

# 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 5

THE  
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### TERMS.

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From the New York Herald, 9th inst.

### ST. DOMINGO AND THE CABINET.

Two months ago, we announced that a secret mission to Faustin I., Emperor, &c., of Hayti, had been sent from Washington three months previous, by Mr. Clayton. The secret commissary was the Hon. Benj. E. Green, a diplomatist and linguist, and fully competent to discharge the duties of that, or even a higher mission.

By a telegraphic despatch received yesterday, from Washington, we learn that the Hon. Commissioner, Mr. Greene, had returned in a government vessel, from Port-au-Prince, which vessel arrived at Norfolk on the 5th, when Mr. Greene landed and proceeded at once to Washington, and presented himself to Mr. Clayton. Those cumbersome, slow-moving presses that have doubted the correctness of the Herald's sources of information in this particular, will be fully awake, not only to the truthfulness of our statements months ago, but to the great importance of this mission, viewed in any light. We shall wait with great anxiety to receive the report which Mr. Green will make to the Secretary of State. We have strong fears that Mr. Clayton has made a blunder in this business.

This government, constituted as it is, can never recognize any empire, kingdom, or republic of blacks, directly or indirectly, without insulting fifteen States of the confederacy, and producing an excitement in the South which could only be allayed by instantly abandoning such a principle of recognition. We notice that Mr. Green had procured the acknowledgment of our consuls sent to the ports of Hayti, and that hereafter they shall be treated the same as English, or the consuls of other nations. The reason that the various negro governments of that island in former years had refused the privileges to our consuls sent thither, has been that we would not recognize their negro government under any form, or receive any diplomatic agent or consul from it. We hope Mr. Clayton, under the advice of an abolition set of colleagues, has not given up the principle in order to get a foothold for our consuls. We have our doubts; and should not be surprised to hear shortly that a black Duke of Faustin is at Washington, astonishing the good people by the pure ebony of his complexion, the brilliancy of his diplomatic uniform, and magnificence of his legation and attaches. This would be followed by a negro consul at all the Northern and the principal Southern ports. We have some important intelligence in regard to all these matters; but we wish to give the Cabinet the full glory of all they have done; and if the result of Mr. Green's mission is laid before the public at an early day, the Secretary of State may do it in his own way.

The Southern members who have regarded the former articles of the Herald in regard to this mission as imaginary, believing it impossible that so important a mission connected with the negro question could be made by the Cabinet without their knowing something about it, will now find that the Herald was right, as it always is; and we doubt not that Congress will soon call for all the facts connected with this negro mission.

In an editorial article which appeared in the Herald in the early part of April, we used the following language:

There are 10,000 men in this city who would volunteer to colonize St. Domingo the instant the administration gives a hint that it is desirable to do so, and will furnish any reasonable excuse, based on Mr. Green's report, that it is desirable they should go and abolish the negro butchery business. St. Domingo will be a State in a year, if our cabinet will but authorize

white volunteers to make slaves of every negro they can catch when they reach Hayti. Give us the facts, and let our citizens move at once.

We have read, in various American journals, containing letters and accounts from Port au Prince, that when the Herald containing this article, reached Port au Prince, the black Emperor, Faustin the First, got terribly frightened, and was a very good looking white man—all but the wool—for nearly twenty-four hours. He called his Dukes, ministers, and army officers, about him at the palace, had the Herald's article translated and read to them, and several private councils were called. One curious result followed. Three days afterwards, he granted the full privileges of consuls to all Americans sent to the ports of his empire, as such, by this government.

This St. Domingo business comes just in time to add new fuel to the negro excitement at Washington. Couldn't we have something more? Why won't Seaward or Giddings introduce a bill admitting Liberia as a State, and authorizing her, as such to send two negro Senators, and a nigger representative to Congress? Pray do.

### FROM HAVANA.

The Charleston Mercury has the following intelligence, brought by the Isabel, respecting the trial of the American prisoners at Havana:

The officers, crews, and passengers of the American vessels still remain in close confinement. Efforts have been made by torture to extort confessions from the captains of the Goergiana and Susan Loud, but in vain. They declared repeatedly that they regularly cleared from New Orleans for Chagres, as was confirmed by their papers, that they had no knowledge of the character or objects of their passengers until the steamer Creole came alongside, when a number of them went on board of that vessel, and that they were proceeding on their way to Chagres when they were captured by the Spanish steamer.

