

# THE 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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**PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVE QUESTION.**—It is not to be disguised, that the subject of slavery is now a more exciting and dangerous question than ever it has been at any previous period of our political existence. And yet how rarely is it that we see or hear it discussed philosophically and calmly! The extremists of the North, aided by such politicians as Seward, Van Buren, and Wilmot, contemplate it in a single aspect, and without the slightest regard to consequences. They act upon the motive that its abolition must be effected by any and by all means. Force was openly invoked by the motley gathering at Cazenovia a few days ago, and force is re-echoed by the numerous blacks of the South.—Societies for the purpose of encouraging the absconding of the slaves of the South are now openly organized in the North, and those who assist in the work are celebrated as warriors, or canonized as saints. The condition of the North is never once estimated by these fanatics if their mad schemes shall succeed. They will not see that in several Western States negroes are forbidden to reside.—They cannot see that in all the other free States inevitable necessity will compel the adoption of the same course. To every intelligent comparison between the condition of our colored population here, and that in the South, they reply with contemptuous denials and bitter denunciations.

That sooner or later these efforts will come to a point, and that we shall be called upon to meet the question in its worst and most fearful aspect, we do not doubt. We are no alarmists. We can see where the design is to deceive by rant and fustian; and we are not slow to place a proper value upon all those excitements incidental to the times; and to fathom their depth. We look now upon the combinations and conspiracy we have alluded to as a real, living, and impending danger. It is true it is guided by fanatics; but it is also true that these fanatics are aided by others, who hypocritically deny the doctrines of these hot and impetuous enemies of the general peace. Do we not daily see passing before our eyes the evidences that the bold bad men who sustain Fred. Douglass in his assaults upon the Constitution and the Union, and Garrison in his assaults upon the living God, are, on the other hand, encouraged by what is called the sentiment of the North against slavery? Fourteen years ago an aroused public opinion sanctioned and applauded the throwing of abolition pamphlets into the waters of the Delaware. Now we sit unmoved while fugitive slaves hold meetings in our midst to excite a servile war in the South. Thirteen years ago an abolition hall was consumed in Philadelphia, and the people declared that the frightful crime was asked for by the alarming character of the disease. Now we hear English emissaries assailing the father of our country, and see rewards paid to the agitators who are sent to the South to fan the flame of insurrection. It is but a day or two since the town of Harburg was made a scene of violence, and almost of bloodshed, because certain owners of slaves came forward to demand their property. The recent disturbances at Cape May may be traced to the insolence of the negroes on that island, and the repeated attempts to fire a leading hotel there, are believed universally to be the work of one of the same class. Wherever we turn, we see the signs of the same spirit. The prospect is certainly not an encouraging or auspicious one.

In the meantime Congress sits quietly, and does literally nothing, while this bad state of affairs continues to

increase. The South are daily called upon to witness some new assault upon the rights of those owning slaves, plotted and carried into execution by the fanatics of the North; and thus fuel is added to feed the flames of ultramorphism on both sides. It is painfully apparent to all eyes that there is imminent danger in delay, and that the sooner the questions now before Congress are disposed of, the better for the whole country. The peace, prosperity, and the very existence of the Union, are all imperiled by the manner in which the settlement has been put off, and the excitement and bitterness fomented by those who will only be powerless when the subject is entirely disposed of.

[Pennsylvanian.]

**Professor Webster's Execution.**—We find the following despatch in the Baltimore Sun, dated Boston, 30th August:

"After the family of Professor Webster left him last night, unconscious, it is said, of his approaching fate, he was searched and placed in a new cell, in order to prevent his attempting to commit suicide.

"Dr. Putnam left him at 9 o'clock in the evening. From that time until midnight he was engaged in devotional exercises; after which he fell into a gentle doze, but did not sleep steadily, awaking at times to converse with those in the room. He spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and calmness, and appeared perfectly resigned. He was pleased, and felt grateful that the time of his execution had been kept from the knowledge of his family. At dawn of day various noises appeared to disturb him, and he became agitated, but would soon regain his confidence.

"By the advice of physicians he breakfasted on tea and coffee with bread. He made all preparations to ascend the scaffold with firmness, and did so.

"About three hundred persons were admitted within the jail yard. The house-tops in the vicinity of the jail were crowded with persons, among whom were many women. The streets leading to the jail were thronged.

"At 9 o'clock, after performing religious services in his cell, the prisoner was brought out attended by his spiritual advisers, the sheriff, jailor, &c. He walked erect, and ascended the scaffold with a firm step.—Here he remained shaking hands and engaged at times in meditation.

