying that ten measures of talk were sent down upon the earth, and the women took nine,

Alexander Hamilton, of New York, a son of the celebrated warrior and statesman of the Revolution, has recently written a letter to Mr. Clay, in which he maintains the right of the South to an equal participation in the territories, and that the boundaries of California are too large for a single State. We hope this is another evidence that the master spirits of the North are resolved to perpetuate the Union upon the only basis on which it is worth preserving, viz. that of justice and equality.—Richmond Enquirer.

"GO IT WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG!"—Somebody says wit great pith and pathos:

"Youth is a glorious invention.—While the girls chase the hours, and you chase the girls, the months seem to dance away 'with down upon their feet.' What a pity our summer is so short! Before you know it, lovers become deacons, and tamps grandmothers."

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]  
WASHINGTON, May 5.

Recent events have rendered it very necessary that Congress should find some means of settling the boundary dispute between New-Mexico and Texas. The latter has Santa Fe district by force; and the civil and military Governor of New-Mexico, Col. Monroe, has no authority to act on the subject. The President has expressly declined any interference in the controversy, leaving the boundary question to be adjusted by Congress or by the Supreme Court, after New Mexico shall become a State. There is much excitement on the subject among the people of New-Mexico, the whole population of which, except ten thousand, is on the east side of the Rio Grande. The Committee will propose the parallel of thirty-four or thirty-two as the northern boundary of Texas.

The Naval Committee of the House have made their expected report in favor of incorporating the officers of the Texan Navy into the United States Navy.

Mr. Webster's visit to Massachusetts was timely and useful. His speech at his reception is one of his best efforts. That he has conquered the prejudices of Massachusetts would appear from the vote taken in the Legislature two days after his arrival—a vote of 122 to 47 for rejecting the resolution, offered by a free-soiler, instructing Mr. Webster to vote for the Wilmot proviso.

On Friday last, Mr. Wilmot made his speech on the California message, and throughout, it was an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the North against the South. I was very glad to see Mr. Winthrop take the floor to reply to him. Mr. Winthrop will be heard as soon as the House resumes the subject. His speech will, it is said, sustain Mr. Webster very fully.

The California fever has depopulated a village on Long Island, inhabited by retired ship-masters—men who had accumulated a competency by toil and peril. But that is nothing to the devastation which it has committed in Michigan and Missouri.

Mr. Whitney is here, urging his wild scheme of a rail road across the continent. For the transportation of produce and merchandise it could never compete with the Tehuantepec and panama routes. There will, sooner or later, be a national road from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and a line of Telegraph along it. Congress will aid in the construction of such a road by a grant of lands through which it may pass.

The Intelligencer pays a well merited compliment to the official ability and energy of the Attorney General, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who has saved several millions to the Government by gaining the Louisiana land cases and the case which involved the legality of the collection of duties in Mexico during the war.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1850.

The work on the Washington Monument is going on finely. A steam engine is in operation by which the material are raised to their required place on the monument. It is now nearly sixty feet high, and presents a beautiful appearance.—When completed, it will be about six hundred feet high. A stairway to ascend it is made within, and at the several landings, or other places where they may be seen advantageously, will be placed the blocks of slabs of marble, stone, which may be contributed by the States, individuals, and corporations. I was pleased to see a beautiful block from South Carolina, which had just arrived. It is of becoming size, beautiful white, fine marble, with coat of arms of the State handsomely and prominently chased upon it, and the motto marked in gold letters. The blocks from Delaware and Maine are large and tastefully cut, of

granite very much like that found in Edgefield and Lexington Districts.—There is also a very fine block of marble from Arkansas, and two beautiful pieces of fine marble from two counties in Tennessee. There are also pieces from an individual in New York, the city of Philadelphia, corporation of Washington, &c. So far as I could learn, contributions of only four States, as above, had arrived. Carolinian.

New Mexico.—An arrival at New Orleans brings the news of an anticipated hostile collision between Texas and New Mexico, arising from the attempt of the former to establish jurisdiction over the latter at Santa Fe. Col. Monroe, commanding the U.S. troops, has issued orders of non-interference on the part of his command in this quarrel.

