## THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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W. K. EASLEY, Editor.

## TERMS.

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## POETRY.

JOHN'S LAMENT-BY BROWN. "Why did they call me 'John,' I say-Why did they call me 'John?'

It's surely just the meanest name They could have hit up. a! Because my father had it too. And suffered for the same,

Is that a proper reason he Should propagate the name?

"A dozen boys are playing ball, Each happy as a bird, When all at once, to spoil the fun, A sound of 'John!' is heard;

Five wretched fellows run to see Why they are called upon. And four return to play again, And curse the name of 'John.'

"The chap that don't come back again Of course is luckless I; But when there's favors in the case,

I can't imagine why I'm always sure to run for naught-For, just to kill my joy,

The 'John' that gets the sugar-plums Is quite another boy!

"If I should ever have a boy, (And such a thing may come,) And should I try to call him John,' I hope 'twill strike me dumb!

It's surely just the meanest name That one could hit upon-Why did they call me 'John,' I say, Why did they call me 'John?' '

A THEATRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE. of his visit to a theatre in Constantished would follow. The State offi--M. Albert Smith gives an account nople—a Grand Circo Olimpico—the Astley's of that place. The spectators smoked and sat as silent as judg-tors smoked and sat as judg-tors es. "I have said the sight was a cu- first resisted, but on the appearance belong to the same political party, and rious one, but my surprise was excited beyond bounds, when a clown, a real 'Mr. Merriman,' of the arena, jumped into the ring, and cried out in Three hundred Clear Lake Indians Three hundred Clear Lake Indians Weightman, late Paymaster, at prell of a lump! How are you! There was no response to the salutation, for it was evidently incomprehensible; and so it fell flat, and the poor clown looked as if he would have given his salary for a boy to lave called out 'Hot Codlins.' I looked at the bill, and found him described as the 'Grottesco Inglese' Whittayne. I did not rocognize the name in connexion with the annals Orbit of Astley's, but he was a clever felment. low, notwithstanding; and, when he addressed the master of the ring, and observed, 'If you please, Mr. Guillaume, he says, that you said, that I said, that they said, that nobody had said, nothing to anybody, it was a drollery of manner that at last agitated the fezzes like poppies in the wind, although the meaning of the speech was still like a sealed book to

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—The New Orleans True Delta of Saturday

says:
"Circles of the ton were thrown vesterday, into a terrible excitement yesterday, by the announcement of an elopement on Wednesday night last. The fair one, Miss-, is a budding beauty of scarcely seventeen summers, and an heiress; and the gay Lothario, Mr. H ---, who bore her off in triumph, is a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. The parents of the young lady are, of course, indignant—the mamma particularly—and a will, disinheriting the disobedient and perverse beauty, has, we un-derstand, already passed through the notarial formula."

by his son in-law, Thomas J. Dyson. We have been unable as yet to get the particulers. Mr. Dyson has not yet been arrested.—Edgereld Adverticer, 10th inst.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

## Arrival of the Steamship PREELA BOSE PREEA.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, arrived at New-York, on Sunday night from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 28th ult., and Kingston, Jamaica, 1st inst. She brings two weeks later news from California, received by the Oregon at Panama. Our advices from San Francisco are to the 1st ult.

The Oregon brought down \$2,928. 000 in gold dust, on freight, and about \$700,000 in the hands of the passen-

On receipt of intelligence that passports were required of persons crossing the Isthmus, Dr Foote, our charge des Affairs at Bogota immediately remonstrated to the government, and remonstrated to the government, and lected from two or three of these the Congress, then in session, at once letters. The Convention, of the manpassed a law abolishing the neces-

The steamship Sarah Sands, Thomson, was about 90 miles below Monterey, on her passage up, taking in They were in session 8 or 9 days, left her and proceeded up to San tution which has not yet reached us, Francisco by land; those that remainbut which, it is said, will be in oped on board of her were all in good

The steamers New World and Isthmus sailed for Panama on 22d June, both full of passengers.

The steamship Oregon, on her passage down, met the steamship Pana-ma on 21st June, 150 miles below

crew and passengers were saved by the Royal Mail Company's steamer Dee, and transferred at Chagres to

A collision, which resulted in loss of life, took place between some Americans and natives at Chagres, a two Americans striking some natives who upset them in a canoe. Blows set in motion. Two Senators and a wero resorted to, and afterwards fire Representative in Congress would be arms; the belligerents shooting at each other across the river. The matter was finally settled by the Alcalde and the American Consul. One native was killed, and two or three

others seriously wounded. A serious difficulty has broken out

who had murdered some whites, on being surrounded by American troops from the garrison at Sonora and Benicia, commenced a resistance, and were fired on, and the whole, comprising men, women and children, in-Siscriminately slaughtered.
The ship Orbis, has been seized in

Augit's Sounds for cutting timber on American possessions. The timber was for the English Navy, and the Orbit was chartered by the Governinty."

