

# 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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NO 2

## THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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### TERMS.

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From the Carolinian.

### REMARKS OF MR. ORR.

We are indebted to Hon. James L. Orr for a copy of his speech on the slavery question, delivered in the House of Representatives some days since. It is a fine effort, and worthy of one of South Carolina's Representatives. We have but room for the concluding paragraphs, from which our readers may form an idea of the whole:

Mr. Chairman, I am admonished that my hour is drawing rapidly to its close; I therefore return to the subject from which I digressed longer than I intended. Whether slavery be a sin or not, is a question with which this Government has nothing to do. It is recognised by the Constitution, and protected to the fullest extent. He who believes it is sinful, therefore, and feels a moral duty devolving on him to extirpate it, should candidly avow himself a disunionist, and seek to dissolve this supposed sinful alliance. If, on the contrary, he is ready to abide by the Constitution, in letter and spirit, then his warfare against slavery is ended; he must ground his arms, and cease to agitate. It is a matter of indifference to us whether you consider slavery right or wrong; we alone must be the judges of its blessings and its curses. We do not complain of your abstract opinions upon that subject, but it becomes a question of the profoundest interest to us, when you make your abstract opinions on the morality of the institution the basis of your political action.

The abolition feeling in the North is founded in religious fanaticism—its votaries, like fanatics in every age of the world, are guided neither by religion, morality, nor justice. The scripture argument in favor of slavery is unanswerable; but still argument never reaches the understanding or conscience of the fanatic. The history of the Crusades, which involved Europe in blood and carnage, well illustrates its folly and madness; when kings and nations vied with each other in their benevolent and Christian purpose of expelling the Infidels from the city of Jerusalem. When the frenzy of madness sears the brain, reason, the great helm of human action, fails to control his motion; and here is the great danger of abolition. The masses may begin care, but when they attempt to enforce, as they are now doing, a supposed moral obligation through political channels, without regard to the rights of others, or the supreme law of the land, cool-headed and discreet men must rise up in the majesty of their strength and crush it, or consent to give up our institutions, and be crushed by it. Fanaticism is not often sated until it has gorged itself with blood or ruin.

The dangers to the republic every patriot desires may be diverted, and the union of these States preserved in its pristine purity. It is endeared to us by a thousand ties hallowed by the memories of the past, and excites in the mind emotions little short of veneration. I desire it to be preserved, but it must be preserved in its purity, if it is worth preserving at all. That man alone is a disunionist who will trample down the Constitution and destroy the rights of the States. I have spoken plainly, sir, of the perils to which we are exposed. I know that my section of the Union is deceived and deluded as to the true situation of this controversy. They have cherished with abiding confidence the hope that their northern brethren would cease their aggressions and do them justice. The events which have transpired here, and to which I have adverted (Webster's speech and the laying of Roots' resolutions on the table,) have added to the delusion. I warn them to rise from the lethargy into which they have been

