

KEOWEE COURIER

Friday, October 11, 1850.

With a view of accommodating our subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz:

- MAJ. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.
- EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
- E. P. YANKEE, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
- M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
- J. F. HIGDON, " Twelve Mile.
- J. T. WEADE, for Anderson District.

**SECESSION.**—There are two parties in the South, Secessionists and Submissionists—a party composed of men in whose loyal hearts the love of liberty is a stronger and warmer feeling than love for their Northern brethren, and who are therefore determined to defend and maintain the best of those rights which God was good enough to give to their fathers; and a party who esteem more highly what they are pleased to call "the recollections of the past" than they do the independence of the present, or the hopes of the future, and who are therefore prepared meekly to submit to any burthens which their "Northern brethren," in the fulness of wisdom and in the plenitude of power, may see fit to impose. To the first of these parties belong the great mass of our Southern people, to the latter a small minority, but, small as is this party, it has its divisions, being subdivided into two parts, one of which plainly and frankly acknowledges itself ready for submission, and the other, while it has grown hoarse in denouncing Northern aggression, denounces at the same time the very thought of disunion, having found, it would seem, other means of redress. These men complain bitterly when they are called submissionists, indeed they denounce the submissionists in more unmitigated terms than do the seceders or disunionists themselves, and having given to their little squad the more uphonous *sub-riquet* of "Conservative," a name for which, by the by, we never had any particular liking, since it was the favorite of British Tories, claim, poor infatuated creatures, to be the living and breathing embodiment of all and singular the moderation and wisdom and patriotism of the South.

These men we call and believe to be at heart submissionists, and submissionists too of the very worst and most dangerous class, because they may impose upon week but well meaning people; we believe them to be at heart submissionists because the schemes of redress which they urge are absolutely so absurd and so utterly impracticable that no sane man could possibly advocate them earnestly and without a disposition to deceive.

The first and most prominent measure of redress these patriots advocate (we have heard others mysteriously spoken of but not definitely) is what they call "non-intercourse." No more, according to these dreamers of dreams more strangely chimerical than any which ever floated through the brain of the wandering master of Rosanante, is there to be any intercourse either for profit or pleasure between the South and the North. Our fashionable mothers are to parade their daughters no more on the Northern marts matrimonial; the belles of the South are to dance and sipper away the season at Saratoga no more, and no more are their charms to turn the head or pierce the heart of any Yankee exquisite, and even the good women who love their husbands and stay at home are to adorn their comely persons in Northern calico no more, for no more are our merchants to be seen in Philadelphia or New York or Boston bartering for Northern manufactures. All social intercourse between the two sections is forever to be cut off. The loomes of Lowell and Patterson are to stop because our Southern planters are not going to sell their cotton to Yankees any more. The wheat and potatoe-fields of Illinois and Indiana are to become waste places in the earth, and there is to be a very hog jubilee in Ohio because we are not going to dine off their potatoe and flower and bacon any more. Could anything possibly be more absurd or more perfectly impracticable than this? Certainly not!

No scheme of non-intercourse sufficiently extensive to effect the North seriously can be put into successful operation without securing the political tie which unites the two sections unless every man, woman, and child South of Mason & Dixon's line is willing to sacrifice present interest to political independence, unless patriotism is made to be what it never has been, the strongest feeling in man's nature, and even then it would be impracticable. Tennessee and Kentucky cannot under present circumstances supply the South in bacon and corn and how are we to prevent our cotton from falling into the hands of Northern manufacturers unless we could command the winds and waves. When a ship puts out from Charleston or New Orleans laden with bags of cotton, how are we to prevent her from discharging her cargo at New York or Boston? and until we can do this how are we to effect the manufacturing interest at the North? And besides suppose this scheme to be practicable, after ceasing all intercourse—after severing every social why retain the political tie? Why remain attached to a people with whom we would have no dealings? Why suffer those to assist in making our laws who had become strangers and aliens unto us? Why was this confederacy entered into by the South? was it that she was incapable of governing herself and might thereby obtain the benefit of Northern wisdom and sagacity, or was it not rather that we might by a closer intercourse than could exist and a warmer exchange of friendly offices than could take place between foreign States, mutually strengthen and support each other in the days of our common infancy. Then when the substance has been lost why retain the shadow? If the South was not, in a separate confederacy, able to defend herself against all comers then there might be some reason for preserving merely a political union with the North, but no human being doubts our capacity to maintain our independence against the world. Is any school girl so illy informed in regard to the feelings of the men '76 as to think that, if the South had been as rich and powerful then as she is today, this confederacy would ever have been formed? Why scruple then to dissolve it when it has not only ceased to be necessary but has absolutely grown dangerous. All political institutions are called into existence by the necessity of the people and the times, and so long as that necessity continues they remain efficient and vigorous, but whenever that necessity upon which they arose has ceased to exist a necessity at once arises for their abolition. No political febric can remain a mere nullity, it must be a good or an evil. For many years this confederacy to which we have been so much attached was a great good in our western world, for by uniting it gave strength to the weak, but now when the feeble have grown strong and able stand alone, and when under cover of its authority the strong have begun to prey upon each other it has accomplished its end, and as urgent a necessity has arisen for its destruction as ever existed for its creation.