The captains were then suspended in the air by cords attached to their thumbs; but, despite the torture, they persisted in their statement.

Among the prisoners was a young lawyer from one of the Western States, whose symptoms of trepidation gave expectation that by working on his fears confessions might be obtained that would tend to criminate his companions. A halter was accordingly placed round his neck, and cannon balls attached to his feet, and with the threat of immediate death hanging over him, under promise of pardon for himself and for some of his companions whom he named, he made certain disclosures upon which the authorities based their further proceedings.

The American Consul was peremptorily refused all access to or communication with the prisoners. To give a color, however, to the proceedings of the court, the presence of the British Consul was invited. A strong disposition was manifested to dispose of the two American captains by a summary execution; but against this course the British consul remonstrated warmly, and warned them that such a step would inevitably involve them in serious difficulties with the American Government. In consequence of these remonstrances the decision of the court upon their case was postponed.

The chief engineer of the Matanzas and Savanilla Railroad died suddenly at Havana, and it was supposed by poison; but there is no doubt that his death was occasioned by over excitement and perplexity consequent upon the invasion at Cardenas.

We have been informed by highly intelligent gentlemen that the excitement and terror at Matanzas Havana, and throughout the island, upon the spread of the intelligence of the landing at Cardenas, was extreme, and in many instances the authorities seemed perfectly paralyzed. It is their opinion that if a thousand brave men, well-appointed and well officered, had pushed on promptly from Cardenas, they could have placed themselves in the centre of the city of Havana without serious resistance.

### Correspondence of the Mercury.

HAVANA, June 6, 1850.

Gentlemen: A few days since, I begged admission to your columns, and would now again re-appeal upon you. The precarious condition of our situation here, impels me to it. One hundred of our fellow citizens mansoled and in prison, awaiting trial for their lives, without advocate without defence, and subject to the tender mercies of a horde of irritated and vain-glorious officials. Two American ships captured on the high seas—our flag trampled upon; our nationality insulted

and outraged; our ships of war sent here to maintain the permanency of Spanish power, and then, finding that free from menace, abandoning our port, and even when bearing despatches to the Government, lagging on their way, lingering at Key West, giving and receiving balls. Americans openly insulted and menaced in the streets, cafes, and places of public resort. The Consul denied access to his imprisoned fellow citizens, and his communications to the authorities sent back unopened, with the insulting message that he has no diplomatic authority—and the press of the United States, instead of maintaining the immunity of our flag upon the seas, defending the sacred character of our soil, and advocating the rights of our unfortunate citizens oppressed in the very teeth of treaty stipulations, hounded on by defeat, and running and barking like a pack of cowardly dogs at the heels of a few flying marauders.

The steamer Saranac, Commander Tattall, left here on the 20th ult. with despatches for the Government at Washington, informing it of the state of affairs. Forsooth we hear of him at Key West on the 2d inst. giving a ball, and reciprocating the attentions of the citizens there. Meanwhile his countrymen, immured in a Spanish prison, denied all communication with their friends, shut out from the light of Heaven, may await the appearance of the delivering angel borne on the wings of a Spanish bullet. And we, who for a little while are allowed an intercourse with our fellow beings, are coolly comforted by Judge Marvin and Douglas, of the aforesaid Key West, with the assurance that the Spanish Government has not only perfect right to confiscate our property captured on the great highway of nations, but that it can, at its sovereign pleasure, capture, imprison, try, condemn, and execute, American citizens who never thought of, or intended, coming to the Island of Cuba; and even that it would have been perfectly justified in landing an armed force on American soil, and capturing and executing on the spot the pirates of the Creole. Not I alone, but every one of my fellow-countrymen here, has with bursting heart, exclaimed "Would to God, I were an Englishman!"

While I am writing these lines the prize bark Goergiana and brig Susan Loud are boldly running into port; showing no colors, even while under the guns of the sloops of war Albany and Germantown, which have this morning re-appeared off our harbor. How their doughty commanders could brook this breach of Naval etiquette, I cannot conceive. The steamer Saranac has also come in, and takes no notice whatever of the prizes. It is to be hoped the Government at Washington will take other views of these captures than those held by the Key West Cabinet.