betrayed. I tell them now, in all candor, that I see no returning sense of justice in the North. They should appoint their delegates to the Nashville Convention; let them assemble there and deliberate upon the grave issues which abolition has presented—let them concentrate the sentiment of the South, and lay such plans as to defeat the ends of abolitionists. Every Southern State should be fully represented there by her ablest Constitution loving sons. That convention, sir, will meet, although it is probable that the confident expectation of a compromise will prevent its being as numerous as attended as it would have been some months back, the people believing that the necessity of its convening has passed away. I fear, sir, they have been deluded in the hope of compromise, so industriously instilled into their minds for the purpose of defeating the Nashville Convention. That effort has been partially successful; but the convention will nevertheless assemble, and the South will not readily forget those by whom they have been deceived. Sir, it has been fashionable to denounce that convention, and to disparage the purposes of those who called it. For one, I am not ashamed of that convention—nothing could make me ashamed of it, but the failure of the South, or of those with whom my honor is more immediately bound up, to attend it. The ends of that convention were high and holy; it was called to protect the Constitution, to save the Union, by taking such steps as might prevent, if possible, the consummation of measures which would probably lead to the destruction of both. Had the purpose been disunion, those who called that convention would have waited until the irretrievable step had been taken, and nothing left to the South but submission or secession. The present is a critical juncture of political affairs; there is a propriety, nay a necessity for Southern men to commune with each other. I, for one, wish that harmony may mark their deliberations, and that the result of these deliberations may be worthy of the occasion and of the cause for which they will convene.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOEN  
ON THE BANK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret to learn that there is danger that the Bank question will cause division and distraction in our district; in consequence of a division of opinion among its delegates. Should such be the case, it would be unfortunate indeed, at this time, when the united energy of all the South is required to save us from the greatest of calamities. The time has come, when, if we are ever to assert our rights as members of the Union, it must now be done; and then, if we should fail to cause the North to respect and regard them, we must take their protection in our own hands and keeping. To draw off the attention of our State at this time, by subordinate local questions, is to jeopardise our safety, and that of the whole South. It must not be forgotten, that we are in the van of the great controversy with the North, and that whatever is calculated to distract and weaken us, will weaken the entire effort of the South. The abolitionists know this, and hence their efforts to do it by circulating documents so freely and at such great expense among us to produce that effect.

Entertaining these views, I do hope that the candidates will come to some understanding to leave all questions in reference to the Bank out of approaching election. As to the question of the expediency of the Bank, or whether it should be re-chartered, I do not feel called upon to give an opinion. Although opposed on principle to all Banks of issues, I have, as one of the Representatives of the people of Carolina, in their Federal character, at all times abstained from interfering with the local banks of the State. I have ever left all questions in relation to them to be determined by those who for the time are charged with the government of the State, not doubting but that time and experience would prove the correctness of the views I took on the subject of banking.

But while I am on principle opposed to Banks of issue, I have always been aware of the great difficulty and the extreme emotion that is necessary to wind up Banks where they have long existed. With the view to overcome this difficulty and to avoid the embarrassment and distress incident to winding up, I proposed when the charter of the late Bank of the United States was about to expire, to re-charter it for twelve years, with such provisions as would compel it to unwind it-

self to a great extent. It is now admitted by the well informed, that if what I then proposed had been adopted, the great catastrophe of 1837 would have been averted. Thinking as I do, I am decidedly of the opinion that the Bank of the State, if not re-chartered, should be allowed ample time and means to wind up gradually and cautiously. I, in addition, doubt the propriety of deciding the question whether it should be re-chartered or not at this time. Should the South be bound, as I think it probable she will be, to take her defence into her own hands, we may need all the aid and credit which the banking system of the State will be able to afford, in the undisturbed possession of their means, and the unabated confidence of the public in them. How the question can best be kept out of the canvass, you and other friends in the District can best determine. The press could do much towards it, by showing how adverse the agitation would be to the great and vital question now agitating the State and the whole south, and by making an appeal to the patriotic to interfere to prevent it. The candidates might come to an understanding to leave it out of the issue, and public meetings might pass resolutions condemnatory of all agitation on the subject for the present.

I had a letter from Mr. Burt on the same subject as yours, and as you are on intimate terms with him, and as I am much engaged, I must request you to consider this letter addressed to him as well as you. I have no objection to its being shown to any friend you or he may desire, or using its contents freely, but without publishing.

I continue to enjoy good health, fully as much so as when I left home.

The South is more firm and better united than ever. The session will be stormy. Disunion is a common topic of discussion in all circles.

Truly,  
J. C. CALHOEN  
Hon. R. F. Simpson.

### THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

The Senate was not in session on Friday last and the only business done in the House was the report of the Committee on the Galphin Claim, submitted by Mr. Burt. From the report we learn that Mr. Crawford was, as agent of the claim, to receive one-half of the whole amount, but the committee report that they had not been able to discover any evidence that Governor Crawford ever availed himself of his official position, or of the social relations it established between himself and the other members of the Cabinet, to influence the favorable determination of this claim.