INTERRESTING FROM THE MINES.-Rumors of "luck" are rife in our community, but authenticated reports of Representatives." prosperous labor in the Diggings have been fewer within the present month than at any period since mid winter. While with every departure from this city hundreds embark to try their fortunes in the mines, the zeal of the spring emigration is sensibly diminshed and that it is generally understood the rivers are so swollen as to interrupt work at the various washings, and that there promises to be no immediate abatement of the flood.

golden wealth so soon as they arrive in the country. As a general thing, daily departures from this place for the northern or southern placers, are of this class, and we do not hear of an arrival but to learn of his identification with some project which will call him forthwith into the mines.

"Those who are already upon the ground and prepared for operations in the Placer, confess to have grown impatient at the protracted high stage of water, and to entertain no decided MURDER.—We have received in-telligence of the death of Mr. William Atwood of this District, who was shot as we learn, on Monday morning last

time" which all are sanguine in believing is approaching.'

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO-

STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED. The St. Louis Republican of the 25th ult. says:-We received yesterday by the western mail, letters from Santa Fe as late as the 25th May.— They do not enter so much in o de tail as we could have wished, but the contents are of real importance, in the present condition of public affairs.
It seems from these letters, that a

Convention of Delegates from the People has been called; that it has been held, and in the short space of eight or nine days, it did devise and promulgate a Constitution for the Government of the State of New Mexico. We proceed to give all the information on this subject, colner of whose election we know nothing, assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th inst., and one of our letters say, with great unanimity in their action. A number of her passengers and in that time produced a Constieration by the first of July. boundaries of the State, as contained in the letters before us, are not very well defined, but we give them as they come to us. "On the east, the State runs to the 100th degree of longitude. The points where that ma on 21st June, 150 miles pelow Acapulco, bound to San Francisco. The American bark Lucy Ellen, Cansized on her passage ico is bounded by the 11th degree, ico is bounded by the 11th degree, the intersection of that line of lon-gitude west the Gila. Thus, on the east and west, the State of New There were very few passengers on the Isthmus. The river was low, A collision, which result was low,

very is prohibited in the State.

The Constitution was adopted on the 25th May. Infifteen days thereafter, an election was to be held for members of the Lhgislature, and as short time previous to the sailing of the Engislature, and as the Fhiladelphia. It originated by speedily elected, and an effort would be made to get them to Washington in time to take their seats-if such proceedings are recognized at all-in the present Congress. "I am satisfied, (says our letter) that we have a good Constitution, and one entirely suited to this peculiar people.

> sent a lawyer of this territory, stand most prominent among us for U. S. Senate. Both are well qualified for the station, and will do honor to the State. There are two other candidates, Judge Houghton and Captain W. Z. Angrey, late of Jefferson city, but their chances of success are small, when placed in opposition to the gentlemen I havo named, who are considered the first men in the commu-

Another letter says-"H. N. Smith, our present delegate in Congress, will no doubt, be elected to the House of

### LONDON TIMES-SE-THE CRET TREATY.

That powerful journal, the London Times, conducted with unsurpassed ability, leaders of which are de-voured with unceasing avidity by loal Englishmen, and the sentiment of which is admitted to be thoroughly John Bull—a journal which is allowed to be a faithful reflector of England and Englsh opinion—has seiz-"Green miners" are ardent and ambitious to ravish the rivers of their bitious to ravish the rivers of their ba to pour forth on this country a flood of libel, misrepresentation, and genuine British arrogance. At the same time, it has let out a secret of the utmost moment to this country,

out that the British lion has got his our secretaries of state, our diplomaclaw on the island of Cuba.

doubtles means the various British sea captains who invaded the Spanish courts and plundered to their haps, Spain figet down the rebellion hearts content, and were knighted by if she could; but it would not see Britthe British government for their services-it goes on to account, in the folexpedition "in every intelligent inch" Englandom. It writes as follows:

If there is any disposition to take the event as a matter of course, it is because we are learning to expect such acts from the American people. We are indeed acquiescing in that estimate of their genius which supposes them capable of any design sanctioned by the lust of personal or territorial aggrandizement, and restrained by no law save the fear of chastisement. A generation has made a great change for the worse in the moal position of the United States. Till the close of the continental war they stood on the defensive, and had nothing but what was fairly their own. In those days lust of territory was the ice of kings, and the citizens of the New World were supposed to hate conquest as much as despotism.— Their sons have learned another and an older creed. The have fallen into the old maxim that 'if crime is ever honorable, it is when dominion is the object,' and at this moment it would be difficult to name a people so oppressed with the recent stigma of vi olent and fraudulent acquisitions, so elated with fresh schemes of conquest, so indulgent to political outrage, and offering such facilities for its successful execution, as the citizens of the

Inited States." But John, after all, is not so calm as he appears to be on the surface, especially when he smokes his cigar, he looks a ittle ahead. The

"If thirty-five years have changed the position of the Union from the defensive to the offensive, and have added numerous conquests to the original territory of independence, what may not be expected from the next thirty-five years? The Texan receipt for conquest is of universal application; after Cuba, the other Antilles and Central America are only matters of detail; then comes South America; and who can doubt that, by that time, the old world will find itself threatened no longer in its co-

lonies, but actually at home."

The Times at length winds up this one of its articles in the following stand-from-under strain:

"It is certainly not for us to desire any disruption of a Union which has hitherto been peaceful and profitable to this country, but a Union which menaces the peace of the world, a Union which is no Union for the suppression of outrage, or for the satisfaction of injuries, but only for the protection and the ratifica-tion of crimes, is no Union at all in the political sense of the word, and can only claim our good wishes in the hope that it may one day give place to a more responsible and more honorable species of government.

But to drop this strain. The fact we find stated in the London Times, that a secret treaty exists between Spain and England about the latter being a protectorate for Cuba, dethat this nation, all parties, all classes, will adhere to, will carry out, let the consequences be what they may.—
It is to this significance, that European interference will not be allowed to control the politics of this tined, in the progress of everts, to belong to the North American republic; and, with perfect truth, it may They may fix their balance of power be said to be already under the pro-tectorate of the public opinion of this rance from the new. But we claim country, which has irrevocably decided that no European nation whatever, other than Spain, shall control our national honor, our national seits destiny. Such an American protectorate exists by virtue of the great law of national self-preservation.—
Now the London Times, for the first Now the London Times, for the first time, we believe announces the starting fact, that a secret treaty exists between the British and Spanish go-

characterizing the adventurers as of our national code. Let Cuba apas "the pirates that in former days in- morrow, and this country would refested those same seas"-by which it ceive it. Let the oppressed people of Cuba strike for independence to-morrow, and this nation would see, perish bayonets help her to do it by virtue of this secret treaty with her .lowing way, for the little surprise This would make no difference, for that was manifested relative to this Great Britain has no right to make such a treaty-Boston Post.

## COTTON IN INDIA.

We extract the following from the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, as showing that G. Britain can never expect any great supply of cotton from India. It is evident that her statesmen, if possible, would diminish her dependence upon this country for nearly 80 per cent. of her whole supply of the staple, which holds a revolution in

abeyance. "Mr. Bright has brought the subject of the growth of cotton in In-dia before the House of Commons, in a speech full of sound reasoning and the statistics of the subject .-The cotton manufactures of the country employed, he said, 2,000,000 of our population, and a larger capital than was embarked in any other manufacture, and which produced the largest proportion of our exports .-The raw cotton imported had increased from 56,000,000 pounds in 1800, to no less than 754,000,000 pounds in 1849. Of this large amount 78 1-2 per cent. was supplied by the United States, and 10 1-2 per cent. from British India. The crop in the United States was liable to great fluctuations, and the consumption of cotton, both on the continent of Europe and in America, was rapidly increasing, apparently beyond the pow-ers of production. The advance of send an adequate force at once, as is Id. per pound on raw cotton was supposed, to effect her objects-proequal to £3,000,000 on the annual hably 2,500 men. There are at Santa consumption of England. Another Fe about 200 Texan camp followers, consideration was, that the Ameri- who take an interest in favor of the can was the product of slave labor, Texans. The troops of the United and if from any cause slavery should States, under Col. Monroe, number be abolished in the United States, the about 5 or 600, to which 600 are to cultivation of cotton would be greatly be added. The Texans in this city interfered with. There was no pre- are of opinion that Texas, supported sent prospect of an adequate supply as she is by the sympathies of the from our African, Australian, or West whole South, will arrest the U.S. mi-India colonies, and British India was litary officers, and bring them to trial the only source we could turn to with for obstructing the operation of her any reasonable prospect of success. laws. Should the adjustment bill be India had always grown cotton; the defeated, there is no doubt that Texas soil was adapted, and the people ha- will absorb New Mexico; and, if tle bituated to its culture. A committee of the Hoase had (in 1848) expressStates will give her all the aid she ed its belief that the soil and climate needs.