It is idle to talk of severing the social and of still retaining the political tie which binds together the various sections of the Union;—nothing can possibly be more impracticable, and if practicable, nothing could possibly be less to be desired. The North and the South cannot live together on terms of equality, the one must bow to the other, and it is plainly to be seen that we are to be the underlings.

But what is to us most incomprehensible is, to hear men talking at this late day, of redressing ourselves, and of procuring an 'honorable adjustment,' when the fairest portion of the territories, exclusion from which is one of the chief grounds of our discontent, has passed forever beyond the power of Congress. California has become a sovereign State, and Congress has no more power now to reinstate us in our rights to her fertile valleys and golden mountains, than it has to open to our emigration a part of New York. How are we to be righted, then? Could we adopt some means of impoverishing the North, is any body so simple and

sophisticated as for one moment to dream that California would consent to dismember her territory, and to extend the line of 36 30 to the Pacific, simply because we having extinguished the fires in the forges of Pennsylvania, and hushed the roar of New England factories, demanded a portion of her territories as the price at which we would consent to sell renewed prosperity to the North? But we are told by these wise conservatives, that redress for past grievances is not all which we are to demand and obtray by following the course they prescribe; we are to acquire stronger and surer guaranties for the future. Now gentlemen, tell us what stronger guaranties can you give us? Can you cause the guaranties of the constitution to become plainer or more binding? Can you increase the obligation of an oath? By what magic, hitherto unknown, can you give strength to paper guaranties against men who have the power, and who have sworn to disregard them? Does not the North and West acknowledge a higher law than the constitution, and can you give us a guaranty stronger than that higher law? Until you can do this, tell us not of sure guaranties.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—Gov. Quitman has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature of Mississippi. Three cheers for Mississippi, who is so gallantly rallying to the call, and nine times nine for her noble Governor!

**FROST.**—There was a light frost seen on the banks of the river at this place on Monday morning last; We learn that on Stamp creek, in this District, frost had been seen a week earlier.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**—The November number is emphatically 'the book of beauty and taste.'

'The Evening Star' is so very exquisite an engraving that for some time we were in doubt which to prefer, it with its light and clouds and dimly discernible spirits, or the illustration of the Lord's prayer on the next page, we are in doubt no longer, however, for beautiful as is the former, the spirit and design of the latter engraving is of such matchless purity, that we want words by which to express our admiration.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. L. Orr for valuable Congressional documents.

**Agitation for independence commenced in Australia.**—Late arrivals from Australia bring intelligence of the commencement of an open and determined agitation of the question of the severance of the Australian colonies from the mother country. The agitation has been commenced by Dr. Laing, a Presbyterian minister, and an old colonist. He is delivering lectures, full of respect for the Queen, and good will towards England, but strongly advocating separation and independence. He recommends the immediate formation of an Australian league, to consist of the five colonies of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip and Cook's Land. He insists against the admission of any more convicts into these colonies. He recommends the encouragement of emigration from the British Islands, and the incorporation of the colonies under the style and title of the United Provinces of Australia. Their independence to be achieved by moral means, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Great Britain. The form of government to be republican. Although this may be the position which these colonies may assume before very long, we do not think that the time has yet arrived for its adoption, nor, from all we can learn, is Dr. Laing exactly the man to carry out such a design, even admitting that all other things were ripe for making the experiment.

We do not learn that the affair excites in any way whatever the attention of the British Government.

**It was an Irish Drubbing.**—It appears that the brewers, porters, coal heavers, &c., who administered the recent castigation to Haynau, the Austrian butcher, while upon a visit to London, were all Irish to a man. John Bull has too much respect for Aristocracy to do such a thing.

**T. Butler King Rewarded.**—It is stated that this gentleman has been appointed collector at San Francisco, California, in place of J. R. Davis, who declines.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Courier. SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C. Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1850.

**MR. EDITOR:** Supposing that your readers would be pleased to have some items of the proceedings of Presbytery, now in session at this place, I take pleasure in sending you this communication, to be used as you may think proper.