"At twenty minutes before 10 o'clock the cap was drawn over his face. He bade adieu to the sheriff, jailor, and others; and soon after the trap fell, launching his spirit into eternity. He seemed to die with but few struggles. After death his body was taken back to the cell, and there it will remain until dark, when it will be taken to his family in Cambridge, for interment to-morrow. No accident, that I am aware of, happened during the terrible scene."

**THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.**—The following is the speech of Louis Napoleon at the Lyons banquet:

"Monsieur le Maire: I sincerely hope that the city of Lyons, of which you are the worthy interpreter, will receive the sincere expression of my gratitude for the kind reception it has given me. (Applause.) The object of my visit is the hope that my presence amongst you may tend to encourage the good, to induce those who have been led astray to return to sober reason, and to judge by myself of the sentiment and the necessities of the country. (Great applause) The task I have undertaken requires your co-operation, and that your co-operation may be frankly given as it will be frankly received, I will now tell you from my heart what I am and what I want. (Great sensation.) Gentlemen, I am the representative not of a party, but of the two great national manifestations, which in 1804, as in 1848, desired to say, by means of order, the great principles of the French revolution. (Applause.) Proud of my origin and of my standard, I shall ever remain faithful to both. I am and shall be totally and completely at the disposal of the country, no matter what is required of me, whether it be abnegation or perseverance. Rumors of *coups d'etat* have perhaps reached even you, gentlemen; but you have not believed them, and I thank you. (Loud applause.) Such things can only be the dream of parties without support in the nation; but the man who is the chosen of 6,000,000 of suffrages, executes the will of the people, and does not betray them. (Thunders of applause.) Patriotism, gentlemen, consists in abnegation, as well as in perseverance.

(Sensation.) In presence of general danger all personal ambition must disappear. In this case patriotism is recognized, as the maternity was recognized in a celebrated case. You remember the two women who claimed the same child. By what sign did they recognize the real mother? Why, by the renunciation of the rights wrung from her by the peril that hung over the beloved! (Great applause.) Let the parties that love France not forget this sublime lesson. For my own part, I shall always remember it. (Immense applause.) But, on the other hand, if culpable pretensions were revived, and menaced the tranquillity of France, I shall know how to render them impotent, by again invoking the sovereignty of the people; for I do not admit that any one has a greater right to call himself representative of the people than myself.

**LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO.**—Major R. H. Weightman, a member of the Legislature of New Mexico, and elected by that body to the Senate of the United States, has addressed a letter to the editors of the St. Louis Republican, in reply to an article in that paper in which it was represented that a number of the members of the Legislature having protested against certain acts thereof, and withdrew therefrom, thereby leaving it without a quorum, the Legislature proceeded to elect members to fill the vacancies, &c. From this letter, which is dated St. Louis, August 24, 1840, we make the following extracts:

"A factious attempt was made to destroy the quorum, and six members withdrew, sending a protest or letter, of an insulting character, to the House of Representatives based upon the pretended ground that Mr. Montoya, of Santa Anna county, could not get his seat; but, as was pithily said by Mr. Juan Perea, a Senator from the southern district, the real reason was not that he could not get his seat to-day, but because he could not hold it to-morrow—the most satisfactory evidence having reached Santa Fe that the contesting candidate was legally elected.

"For the insult contained in their letter, the six signers were promptly expelled, the two contesting members from Santa Fe admitted, and Gov. Alvarez notified of the existing vacancies; the election to fill which was to have been on the 20th of this month.

"The number of representatives being twenty-one, of whom one was absent, the withdrawal of six others could not defeat the quorum, without being reinforced by the project previously tried of Chief Justice Houghton, the supposed author of the protest, and the recently defeated candidate for the Senate.

"One of the members of the House of Representatives was thrown in prison by warrant of Judge Houghton, charged with being an accomplice in a murder committed nearly four years ago, and horses were prepared to carry him off to another county, when, having been brought before two justices of the peace by writ of habeas corpus, the prosecuting attorney, a gentleman of the same political party of the Judge, positively refused to prosecute, and has since stated that he considered the whole proceeding partisan."

**MEXICO.**—Late advices, contained in the New York Tribune, from Mexico, represent that country to be in anything else than a flourishing or settled condition. The Indians continue their depredations on the frontiers. Congress is now in session, and it is almost certain that General Arista will be elected President at the approaching election. Great hopes are entertained of his administration. The Tribune's correspondent writes: "The opinion is somewhat prevalent that a revolution is at hand but I feel assured of the contrary, as the people know that nothing has been gained by them—not even by those who have spent thousands out of their own pockets for such purposes. It is said, however, that an attempt at a revolution was made in this city some days ago, but it is denied; yet it is certain that about half a dozen colonels, and as many captains, have been despatched to different parts of the country; and a body of 60 soldiers has been divided and sent to different places. No doubt General Arista will clear out of this city all officers and troops that may not be favorably disposed towards himself and the actual government."

