

# THE COURIER

"TO THINK OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 2.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1850.

NO 8

THE  
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### TERMS.

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### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 28th inst., the consideration of the compromise was resumed.

The question pending at the adjournment yesterday was on the substitute proposed by Mr. Soule, (for that part of the bill relating to California,) and the amendment to establish the territorial government for South California.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., resumed the remarks commenced by him on yesterday. He said the amendment of Mr. Soule was one involving the compromise which once restored peace to a distracted and agitated country. Great as was the danger then to the country, he still believed that it was nothing compared with that of the present day. He hoped that now there would be found in Congress a majority equally willing to preserve the Union, even by a sacrifice of themselves. He had supported the motion to raise the committee, in the hope that something could be devised calculated to preserve harmony and peace, upon which he could unite in supporting. He had been disappointed. He could not see in this bill anything which he could sanction as a Southern man, nor anything that he could approve of as a measure to restore peace to the country. Mr. Jefferson had truly said the Missouri compromise was but a reprieve, and such it had been proved; and now that which was denounced by a Southern man was considered as too ultra to be considered by Congress. They were now to be denied a second reprieve.

He contended that the line of 36 30 seemed to be marked out as the natural as well as the geographical line of division between the North and the South. He then examined the geographical and topographical situation of California, and commented upon it, maintaining that the division of that country by the line of 36 30 was a measure eminently advisable and desirable. He proceeded at great length to advocate the adoption of that line.

Mr. Soule said that he proposed to offer some remarks in reply to Mr. Webster. The Senator had controverted some of the positions taken by him in his former remarks upon this amendment. Mr. S. then repeated his former arguments, that unless the public domain in California should be reserved to the United States by some precedent compact between California and the United States, that domain would attach to California by the act of admitting her as a sovereign State. He examined the objections to this doctrine urged by Mr. Webster, and replied to them at length, and again maintained his own position.

He also replied to Mr. Douglass upon the points of legislative precedents, embraced in that Senator's remarks on Wednesday. He again maintained that with the exception of the State of Arkansas, there was no precedent for admitting a State, containing public lands, until the provisions of his substitute had been complied with.

He repelled with much warmth the intimation that the opposition to the admission of California was because of the exclusion of slavery by her constitution. He also denied emphatically that there was any ground of apprehension of her secession from the Union because of any proceedings which Congress may deem advisable to adopt.

Mr. Douglas replied, again repeating the several acts admitting the several States into the Union, and contended that in no case had a compact been entered into as a condition precedent to admission of any State.

Mr. Webster also replied to Mr. Soule, in denial of the doctrine that any such compact was necessary for

the preservation of the right of the United States to the public lands.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Soule, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham Walker, Wales, Webster, and Whitcomb—36.

Mr. John Davis addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Davis, without concluding, yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the Senate would agree upon a day to take the question on the engrossment of the bill. He suggested Wednesday next.

Mr. Bell objected. He wished to give his views. He and others would not be able to address the Senate, if so early a day was fixed.

Mr. Yulee laid on the table an amendment to the bill.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Parker introduced a bill respecting the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry; which was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Iowa contested election case.

The debate being closed, the Chair stated that the question would first be on the resolution of Mr. Van Dyke to give the seat to the contestant, moved as a substitute for the resolution of the majority of the committee of elections to give it to the whig member, Mr. Thompson.

The question was put and decided in the negative; so the amendment was not agreed to.

The House adjourned to Saturday.

**SLAVE LABOR IN THE TERRITORIES.**  
House of Representatives, June 1.

Dear Sir: In a speech delivered by you, in the House of Representatives in March last, I understood you to say that you had been in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and that you were acquainted, from personal observation, with a large part of the territory of California. Will you be so good as to give me your opinion, and the reasons for entertaining it, of the probability or improbability of the introduction of slave labor into any part of the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico; provided such introduction be not prohibited by law?

I wish to obtain your opinion in regard to other kinds of labor, as well as agricultural; because, as it seems to me, a most unwarrantable, if not a most disingenuous attempt has been made, to lead the public to believe that no form of slave labor will ever be introduced there, because, possibly or probably, it may not be introduced for agricultural purposes.

A reply at your earliest convenience, will much oblige,  
Yours, very truly,  
HORACE MANN.

Hon. S. R. Thurston,  
Delegate from Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1850.

I received a note from you some days ago, making certain inquiries, but which, up to this time, I have been unable to answer. I desire to take no part in the question now dividing the country; but as you have asked my judgment upon a matter which appears to be a disputed point, I cannot, conscientiously with the law of courtesy, refuse you an answer. That answer will be in conformity with what I have frequently said, heretofore, in private conversation with gentlemen on this subject.