## JUSTICE TO COL. BENTON.

The late scene in the highest council of the American people, is the theme of every tongue, and the source of the deepest, the bitterest and the most sincere concern to every heart that values the fair fame of this country. It will ring through land of the earth. It will point and poison the pen of the European scribbler against popular rights and republican government. It can neither be excused or palliated. There the facts stand. The highest representative of a sovereign State leave his seat, and rushed down the aisle of the American Senate, to inflict personal violence on—to cuff and thump another Senator; and this last draws a revolver from his pocket—the weapon of bullies and bravos—with which to murder his antagonist in the presence of the presence of the august assemblage. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Foote should have given this exhibition of uncontrollable temper. But, for him there is at least the shadow of excuse. His act sprang from the voluntary feeling of self defence, the impulse of self preservation, the sense of resistance to personal injury and insult, which is too strong in some men for subjection of circumstances. But for Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, there is neither the shadow of excuse, nor the possibility of defence. He is account, ble for all. These tactics have been his for years—for an entire lifetime; and they are the tactics of a western bully, the practices of a backwoods bravo, the principles of a cut-throat coward. It has been long his wont to meet his antagonist in such places and at such times, that personal collision is impossible, thus he insulted and raved against Kearney. He never said a word about his enemy that could be taken hold of until he got in the Court room—in the capacity of a witness—with the judges on the bench, and then he raised a tumult, in which he bellowed and bullied with safety. Thus was it that he insulted Mr. Butler of South Carolina. He took the session of the Senate, the presence of a Vice President, and the debate of sovereign States, for the scene in which he should exhibit his courage and manly prowess. He raised an uproar on a spot where every emotion of patriotism and self-respect should preserve an order and a decorum the most rigid and the most solemn. When called upon by the man he had grossly injured, and to the name of the country he had outraged, to answer for his insult or wash it out in his blood, he refused either to atone for his blackguardism, or to excuse his braggadocio. The affair with the Senator from Mississippi, is but a new edition of the affair with the Senator from Carolina.—There is nothing to shield the man from public opinion. He should be expelled from the Senate. He deserves a gulf of infamy which history does not afford and a punishment which the cells of his own poisoned heart can furnish.

Richmond Examiner.

Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The return of Chevalier de Bodisco to his post, as Envoy from Russia to the United States, is highly gratifying to our citizens, among whom he is popular. For a number of years there has not been a more intelligent and respectable representation of foreign powers here, than at present.

The President had his reception, for the season, last night; and from nine till eleven the rooms were well thronged.

I am informed that the Compromise Committee will be ready to report on Tuesday, the 7th. Every essential point is considered as settled, except the boundary to be proposed to Texas, and the sum to be offered to her. It is determined to embrace, in one bill, every thing that relates to the government of territory acquired from Mexico. The Senate will not separate these measures, but an attempt to do it will be made, and

perhaps successfully, in the House.—There is to be a severe struggle; but the belief is that, after a conference between the two Houses, the firm determination of the Senate will prevail.

Should the House succeed in separating the three measures, nothing will be settled at this session, for nothing but the bill, admitting California will, in that case pass the House.

There is much feeling still on the subject of the several Committees of Investigation of the House. It is believed that they will report fully and explicitly on all the points of the investigation of which they were charged, and thus put the charges against the Secretaries at rest.

From all that, we are disposed to believe that the evidence of Mr. R. J. Walker, and of the late Comptroller, Mr. McCulloch, went to substantiate the justice of the Galphin claim for interest; and that the evidence of Mr. Meredith, and of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, completely vindicated Mr. Crawford from the supposition that he had used his official or personal influence in procuring the allowance of the claim.

The Department, in consequence of the clamor lately raised on the subject of allowance, have become more timid than ever as to the payment of any claims, however just and unquestionable. Congress, in the meantime, does not pretend to look at the private calendar. Public creditors are deprived of all means of obtaining justice. One more investigating committee should be raised, whose duty it should be to inquire and report upon the number and amount of just claims, which the Departments have refused or neglected to settle, thus compelling the parties to go to Congress for relief.

It is stated, in Mr. Rockwell's report on a Board of Claims, that the leading nations of Europe suffer claims against the Government to be examined and decided by the Common Courts of Justice, and in the way of a common law suit. Our Government has furnished no adequate tribunal for the purpose.

Mr. Hunter will, at the earliest day practicable, press upon the Senate his bill for the establishment of a Board of Accounts.

Mr. Pearce's Committee on the affair between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote, held a long meeting yesterday, and examined a number of witnesses.