**The Crisis.**—Every mail from the South indicates that a great political crisis is fast approaching. The tenor

of Governor Bell's message and the temper of the population of Texas—the duty which Georgia has made imperative on her executive, in case California is admitted, to call a Southern convention—the spirit indicated by the public meetings in that State and in other States—show a determination, if not a foregone conclusion, that is as clear as noon-day.—To this wide indication of Southern discontent, there comes to minister to it the Alabama slave insurrection, and the New York slave abduction proceedings. To all this are to be added the sentiments thrown out by various Southern politicians, in the many thoroughly disunion letters and speeches which have recently been elicited, and the propositions seriously brought forward to adopt retaliatory commercial measures by the South. All this points most directly to the conclusion, that a portion of the South has resolved to proceed to the most violent measures in order to carry out a desperately remedy. It is useless to wink out of sight the fact that a crisis is at hand which it will require no small measure of discretion and firmness to successfully meet.—*Boston Post.*

**SHAMEFUL ABUSES.**—The N. Y. Evening Post, in noticing the wholesale robbery of the Treasury from foreign appointees resigning after they receive their outfits and salaries, says:

"Hannagan, it will be remembered, was sent to Berlin, upon the stipulation that he should not stay long, his appointment being a consideration for making that a full mission, which could not be done without democratic votes, but with democratic votes might be made a very pretty asylum for some desertless partisan, as soon as Hannagan could decently draw an outfit, an infit, and a year's salary, which was rightly supposed to require about six months.

Col. Webb was sent out also with a like certainty of being recalled before he arrived at his place of destination; nevertheless, he got his salary and outfit, which was the main thing.

Only a day or two since, the chairman of the committee of ways and means asked for an addition to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill for outfits for the charges to Ecuador, Guatemala, New Grenada and Portugal. We supposed all these places comfortably filled, and did not dream that within one short year they would put the government to the expense of two outfits. But it now appears that Col. Van Alen who has been at Ecuador since six months, has resigned his commission, and returned in the Crescent City to New York.

The unexpected elevation of his fellow-citizen to the Presidency, has procured to Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, permission to return from New Grenada, and become the champion of the administration at Washington, as one of the Editors, it is said, of the Republic.

The Hon. James B. Clay, too, is wearied with his residence in Portugal, and has gone to Naples, to rest and wait for permission to follow the example of Messrs. Van Alen and Foote.

Mr. Squier, also, who has always contrived somehow to keep his name before the people since he was sent to Guatemala, has returned to his anxious friends, where he will probably remain; he certainly will, if he can be provided, as he expects to be, with a better place.

We do not know how many more of the diplomatic appointees are coming home this season; but, from present appearances, we incline to think it would be economical for our government to employ its foreign ministers by the year or by the job."

**SOUND DOCTRINE.**—We clip the following from the Charleston Evening News of Saturday:

"What course it is the duty of the South now to pursue is too grave a matter for us to point out. In the present emergency, the people of the slaveholding States should be united. He should be driven from our borders who hesitate to sustain the South in any step by which she may redress her wrongs; or who would forget, in the claims of party, his first duty to his country. For ourselves, always moderate—always a lover of the Union—always yielding to the hope of the supremacy of justice—we have long stifled our indignant sentiments, and rebuked every expression of discontent in others. The time for moderation is past. Forbearance, so far from being a virtue, is a positive vice. He who will not, amidst the proof now before the country, of deliberate

outrage on the South, vindicate her cause, and go to any extreme for her protection, is as faithless to the nature of a freeman as he is to the duties of a patriot, and the social virtues of a free government. In mere political acts, dividing the people of the same country, a support of the central governmental power may be consistent with the obligations due the State; but in the case of wanton outrages on the principles of liberty; of manifest abuses of power; of violent efforts to change the nature of the politics of the country from freedom to despotism, there is, with the honest man (there may be with the slave) no question of opposing allegiance. There is but one tie—but one fidelity—that is to our State, and to our State alone! To this fidelity, to this allegiance we pledge ourselves; and never, while we can raise our voice to assert the rights of the South, or an arm to protect it, will we cease to condemn and to resist this deliberate, unprincipled, and base violation of her constitutional liberty."

**PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.**—We take the following interesting items from the Newberry Sentinel of the 3d inst:

"A friend, just returned from an excursion for health, has brought us two specimens of bricks, manufactured at Chester, by the Hon. Mr. Eaves. They were made in a machine, which compresses them from the dry earth, just as it is dug out of the yard, and throws off 42 bricks per minute. They are then burned in a kiln. The specimens are in our office for inspection; and, we are confident, will be pronounced, by those who may call and see them, heavier, closer, harder, more beautiful and more durable than bricks made in the ordinary way.