The point of inquiry seems to be, whether slave labor could be profitably employed in Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico. If the nature of the climate and resources of these countries are such as to furnish a profitable market for slave labor, it appears to be conceded, on all sides, that it would be introduced, if left free to seek profitable investment, like other capital. The whole point at issue, then, is dependent, as it is conceived, upon the determination of the first point of inquiry. Hence to that point, only, it is necessary for me to confine my answer.

I need not remind you of the law regulating the investment of capital. It will always go where, under all circumstances, it will yield the greatest return to the owner. Upon this principle I am very clear, that slave labor if unrestricted, could be employed in Oregon, with at least double the profit to the owner of the slave that it now yields in any State of the Union. I am unimformed as to the usual price of slave labor in the States, but the price paid to Indians in Oregon during the past year, for labor, has ranged from two to three dollars per day. Domestic negro servants, whether male or female, who understand the business of housework, would command, readily, five or six hundred dollars a year. I recollect well, that there was a mulatto man on board the vessel in which I took passage from Oregon to San Francisco, who was paid one hundred and eighty dollars per month for his services as cook. I will not stop to particularize further, in regard to the inducements Oregon would offer to unrestricted slave labor, but will simply add, that a very large number of slaves might now be employed in Oregon at annual wages sufficiently large to purchase their freedom. I think, therefore, that the point is settled so far as Oregon is concerned; and that slave labor, if it had been left free to seek profitable employment, would readily find its way to that Territory.

As to California, I am equally clear. California will always be a mining country, and wages will range high. At present slave labor in California would be more profitable than in Oregon. And I have always been of the opinion, that wherever there is a mining country, if not in a climate ungenial to slave labor, that species of labor would be profitable.

That it would be in California is evident. A good, able bodied slave, would have commanded in California, during the past year, from eight to ten hundred dollars per annum. When it is recollected that one hundred dollars per annum, upon average, is considered a good compensation for their labor in the Southern States, it is idle, in my judgment, to contend that slaves would not be carried to the California market, if protected by law.

The greatest impediment which white labor has to encounter in the mines, is the intensity of the heat and prevalence of bilious disease. The one is almost insufferable, while the other is pestilential. Against both of these the negro is almost proof. Now, while white labor is so high, it is evident that no one can hire a white laborer, except at a rate that would consume his profit. Not so with negro labor. That species of labor might be obtained for half the amount which you would have to pay for white labor. The result will be a profit alike to the hirer and seller of slave labor. There is no doubt, in my judgment, that almost any number of slaves might be hired out in California, were the whites willing to allow it, at from eight to ten hundred dollars a year. This is pay so much above what their services command in the States, as to satisfy any one, that could this species of service be protected in California, it would rush to the Pacific in almost any quantity.

Let us turn our attention to Utah and New Mexico. I have no doubt, from what knowledge I have of those countries, that they will turn out to be filled with the richest mines. I clip the following from a recent paper, containing the news from Texas and Chihuahua:

"Mr. James was informed, by Maj. Neighbors and Mr. Lee Vining, that they had been shown by Maj. Stein, some gold washed out by his troops, on the Gila river, in a short excursion to that stream.

"It is reported that, at the copper mines above El Paso, there are about 100 tons of pure copper lying upon the ground. This had been got out by Mexicans, and abandoned when attacked by Indians.

"There are at El Paso, in the hands of different persons, several large amounts of silver ore, taken from the mines in that neighborhood. With guaranties of titles to lands, and protection from Indians only a short time would elapse before all these mines would be well worked, and we would have large quantities of metal seeking a market through this place."

And if you consult Fremont's map printed by order of the Senate in 1843, you will find near the source of one the branches of the Gila River, "copper and gold mines," laid down. And if I am not greatly mistaken, it will turn out that the Mor-

mons are in possession of the richest kind of mines, east of the Sierra Nevada. It is known, too, that silver and copper mines have, for many years, been worked in New Mexico, and I am informed by Hugh N. Smith, esq., that there are in that Territory, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc mines, of the richest quality, and the reason why they have not latterly been worked more extensively, is that it is prevented by the incursions of the Indians. He is of the opinion, and he is borne out by what history we can get on the subject, that when these mines shall come to be explored, their wealth will turn out to be enormous.