Respectfully yours,  
AMERICAN.

### FIVE DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

MOBILE, June 3.

THE EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA—FOUR OF THE INVADERS SHOT—MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL LOPEZ, &c.

The British steamer Thames, arrived at Mobile from Havana, with dates to the 27th ult.

Our Consul at Havana, Mr. Campbell, states that the Spaniards are much embittered against the American authorities, and refused to furnish any information as to the number, names and probable fate of the prisoners, who were closely confined.

Advices from Havana state that four members of the expedition, left behind at Cardenas, have been shot.

General Lopez addressed the citizens of Mobile yesterday, explaining the causes of the defeat of the expedition. The subordinate officers made public statements vindicating Gen Lopez. They speak in the highest terms of his bravery and military skill.

CHARLESTON, June 4.

LATER FROM CUBA—A REVOLT ANTICIPATED, &c.

The brig Havana arrived at Savannah, brings dates from Havana to the 23d, confirming the report that all the troops had left that place for Cardenas. The city was greatly excited. It was the impression of a well informed citizen that a revolution would break out on the Island without the aid of Gen Lopez.

Senatorial Difficulty.—A despatch to the Baltimore Sun on Sunday says:

"I learn that Messrs. Benton and King had a personal difficulty yesterday, while in committee on the Senatorial fracas between Messrs. Foote and Benton. Mr. King was to-day, therefore, excused from serving further on said committee."

### INTERESTING LETTER.

We take the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of Mississippi, now in California, to Governor Quitman. It shows the political chicanery used to defraud the South out of her rights in that territory, and the value of our species of labor in the mining operations:

"At the time when the recent elections took place, the voting population of the State could not have been less than 50,000; whereas only ten or 12,000 were polled. These of course were cast by the inhabitants of the villages and cities; while the miners, who constitute four-fifths of the inhabitants of California, were debarred the privilege of voting. Here arises a question in the science of government. A State is on the eve of budding into sovereignty. She contains a number of freemen who were entitled to an equal privilege in framing the organic law of their country. A few demagogues of influence, over anxious in the matter, and impatient to see themselves elevated to the high places of honor, press the thing in such a manner that only one-fifth succeed in getting a voice in the councils of their country. Is the constitution thus formed over the heads of the majority binding on them? Or, in other words, is it a constitution at all? In my humble opinion it is not; otherwise minorities may rule: and if this doctrine is ever acknowledged and permitted in our country, I pronounce the Republic at an end. It may be said, that in such cases it is the duty of the majority to protest against the action of the minority, otherwise by their acquiescence they ratify all that the minority has done. But in answer to this, it may be objected that a majority of the people of California have not, nor do they now consider themselves permanent citizens of California; consequently are not sufficiently interested to care much what minorities do, or what kind of government they institute, so they are permitted to gather their gold unmolested and retire from the country. Let it be remembered also, that a majority of the minority who voted not only for the convention, but afterwards for the constitution adopted by it, did not at the time, nor do they now, intend to remain permanently in the country. What a fraud on the elective franchise! Nine-tenths of our present population hither expecting to amass a fortune in a few weeks or months at most, and then return home to enjoy their latter days in peace and plenty. While but few comparatively come 'animo manendi.' Thus things have been done in California,—you perceive who have given caste to the political complexion of this country.— Thus you perceive how and by whom has been settled the ominous question of slavery in the territories—a question with dark and lowering aspect, threatening almost a dissolution of the Union—and is it thus to be lightly treated and disposed of? Will the South, with folded arms, stand silent and endure this fraud and outrage not only upon her and her interests, but this mockery upon all Republican institutions? Will Congress, with full knowledge of the facts, (as she ought to have before acting on the premises) permit their fraud to be carried out? Will she permit the present members of Congress elect, now knocking at the door for admission into the Union, to enter and take their seats as legitimate representatives of a sovereign State? If so, a fearful calamity is about to dawn upon us.