The South Carolina Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian church, in this village, on Wednesday evening last, and organized by electing Rev. S. B. Lewers moderator and Rev. E. F. Hyde clerk. The members generally were prompt in attendance, and business was despatched with such order and seriousness of deliberation as should characterize ecclesiastic bodies. The most prominent matter claiming the attention of Presbytery was the discussion of the importance of establishing the pastoral relation in and over as many churches as possible, and withdrawing the ministry from secular occupations. Much time was consumed in the serious consideration of this, and kindred subjects, and after many interesting and feeling speeches had been made on the question, the whole matter was referred to a committee, whose report will be published with the minutes. Upon the application of five churches, two pastors were ordered to be installed. An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery will take place at Anderson C. H., on the Friday evening before the second Sunday in November, for the purpose of ordaining and installing Rev. R. H. Reed. The Spring session of this Presbytery will be held at Laurens C. H. We have preaching in the church three times each day, which is attended by a numerous orderly and respectable audience from the village and vicinity. And so far as my information and acquaintance enables me to speak, I have seldom met with a more hospitable and intelligent community. The ladies (especially the unmarried ones) have in an eminent degree, all those charms that endear them to the other sex; to kindness, sociability, accomplishment and beauty, many have added the unfading virtues of religion, which never fails to enhance loveliness in woman.

There are three churches in the place, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist, of which the latter are the most numerous. There are several large brick buildings going up near the public square, in which store rooms, printing and law offices are to be fitted up.

To day at 10 o'clock, Mr. Walker, the principal of a school for the deaf and dumb at Cedar Springs, presented a class of five mutes before the Presbytery for exhibition and examination. The class consisted of two young ladies, two boys nearly grown and a boy about 10 years of age, all of whom have been under his charge about 18 months and they now read and write with great facility and correctness. The exhibition was commenced with prayer by the principal in signs and motions, of course, understood only by the mutes; after which they gave other evidence of rapid progress in learning, by writing on the black-board their names, and various other ideas suggested by the principal and spectators. The smallest boy manifested a degree of intellect very rarely found in boys of his age, and which if kept in proper training may attain to excellence. Persons present were evidently delighted with the performance, and when the exhibition closed, it was manifest that feelings of involuntary gratitude to Mr. W. for his benevolent efforts on behalf of these unfortunate individuals, were going up from each sympathizing bosom and invoking the blessing of Heaven on him and them.

I am informed that Mr. W. is a Carolinian by birth and a native of this District—that having some near relatives, who were mutes, he was induced to undertake their instruction, in which he succeeded so well, that he was encouraged to devote the whole of his attention and talents to the instruction of mutes.

He has the assistance of a mute teacher, a native of Georgia, who having received much of his education at Hartford, Conn. is now an accomplished scholar.

This mute school is located within four miles of this village, at which mutes may be as correctly taught as at a Northern institution; our State should therefore withdraw her patronage from Northern mute schools and concentrate it upon Mr. W.'s school.

Yours, &c., N. P. S.—Monday, October 7. I have just returned from a political meeting held here, on the subject of our Federal relations, and to hear a report from the delegates to the Nashville convention.

The meeting was attended by a large number of citizens, and was organized by calling H. Dodd to the chair and Dr. Campbell to act as secretary. Dr. Otterson made a brief statement of the doings of the convention;—seems to entertain very little faith in that body doing anything for the South.

Dr. Wallace presented several resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, among which was one requesting the delegates to return to the Nashville convention. Upon the resolutions Messrs. Tucker, Leitner and Dean made warm, patriotic, and argumentative addresses, which were received by loud plaudits of approval. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and I am sure the right kind of spirit prevails among the people of Spartanburg.

I have been informed by an intelligent gentleman from North Carolina that a much better Southern feeling prevails there, among the more respectable and influential class of citizens and politicians than we are wont to believe—that North Carolina will battle for her rights in common with the other Southern States—that the newspapers and politicians who advocate submission, circulate amongst the most ignorant and lowest classes of the population of that State. And I do sincerely hope, my friend may not be deceived in the feelings and sentiments entertained by the people of the old North State.