"Our friend also informs us that he saw, at Chester, some beautiful specimens of cotton, hybridized by that eminent naturalist and horticulturist, Dr. Wylie, in which the Doctor had succeeded in putting the long, fine lint of Sea Island upon the seed of the common cotton. We hope to obtain from Dr. W., through our friend, specimens for exhibition, together with a description of the method by which the new varieties are produced.

"It strikes us that this attempt to improve our most valuable staple is one of the most important enterprises of the day; and we rejoice that there are such men of science among us as Dr. Wylie, capable and willing to devote so essentially and effectually to the interest of our planters."

**THE MURRELL GANG—BEWARE!** The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette says, abundant reasons exist for supposing this noted and much to be dreaded gang of thieves to be in full blast, with their headquarters for stealing negroes immediately in our midst. On Sunday night, the 12th ultimo, the Central Plank Road Company lost nine, who were doubtless selected by a *connoisseur* from the entire gang, numbering about seventy, and at work upon the road about twelve miles above Wetumpka. Those missing are all large, young, active, healthy, and fine looking blacks, save Cato, the supposed leader of the gang, whose front teeth are rather scattering for him to be classed with the strictly prime.

**Circular.** To the citizens of District, South Carolina.—At a meeting of the citizens of Richland District, held this day, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting recommend to our sister Districts, the formation of Southern Rights Associations within their respective limits, and that the Secretaries of this meeting be requested to convey such recommendation to such persons as they may think appropriate, in the several Districts of the State.

The undersigned Secretaries of the meeting, beg leave to present the above resolution to your notice, and ask for its such consideration as in your judgment it deserves.

Respectfully,  
J. G. Bowman,  
W. B. Johnston,  
Alex. Carroll,  
W. B. Carlisle.

Secretaries.  
Columbia, S. C. Aug. 24, 1850.

Editors throughout the State would confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions.

zen of Rhode Island upon obligations given by citizens of Georgia for negroes imported into the latter State. Mr. Berrien said the statement was correct, though he did not intend to make it public at this time.

**Non-Intercourse.**—The Richmond Enquirer, in some remarks upon non-intercourse, says:

"Has not the South in her own hands the powerful lever of self-intercourse to bear upon the North and force her to do us justice. One of the strongest and most effective measures will be, for the citizens of the South to agree voluntarily among themselves to purchase nothing from the North; and still more, for her Legislatures to lay taxes on Northern manufactures, that will virtually exclude them. Such stringent remedies may bring things right; at all events they should be resorted to before the South plunges into the gulf of disunion."

**The Mormons in England.**—Mr. Mackay has written for the London Morning Chronicle a full and interesting account of the Mormons, a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. Dr. Mackay saw and mixed much with these enthusiasts in Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their priests, who evinced the most friendly feeling, finding that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high favor amongst the sect. It seems that during the last ten years the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 2,500—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland.

**Royal Marriages.**—The King of Denmark, Frederick VII., has married a dress-maker, the last foreign intelligence says: "This makes the third wife the king has had; and, as his two former were princesses, with whom he lived unhappily and was divorced, he has gone to the ranks of the people in hopes to find a temper more congenial to his own, his experience in royal tempers not being favorable to further experiment in those quarters. His first wife was his cousin, Wilhelmina, whom he married in 1828, when he was Crown Prince.—After living with her several years, they quarrelled, so that his father banished him from Copenhagen; in 1837 they were divorced, and the year after she married another man. The Prince waited three years before following her example. His second wife was the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. From her he was separated in 1845, their marriage being of about 5 years duration.

**Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief.**—This Indian Chief, according to the Western Texan, has returned from Mexico, and says that the Mexicans are a good-for-nothing people, and are unfit to live among. There is considerable apprehension felt in regard to this wily savage. He has fragments of several other tribes with him, and the general opinion is that he has some plot devised, but whether it is to war with the Camanches, or prey upon the settlements in Texas or Mexico, it is yet impossible to determine.

**Monument to Robert Fulton.**—Near Troy, Indiana, is a hill which Fulton was very fond of visiting, and at the foot of which he and his brother kept a wood yard, and sold wood to the steamers, the creatures of his genius, which navigated the Ohio.—He was fond of watching from this point, it is said, their progress, and speed in the water; and it has been selected by the admirers of his genius in the West as a fit place to erect a monument to his memory.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The successor of Mr. McKenney will either be chosen from Georgia or Maryland, not from Pennsylvania. Either Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, or Mr. John Johnson, of Maryland, (brother to Reverdy,) has, in my opinion, the best chance."

"A Great Admirer of Avon's Bard, having asked the Boston Evening Gazette where the following passage is to be found, 'Is that a t that I C B 4 me?' is informed by our cotemporary that it may be found in Macbeth whose murderous 'put a t to I Duncan.'"