Nearly all the Southerners in California are and have been engaged in mining—numbers of whom have negroes working for them. These (that is the mining population) were the ones debarred their voice in the recent elections. From time to time, business requires their attention in the cities, who, on their arrival, and hearing how things have been managed, expresses their decided dissatisfaction, and declare in most emphatic language, that things are wrong and ought to be remedied. This sentiment of indignation, I am quite sure, pervades at least one-third the bosoms of Californians—for the South is not so much in the minority as many are lead to believe. To the South I would say, come in hosts! with all your negroes—'tis not yet too late to effect a mighty revolution in the present aspect of affairs.

I see that my native State, Mississippi, has been the first to be aroused to a sense of her duty in the coming political storm. I have read with great pleasure the proceedings of the convention at Jackson, which took this ominous topic into consideration. The opening remarks of the President, Judge Sharkey on taking his seat, should meet with a hearty response from every Southern breast, breathing the true spirit of State rights, as advocated and maintained by the South.—

Nothing has been more gratifying to me than to see that democracy, for a while driven from the haunts of men, like ancient Justice, is returning again, whip in hand, visiting condign punishment on the heads of the present administration and its supporters.

Finally, taking into consideration the laboriousness of mining, the great heat of the weather during the mining season, the thermometer frequently rising to 130 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, and the numerous diseases thus brought on the white laborers, it seems to me a field is opened for slave labor exceeding the most chimerical fancies of the imagination. Indeed the slave owners of the South would actually realize fortunes by sending, as the Northerners have done, every person within their limits who are unable to get here for the want of means, until a sufficient number be in the country to remodel its institutions. 'Sed satis sufficit.'

### POLITICAL AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Our information from the seat of government is by no means of a satisfactory character. From the most authentic intelligence in respect to the prospects and probabilities in relation to the great question at issue between the North and South, we must confess that the political horizon seems to us covered with dark and threatening clouds. In a word, we do not venture to believe, at present, that any satisfactory adjustment of the matter will take place in either house during the present session. Since the powerful speech of Judge Mason, of Virginia, on Monday, it becomes more and more evident that the South will reject all amendments or compromises which do not assume as a basis the extension of the Missouri compromise line through to the Pacific. As that gentleman remarked, and as our associate in Washington some days since expressed himself, there can be no reason for offering the South, or expecting her to accept, a plan of compromise in 1850 which was not thought of presenting to her in 1820. Thirty years have made no difference in rights and principles; and what was justice then is justice now.

Besides, the South complains, and with great propriety, that the legislation proposed by Northern Senator is unfair, as it settles nothing, leaves nothing permanent but throws the whole question open for continual discussion, broil, and discontent. When the Missouri compromise was proposed in 1820 it was urged upon the South on the ground that it would be a permanent and final settlement of the question. Now, however, this settlement is all broken up, and the whole ground is to be gone over again; and again we are told that if the South will accept this new compromise, it will be a "permanent" and "final" settlement of the question. How long and how often, asks the South, is this child's play to be repeated? Let us take the proposers and advocates of the Missouri compromise at their word—let us fall back upon its provisions, let us plant ourselves firmly there, and while we refrain from advancing a single inch beyond them, let us steadily refuse to fall behind them.

This being the feeling which grows and strengthens every day in Congress, as well as all over the South, we do not see the ground for sympathizing with the sanguine hopes of the friends of the present compromise that it will receive the countenance of both.

Of course if such amendments were to be proposed as would extend the Missouri line to the Pacific or protect slaveholders emigrating to the new territories, much of the difficulty would be removed; but even then it is doubtful whether California, with her present boundaries, could be forced through. We see that Congress adjourned over on Thursday morning till Tuesday; and we think it quite as well. Affairs would go on just as rapidly and just as properly, in the present state of feeling, if they did not set but one day in the week.—Merchant's Day Book.

Five British soldiers deserted from Kingston, on Friday night, in a boat, and landed on the American shore of the river St. Lawrence, at French Creek, Jefferson county, New York. They were pursued and arrested by Canadian officers on a complaint of larceny in taking the boat. The officers claimed that they could be immediately taken back to Kingston, under the Ashburton treaty, to stand trial for larceny. The Watertown Union says they were not given up, but are to be examined there. The Union thinks no jury will convict them of larceny in taking a boat to escape from one country to another without attempting to dispose of the same.