When you have once cast your eye over that country lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and East of the Sierra Nevada, and are informed of the gold bearing region, you at once become convinced that the United States is in possession of mineral wealth so vast that ages will not be able to measure its extent. And when these mines shall begin to be developed, and their unquestioned riches known, population will set that way, attended with the usual consequences: high prices and a demand for labor. If slave labor is like other capital, if it will go where it is best paid, then we have a right to say it will seek these mines and become a part of the producing capital of the country where those mines are located. That these whole regions are filled with rich mines, is little less than certain, and that they can be profitably worked by slave labor is sure. Hence, were I a Southern man, and my property invested in slaves, I should consider the markets in New Mexico, Utah, and California, for slave labor, worthy of an honorable contest to secure.

I am, sir, with due consideration,  
yours truly,  
SAM. R. THURSTON.  
Hon. Horace Mann.

**FOREIGN ITEMS.**  
SMITH O'BRIEN.—In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Sir L. O'Brien called the attention of the Government to the state of health and the treatment of his brother, Smith O'Brien, the convict upon Maria Island, Van Dieman's Land. The Hon. Baronet stated that his health was suffering, and described at some length the regulations under which he was placed, in consequence of having refused the indulgence of a ticket of leave.

Sir G. Grey stated that Mr. S. O'Brien having positively refused a ticket of leave, the Government of Van Dieman's Land had no other course open to them than to adopt the regulations which they had taken, without neglecting their duty; but at the same time he had indulgences of which the other convicts were deprived; in fact, every indulgence has been shown which the Government had in its power.

**THE EX-KING OF FRANCE.**—The health of Louis Philippe is rapidly declining, and his symptoms are such as to cause the greatest anxiety regarding their immediate results. The ex-king arrived at the Victoria Hotel, St. Leonards, about a month ago, and has been confined to his room ever since. It is said that Mr. Guizot, M. de Salvandy, and M. Duchatel, are also about to pay a visit. It appears that the ex-king is anxious that several ancient Ministers should assemble round him before his death, and that some questions of great political importance will be discussed in that council. It is said he intends in his will to lay down to his family the course he wishes them to pursue after his death. The French Legationists say that his wish is in favor of a reconciliation with the elder branch of the Bourbons.

**IRELAND.**—The Cork Examiner on the authority of a correspondent officially connected with the Government, says that it is the intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to visit Cork on the 2d of August, for the purpose of witnessing the regatta.

**O'CONNELL'S MANSION.**—The town of Killarney was posted last week with bills announcing a sheriff's sale, to take place at Derymane Abbey, the residence of the late Daniel O'Connell. The sale was to be at the suit of some half dozen creditors, and the sheriff's name affixed to the placard, was O'Connell.

**FRANCE.**—The Pope has sent a gift to Prince Louis Napoleon consisting of a superb missal decorated with paintings, and having on the cover a gold cross which once belonged to Charlemagne.

**FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Courier du Havre states that Mr. Judd, the envoy from the Sandwich Islands, who had visited

Paris with the object of demanding an indemnity from the French government for damage done to the fortifications of Honolulu by the French squadron, and the capture and detention of several steamers, has left without having succeeded in his mission, except that both parties have accepted the good offices of the English government.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
A public meeting was held at Canton, Miss., on the 15th ult., at which Col. D. M. Fulton presided, and James R. Chambers acted as secretary; and at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring the Compromise of Mr. Clay "unconstitutional and derogatory to the rights and honor of the South, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Mississippi are opposed to it, and that if Senator Foote will not yield to them, he ought not to retain a position in which he misrepresents his constituents." Mr. Foote, on the other hand, declared in a recent speech in the Senate, that he had abundant evidence in his possession that he was sustained at home.

Judge Sharkey, the President of the Nashville Convention, has addressed a letter to the Jackson Southron, stating that when he wrote his letter to Mr. Foote, approving the Senatorial Compromise, he was not fully possessed of its details, and was under the impression that no better measure could be obtained, and that the Convention itself would prove a failure. He now makes it known that the Missouri line, as proposed by the Nashville Convention, was what he originally preferred, and that he will cordially sustain the action of that body, and that the whole South ought to unite in a spirit of firm determination to insist upon the line of Compromise recommended by the Convention.—Char. Courier.

In a late debate in the House of Representatives, on the California bill, Mr. Morse of Louisiana is thus reported:

"Mr. Morse did not ask a complimentary vote. He desired something substantial. The Union was not worth a straw so long as a difference exists between the slaves of the South and the horses and carriages of the North, as property. He wanted no milk and water compromises."

Will Mr. Morse and his Southern friends consent to do away with the difference which allows a representation in the Federal Government, to the property of the South in its slaves, while the horses and carriages of the North are unrepresented?