A startling discovery, confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh, he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineveh the destruction of the city. His eloquence converted many of them, and "God repented him" of the doom He had pronounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then became the prophet of Nineveh, and was revered by the inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assyrian hands, a thousand years before the Christian era, have been found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extraordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of biblical history we have ever heard of.

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end. The city of Nineveh has scarcely yet been entered; and when the excavations shall have been completed, it Mahometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British government for the munificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layard—placing at his command vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates, conveying to England the magnificent sculptures which he has disinterred, and affording him every facility which money or British authority could secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of his country in reference to American antiquities.

{Noah's Sunday Times.

Numerous thrilling incidents are related which occurred at the burning of the steamer Belle of the West, on the Ohio river. The Louisville Journal gives the following:

"A fine brave boy, twelve years old, leaped into the river, and whilst swimming towards the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water he beckoned her to throw one of the children to him, and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore

and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved."

## California News.

The California steamers, noticed as being below at New-York, in a previous dispatch, bring nothing of especial importance in the way of news.

The weather at San Francisco and in the mining districts, was pleasant. Some new mines had been discovered, since last accounts.

Commercial affairs were depressed at San Francisco. Rents and property were declining, and there had been several failures among the merchants. The rate of interest was also reduced.

The following are the quotations of some articles, viz: Flour 9; Beef 9; Bricks 15; Coffee 17; Lumber 60 to 100; Shingles 3; Clear Pork 32.

A violent storm was experienced at the Sandwich Islands on the 4th March, which destroyed the Coffee Plantations, and many vessels among them the U. S. ship Humboldt.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, has aroused the Buckeye women to an effort to secure for themselves equal rights with man in making and administering the laws by which they are to be governed. A Convention, composed of four or five hundred of the sex, has just closed a session of two days in Salem, Ohio. Men took no part whatever in the proceedings, but attended in great numbers as spectators. The whole subject of woman's position, political, social and intellectual, was pretty thoroughly canvassed, and that, too, with an ability which would have done no discredit to elevated and enlightened minds of the other sex.

A new machine capable of making 26,000 perfect bricks per hour, at the cost of about one guinea, has recently been exhibited by the Messrs. Harts, engineers, of London, and was highly approved of.

WOMEN VS LADIES.—What blundering miserable work folks make of it, when they endeavor to elevate things by giving them new, or affecting titles! What vulgarity is equal to the three sordid vulgarity of refinement! We think it was Dickens who complained that there were no longer any boys in all England—that the boys went out with George the Third. He has no longer any women—or at least, no acknowledged specimens of that interesting portion of the human race. The women have gone, extinct (according to the popular phraseology) and have been superseded by 'ladies.' Back-a-day for the change! We regard woman as 'the noblest work of God'; but a lady at her highest pitch of perfection, is only the noblest work of a French milliner. Just apply the term, for example, as well to the highest as to lowest grades of the gentler sex, and the ludicrous absurdity of its use will make you chary of the word forever. A person wishing to see the female wards in a prison, was answered by the jailor, 'Lir we have no ladies here at present.' A clergyman discoursing on the religious inclinations of woman, inquired, with much emphasis, 'Who were at the cross? Ladies. Who were the last at the sepulchre? Ladies.' Ladies? God forbid!

Boston Post.

'We copy the above for its excellent sense. Above all things, we detest that financial feeling which rejects the name of woman and adopts in its place that of lady. Yet the preference is not unfrequently symptomatic of those who make it. The fashionable female, who is so horrified to be called a woman, has really few of the nobler qualities of the sex; but is a mere machine of conventionalism, a fabrication of the boarding school, ball-room, and milliner. To dress, to dance, to lisp affectedly, to flirt her fan at a party, to spend her father's or her husband's income, to neglect her children, and to 'grand the faces' of her servants in order to find money for selfish purposes, this is the creature who is usually called 'a fine lady,' and would consider herself insulted if denominated a woman.'

Phil. Bulletin.

In Edgartown, Mass. the support of the poor is let out to the lowest bidder. Mr. William Vincent got the job at \$1,175. Of course he goes into the matter a speculation; the nearest the recipients of this public charity come to starving the greater the profits of the speculation.

"Ma, that nice young man, Mr. Softung, is very fond of kissing."

"Mind your seam, Julia; who told you such nonsense?"

"Ma! I had it from his own lips!"