The report shows that the principal of the claim, \$43,518 99 was paid in March 1849, and states how it was disposed of. The interest on this for upwards of 73 years, and which has been paid, is \$101,352 89, of which George W. Crawford received \$94,176 44.

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States.

2. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid in conformity with law and precedent.

3. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law and precedent.

The first resolution was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherstone, Jackson, and Mann; and disagreed by Messrs. Breck, Grinnell, and King.

The second was agreed to unanimously.

The third was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherstone, Jackson, and Mann; and disagreed by Messrs. Breck, Grinnell, Conrad and King.

The report was signed by Messrs. Burt and Jackson.

The report was made the special order of the day for the fourth Tuesday in June next.—Telegraph.

### FURTHER DETAILS BY THE HIBERNIA

ENGLAND.—The most striking event of the week is the birth of another royal prince, which took place at Buckingham Palace on the morning of Wednesday last. The young stranger and the royal parent are, the official Bulletins tell us, "progressing favorably." In compliment to the most illustrious warrior of the age, the third son of her Majesty is to be called Arthur, Albert, and Alfred, and Arthur, form a pretty alliteration.

The following is the official announcement of the royal birth:

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 1.—This morning the Queen was safely delivered

of a prince. In the room with her Majesty was his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locom, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Ferguson, and the ministers and officers of state summoned on the occasion. Several of the privy councillors were in attendance.

Letters from Athens state the Greek question was further from adjustment than ever; indeed great fears were entertained that hostilities would soon recommence.

On Thursday, May 2d, on a motion in Parliament, relative to the duty on Attorney's certificates, the Ministry were in a minority of 19—an unimportant question, but, in connection with others, showing the continual loss of strength on the part of the Ministry. In the House of Commons, Monday, April 29, Mr. Cockburn asked the noble Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reference to the case of the steward of the British bark Mary Anne, who had been seized and imprisoned by the authorities of Charleston; for no specified offence, but that he was a man of color, whether the noble lord had used any endeavors with the Government of the United States to prevent British subjects from having their liberty invaded and persons incarcerated by so scandalous a violation of the principles that should regulate the intercourse of civilized nations?

Lord Palmerston regretted that the subject to which the honorable and learned member had drawn the attention of the House was by no means new to the Government. It was a fact that there existed a law in Carolina and Louisiana by which free men of color, whether foreigners or citizens of some other State of the Union, were subject to imprisonment, with a view to their ultimate removal from the territories of these States. It wasn't necessary for him to express the opinion which every member who heard him must entertain with respect to such a law. In 1847 her Majesty's Government caused a note to be presented to the Government of the United States, remonstrating against the law as not only inconsistent with the established policy of nations, but at variance with a portion of the first articles of the treaty of 1815 between Great Britain and the United States, under which all subjects and citizens of the two countries were to be permitted freely to enter, freely to reside in and freely to quit the territories of each.

To this note Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States, gave a verbal answer, to the effect that the Federal Government had no power to induce the legislature of the State of Carolina to revoke the law; and that, if the British Government insisted on its right; the Government of the United States would find the question so impossible to deal with that it would be obliged, however reluctantly, to take advantage of the stipulation contained in the treaty of 1827, and put an end to the treaty of 1815, upon giving twelve months' notice. It did not appear to her Majesty's Government that any commensurate advantages would under such circumstances, result from further pressing the matter.

IRELAND.—The most cheering reports are received from all part of the country as to the appearance of the crops.

FRANCE.—There are continued rumors of the intention of Louis Napoleon to resign his office in case he is not warmly supported by the Assembly. The matter is talked of very generally, and considerable credit is given to it. The government party are consequently in a good deal of alarm.

RUSSIA.—A conspiracy among the Russian and Polish youths at Warsaw, reported by the last steamer, is again referred to. Many arrests had been made.