This difference does exist. The North will not be any the less well disposed toward the Union if the South is of opinion that this difference impairs its value.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

The South will agree to strike out three-fifth clause from the Constitution, for the South would then be entitled as the North is to a representation in proportion to population.—Southern Press.

**ENGLAND AND THE CUBA AFFAIR.**—A letter from London to the Philadelphia North American, dated June 14, says:

"When this letter reaches you, Lopez, his expedition, and Cuba may be forgotten in the United States, and other affairs may be uppermost. I can assure you, however, that secret as are all the movements of the British Government, some very important measures are about to be submitted by England to more than one European nation, having for their object certain checks on the grasping and growing ambition, as it is termed, of the United States, as a Government and as a people."

The ridiculous custom of interlarding articles with foreign words is ridiculed by the Common School Journal. For our part, when we hear a preacher talk much in his sermon of the original Greek or Hebrew, or see an editor drag in French and Latin on every occasion, we at once set the man down as laboring under the double affliction of ignorance and vanity. With such persons a *medley* or *mixture* is a *melange*; a *fray* is nothing short of a *melee*, and the *select* are not the *chosen*, but the *elite*. The disputants do not differ *entirely* but *toto calo*; and they never begin again, but *de novo*, or, as some gossins prefer to say *ovo*. The common items of news are interlarded with such barbarisms. Thus the President is never going to Washington, but he is *en route* for the city. No remark can now be made *by the way*, or *in passing*, but it must be *en passant*. A rising of the people is no longer a *mob* or a *rebel-*

*lion*, but an *emcute*. Some years ago an editor observed that *nous verrons* was a more expressive phrase than *we shall see*, and now every village editor, after giving his views of national affairs, gathers himself up in his arm-chair, and utters the doubtful prophecy, "*nous verrons*."

**DECIDING THE QUESTION.**—The following extract is from an editorial of the last number of the Charleston Southern Baptist, and shows strikingly the tone of feeling which is coming to be prevailing one among religious people:

"Fourteen years ago we travelled at the North with two gentlemen.—In public houses, in stage coaches, on steamboats and canal boats, we were beset by persons keen to discuss the slavery question. One of our company never indulged this appetite for debate. He arrested the catechising which a vociferous philanthropist was about to practice, by remarking that this question would some day be decided by the musket, and he would await that time.

"That time is nearly come. It depends upon two things.—The determination of the North to maintain the false position they have assumed, and the resolution to supersede their paper arguments with the arguments of iron and lead. If their consciences will not let them go back, and their obligations to humanity shall compel them to draw the sword, then what we have said is true—the time for this final debate is nearly come. We know very little of what is current among politicians. Our intercourse has been with religious men mainly. We have conversed in families where God is worshipped, and there we have seen the calm, settled conviction that the only thing to be feared might be the pusillanimity of some Southern members of Congress. We tell our Northern brethren that when the time comes to try the last argument, they will have to enforce it against the opposition of Southern mothers and Southern ministers. It is for the North to count the cost; that is no part of our business. They have a favorite theory to maintain, our firesides, our altars, and our honor.

"We are no alarmists. We eschewed the excitement of party politics more than twenty years ago, when we began to preach the Gospel. But the times demand that every man should do his duty. Fanaticism has placed the powder-mine under the foundations of our republic, and Northern editors are coolly drawing their matches and smoking their segars over the explosive material. We do our duty by warning of the danger."

**MAINE.**  
They say "the Wilmot Proviso is dead." It is easier to say it than to produce any evidence that the North has in the least degree retreated from its support of that hostile measure. The last development is from Maine, where a few days ago the Legislature adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California, and by a majority of 106 to 26, passed others in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, against connecting the admission of California with any other measure, and instructing their Senators to carry out their views. And this unanimity against the South is seen in a Legislature so cut up with factions that they have been vainly struggling for three weeks to elect a United States Senator. The same is true of Connecticut. Both States have shown an unusual degree of discord except in the matter of anti-slavery. There they all agree, or the dissentients are so few as scarcely to break the monotony.—Charleston Mercury.

**THE TEXAS DIFFICULTY.**—"X" of the Baltimore Sun, in relation to the prospects of the Compromise bills, says:

"The Texan boundary question is the only one which looks ugly. Texas was admitted with her constitutional boundary, and the Democracy North and South will sustain that proposition. There is land at stake, and the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons will fight more quickly for lands than for abstractions. The Texas case in a word, is tangible, and the whole South, with a considerable portion of the North will back her. If a drop of fraternal blood be split no one can tell whether the Union will last another year."

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