Yours, &c., N.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EXAMINATION OF O. H. P. FANT'S SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure, on the 27th ult., of being at an examination and exhibition near Townville, on the line between Anderson and Pickens Districts.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. Fant, the Teacher, invited the visiting teachers to a seat near him and brought forward a class of small children and turned to quite a difficult part in the Elementary spelling book and they misspelt but very few words, spelling off the book. He next called forward a larger class and gave them proper names to the amount of a page or two, and with but very few exceptions, every name was spelled on first trial. A class of about 15 in number then read a chapter in the New Testament, and it was plainly seen that due attention had been paid to pauses, emphasis and cadence. A class of 10 or 12 was then examined in Arithmetic by questions being written on the black-board by Mr. Fant; all of which were wrought out in a short period of time and the work exhibited to the visiting teachers. Mr. Fant next questioned a large class extensively on Geography and English Grammar, very few questions stood a second trial. Sentences to be parsed were written on the black-board by Mr. Fant, and other teachers who were present; the parsing met their general approbation. Compositions, on different subjects, were then read by Mr. Fant, after which Mr. Ezekiah Vandiver delivered an address of considerable length and eloquence on the great importance of education. By this time the people had generally collected, and we all partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion.

The exhibition commenced between 1 and 2 o'clock, speeches and dialogues were the order of the day. Poetry was recited by the small girls, and a most noble song by the same which was almost enough to charm all who hold listening ears to the sound of music. We also had good instrumental music at intervals.

There were two clowns with face and hands black and rainments suited to the occasion, who performed their part to a fraction, causing great laughter throughout the crowd. At the close, which was about 4 o'clock, Mr. E. R. Doyle delivered a short but able address on the importance of exhibitions.

There were about 500 persons present, and from the attention paid, I presume they were all well entertained.

I think, Mr. Editor, that more in-

terest ought to be taken in these public examinations and exhibitions in country schools than has been heretofore.

EDUCATION.

**THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.**—Mr. Gallaher, the Third Auditor, says that so many applications have been made to that office in relation to the bounty land bill, which passed at the late session of Congress, that he deems it advisable to say that copies of the army rolls cannot be furnished from his office. He adds that all applications for bounty lands "must pass through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land."—Augusta Constitutionalist.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says: "The bounty land bill has created a great sensation of joy among some of the speculators in this city. The failure of the engrossing clerk to put in the provision that 'the party to whom the warrant is issued shall enter the land himself,' and which was contained in the bill passed, renders the whole nugatory. The consequence is, that those who hold old warrants will have a better opportunity to dispose of them, as the defective bill cannot be remedied until the next session of Congress."

It is a fact worth noting that the Fugitive Slave Bill obtained but thirty one northern votes, 28 of which were cast by democrats and 3 by whigs. The names of those whigs are Eli O. of Boston, Taylor of Ohio, and McGeahy of Indiana.

[Ang. Constitutionalist.]

From Washington.—The President has withdrawn his objection to the Bounty Land bill, and it is now a law. Thompson of Indiana declines the appointment of Recorder in the Land Office. Nathan Sargent has been re-appointed.—Carolinian

From the Pendleton Messenger. To the People of the Election District of Pendleton.

A communication appeared in the Messenger of the 23d of August, over the signature of 'Seneca River,' in which the writer gave his views relative to the policy of introducing the Bank question into the present canvass for members of the Legislature, and propounded certain questions to the Candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives. I agree with 'Seneca River,' in most of his views, and defining the duty of candidates to notice any proper call on them, for an expression of their opinions relative to any question of public interest, will proceed to answer the questions; which are as follows:

"1st. Will you, if elected, vote against any act, or resolution of the Legislature, the effect of which will be to place the Bank in liquidation, or to compel it to wind up its affairs at the expiration of the charter, or at a subsequent period during the term for which you are elected?"

"I will, if elected, vote against any act, or resolution of the Legislature, to put the Bank in liquidation previous to the expiration of its charter, and after that time would be willing to allow a reasonable period (say six or ten years,) to bring to a close the business of the Bank, without oppression to the debtors, and injury to the State."

It is known to you, that I was in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Meminger, at the last session of the Legislature, (to put the Bank in a gradual process of liquidation,) and voted against its indefinite postponement. In deference to the opinions of a large portion of the party opposed to the connection of Bank and State, and being unwilling to contribute to any unnecessary excitement, on a question of State policy at this eventful crisis of our national affairs; I am now in favor of permitting the Bank to run its chartered term, with some legislative action, requiring the officers of the institution to collect all debts of long standing, and to shape their business operations with an eye to the termination of the charter.

"2d. Will you, if elected, vote against any act (if such should be proposed) rechartering the Bank, during the term for which you are elected?"

I answer this question affirmatively. In reply to the questions of 'Saluda,' I will briefly state, that I am in favor of the principles published by the Nashville Convention. I believe the Southern States are bound to sustain Texas in her claim to the boundaries, as defined by her Congress in 1836, unless the difficulty is satisfactorily arranged. I will, by my vote, (if called on,) pledge the State of South Carolina to a joint support of other Southern States, in vindicating their constitutional rights as political equals under the Federal compact, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity!"

T. J. PICKENS.