The Constitutional correspondence states that the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas is expected at Warsaw. The turn events have taken at Erfurt has given rise to much discussion. There is a good deal of talk about a European Congress to be convoked it is said at Warsaw.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople of the 10th says that Fuad Effendi was expected on the 12th from his extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Polish refugees. His arrival will cause a change in the Ottoman Cabinet. The President of the Council of Justice, Arif Pacha, will be dismissed, and Ali Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed in his place. Fuad Effendi will be raised to the rank of Pacha, and will be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the place of Ali Pacha.

ICELAND.—A Republican movement has taken place in Iceland, and the Danish Governor is reported to have been driven away. The commercial monopoly of the Danish government is the cause of it.

ELWOOD FISHER.—This man, said to be the contemplated editor of the Southern organ at Washington, is a writer of great talents and versatility. The New York Herald says that he was formerly an eloquent abolition lecturer in Ohio. If so, we hope he won't be allowed to take the editorship of the paper.

THE STATE VS. G. J. BULLOCK.—An interesting question in connection with this case, was discussed yesterday afternoon before his Honor Judge Jackson. The question arose on an objection by defendant's counsel to the array of the Grand Jury. They contended that stock holders of the Central Railroad and Banking Company were disqualified *propter affectum* from acting upon the case as members of the Grand Jury, and that the same objection applied to every citizen of Savannah, inasmuch as the city in its municipal capacity was a stockholder in the Company.

It was replied, that the objection might be good in a civil, but not in a criminal case, where the State, and not the Bank, was the party prosecuting, and further, that if the positions of the defendant's were right, then the State of Georgia, being a stockholder in the State Bank, could not prosecute any man who robbed it, because every citizen in the State would be interested in the case. It was further answered by the counsel for the prosecution, that no case on the criminal side of the Court, punished by fine, could be tried, if the objection was sustained, inasmuch as the people of the country where the offence was committed would be interested to the extent of the fine denounced by the law.

The decision of his honor has not yet been made. Whatever it may be, it is probable the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Law and Bartow and the Solicitor General for the State; Charlton and Ward and Delyon for Defendant.—Savannah Republican, May 18.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

President Taylor has despatched the new steam frigate Saranac and the frigate Congress to Cuba, to prevent the landing of the invading forces under Gen. Lopez. The sloops of war Albany, Yorktown, and Vixen are also on their way to Cuba for the same purpose.

Advices have been received from Havana to the 12th. The Cholera was said to be raging, the deaths amounting to fifty per day. The new Captain General had arrived from Spain. Forts were being erected, and active defensive measures taken in every direction. A fire had occurred in the principal business part of the city, which destroyed property to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-nine millions four hundred thousand pounds British money, about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

### GENERAL CONFERENCE.

This body, sitting at St. Louis, has elected Dr. Bascom, of Kentucky, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We notice in the proceedings the passage of an act for establishing a new conference in Western Virginia, to include all the territory in Virginia not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina, and Holstein Conferences.

The Conference has also referred that part of the address of Bishop Andrews relating to Northern encroachments on Southern territory to a select committee; with the view of publishing a popular address on the subject. This committee was subsequently announced as follows: Dr. M. M. Henkle, Mr. Crawde, and Dr. Boyle.—Telegraph.

ANOTHER TREATY.—The New York Tribune learns by special information, that a treaty has been concluded at Washington, between M. Bois le Compte, the French Minister, and Mr. Clayton, substantially like the treaty made with Sir Henry Bulwer, in relation to the Nicaragua question.

LARGE PIANO.—A large piano; with a double set of keys, upon which four or six performers can play at once, has been made by a manufacturer in New York, and is to be sent to the 'World's Fair' in London, in 1851. It is said to be of superior tone and of great power.

By telegraph we have the information that the steam ship Ospery, arrived at Philadelphia at 8 o'clock on the 19th inst. all well.