and population of India justified the expectation that this country might receive thence large supplies of cotsive of interest on debt, was only over it £25,000,000. Mr. Bright moved an address to the Crown, asking the appointment of a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obsticles the presidencies of Bombay and Ma-dras. Sir I. Hobhouse said, if he differences of opinion may exist in serves the notice of government and the people of this country. President Monroe proclaimed a sentiment which it was to be raised, he would clearer than that it is not a question say let it be granted, but he did not suppose that it would. The imports of cotton had been steadily increascotton was no exception. He very much doubted whether such an adthe utmost moment to this country, and which can hardly fail, sooner or later, to bring the two nations into conflict. The island of Coba is desto compete with America. The

dia was said to be unfit, from the shortness of its staple, and its dirty state, to sustain a competition with the American. Besides this, 120,000,000 of natives were clothed with cotton, and, after they were supplied, the surpfus was not likely to be very great. Sir James Hogg observed, that the East India Company had as strong an interest as Manufacturing in the surpfus was manufacturing of this Union, with 7,000,000 of people, "who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them," cannot be easily conquered! "Sapientibus verbum sat." Yours, most respectfully, A. H. STEPHENS, strong an interest as Manchester in

veenments, by which the former is will be no concession-no giving up vinced that the East India Company bound to protect the sovereignty of the letter over her West India possession. Here, then, the fact comes proclaimed by our chief magistrate, motion to a division. Another fact motion to a division. Another fact disclosed during the debate was, that tic agents, asserted in action regard- the cotton producers in India prefer-The Times, after characterizing the less of consequences whenever occa- red the regular markets at home and Lopez expedition as piratical, after sion has required it, has become part in China, to which country a very large quantity was annually exportmuch the enemies of the human race ply for admission to the Union to- ed, to the uncertain demands of Eur. Upon the whole; we do not think that your cotton planters have much to fear from the rivalry of those of India.'

## "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

We give to our readers this morning, the following card, from Hon. A. H. Stephens, one of our Representatives, and one of the strongest Whigs in the House of Representatives, addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer. We are pleased to see Mr. S. occupying Southern groundit is time for every Southern man-be he whig or be he democrat, to mount the same platform. United, we can stand and face the world:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 3, 1850.

Gentlemen:-In your paper of this morning, I notice the following edito-

We take it for granted that there is foundation of some kind or other for the statement in the following ex-tract from the Washington corres-pondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. If it be all ready true, the gallant State of Texas is about to march an army into the Territories of the United States, and against. an armed station of the United States within them; and we are to have news of it in less than six weeks from this time! Let us hope, however, that the worthy correspondent of the Journal is prematurely alarmed for the safety of Santa Fe, and the detachment of the army whose duty it will be to defend it.

# Correspondence of the Jour. of Com-

Washington, June 29, 1850. There will be some starting intelligence from Texas in less than six

From this it seems that you hold it to be the "duty" of the "army" of the ton, yet up to this moment there had United States now stationed at Santa been no results. The revenue at the Fe to defend, without authority of disposal of the East India Company law, the military occupation of that had, during the last 14 years, averaged £20,000,000 a year, after deducting interest of debt; whilst the nett revenue of Great Britain, exclu- claim by extending her jurisdiction

Your right to entertain such an which prevent an increasing growth of others, that the first federal gun of cotton in that country, and to re- that shall be fired against the people port upon any circumstances that of Texas, without the authority of may injurious affect the condition of law, will be the signal for the freemen the native cultivators of the soil in from the Delaware to the Rio Grande clearer than that it is not a question ing for the last ten years, and Indian "Rubicon" is passed, the days of this brought from India as would enable it recollect that the cause of Texas, in such a conflict, will be the cause of great mass of cotton brought from In- the entire South. And, whether you ha was said to be unfit, from the consider Santa Fe in danger or not,

"Mrs. Jones, do you ever mean to