

# 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.

VOL. 2

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

NO 25

**THE KEOWEE COURIER,**  
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**[COMMUNICATED.]**  
**Southern Rights Meeting.**  
 According to previous notice a large number of citizens assembled in the Court House on the 4th inst. to take into consideration the unconstitutional aggression of the North against the Southern States.  
 On motion of Maj. W. L. Smith, Thomas G. Boggs was called to the Chair and J. W. Norris, Jr. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated to be to form a Southern Rights Association. Hon. Jas. L. Orr being present was invited to address the meeting which he did in a clear, bold, and patriotic style.  
 W. K. Easley, Esq., offered the following Preamble and Constitution for the formation of a Southern Rights Association for this District, which were unanimously adopted:

**PREAMBLE:**  
 Whereas, it is apparent, not only from the acts of injustice which have been perpetrated by the dominant majority in Congress, but also from the course of systematic and organized aggression on the rights of the South which have been for years pursued by the Northern States of this Union, that there is a fixed and unalterable determination on the part of those States to rob us of our political rights and to despoil us of our domestic institutions; and, believing as we do, that their peaceable possession and even preservation has become incompatible with our present relations to the existing Confederacy, and having been forced to the painful conviction that South Carolina in common with her sister States of the South is driven to choose between the preservation of her rights and the preservation of the Union; therefore, we, the people of Pickens District, do now solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to aid, defend and support her in maintaining her rights, by any course or by any means to which she may be driven by the foul injustice and aggressions of the usurping North, and in view of an issue so painful but inevitable to us.

**Be it therefore Resolved,** That we do now organize and constitute ourselves into an Association for the defence of Southern Rights and Interests, the objects and rules of which we hereby pledge ourselves as men and as citizens to support and observe until the dangers which threaten the destruction of our rights shall have been entirely removed and for that purpose we adopt the following Constitution:

**ART. 1.** The name of this Association shall be "The Southern Rights Association of Pickens District." Its object shall be to organize and prepare the people of Pickens District the better to defend themselves from the dangers which threaten—to promote the interest and to secure the harmonious and united action of the whole South in the glorious cause of Constitutional Freedom and more especially shall its objects be to pledge its members to support South Carolina in any course which she may be driven to pursue in defence of her rights as a free and sovereign State.  
**ART. 2.** The officers of this Association shall be a President, sixteen Vice Presidents, (one for each beat company), two Recording Secretaries, two Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Committee of Safety, to consist of three members from each military beat company in the District, and subordinate to this, and subject to its direction and control the members of the general committee for each beat company with the

Vice President of such company shall form sub-committees all of which officers shall be chosen annually at the anniversary of the Association.  
**ART. 3.** In addition to the ordinary duty of presiding over its deliberations, the President shall be empowered to convoke meetings of this, and to appoint Delegates to attend meetings or conventions of other affiliated associations, and in any emergency of the State, (to repel invasion or to suppress negro insurrection) he is empowered and required to call out the Minute Men of the Association, to be marshalled under the Governor of the State or constituted authorities.  
**ART. 4.** The Vice Presidents when they shall think fit, or when directed by the President, shall hold meetings of such members as shall reside in their respective Beats, and report the proceedings of the same at the next general meeting of the Association. It shall further be a part of their duty to extend to their respective Beats such information as the President may from time to time desire to communicate to the members of this Association.  
**ART. 5.** It shall be the duty of corresponding Secretaries to correspond with affiliated associations upon matters touching their general interests and objects.  
**ART. 6.** The duties of the Recording Secretaries shall be to keep a roll of the members and of the Minute Men, and to record the proceedings of the Association in a book to be kept for that purpose.  
**ART. 7.** It shall be the duty of the general and sub-committees of safety to detect, report, and prosecute all attempts to corrupt our slaves and to disseminate abolition—to procure its subordination, or otherwise impair the feasible and tranquil enjoyment of our domestic institution.  
**ART. 8.** The President shall from the roll of the Secretaries organize all the members of this Association under the age of thirty, into a military corps to be called the Minute Men, and who, with their officers, arms and equipments shall be ready to march to the point of danger at a minute's warning.  
**ART. 9.** The Minute Men shall elect their commanding and subordinate officers.  
**ART. 10.** The President shall be required to call the Association together upon any five of the Vice Presidents uniting in a call for the same.  
**ART. 11.** This association shall continue in existence and persevere in its efforts so long as the rights of the South are threatened with danger.  
**ART. 12.** Any person may become a member of this association by subscribing his name to the above rules.

**F. N. GARVIN, President.**  
**J. W. NORRIS, Jr., Secretary.**  
**W. H. TRIMMER, Secretaries.**

**COUNCILS OF SAFETY.**  
**Sarcastic's Beat—**J. C. Miller, Thos. Gasaway, Wm. Oliver.  
**Garrison's Beat—**J. J. Hollingsworth, W. S. Williams, Wm. Smith.  
**Hunter's Beat—**J. B. Clayton, A. Hunter, John A.rial.  
**Easley's Beat—**John Bowen, S. A. Easley, John Gossett.  
**Stewart's Beat—**Robert Stewart, F. Alexander, E. Alexander.  
**Anderson's Beat—**Isaac Anderson, Joab Lewis, O. E. Barton.  
**Chastain's Beat—**E. H. Griffin, J. E. Hagood, James T. Ferguson.  
**Singleton's Beat—**Joshua H. Hendricks, Felsy Hunt, Wm. Edins.  
**Road's Beat—**Jephtha Norton, W. L. Keith, Joseph Burnett.  
**Nichols's Beat—**Stephen Nicholson, A. B. Grant, Jesse McKinney.  
**Phillips's Beat—**G. Brazeal, A. Robins, R. Fretwell.  
**Hughes's Beat—**J. A. Ballenger, Henry Hughes, Andrew Dickson.  
**Deaton's Beat—**Wm. Griffin, Joshua Y. Jones, T. M. Strubling.  
**Denry's Beat—**E. P. Verner, L. Towers, S. C. Reeder.  
**Hunt's Beat—**A. Bryce, Chas. Hunt, James M. McEvey.  
**Fairfax's Beat—**A. P. Reeder, Baylis Hix, M. S. McCay.

The meeting adjourned in good order.  
**THOS. G. BOGGS, Ch'n.**  
**J. W. NORRIS, Jr., Secretary.**

The President then organized the Association, and called on those gentlemen who had been elected Officers to signify their intention if they meant to serve, when all who were present concurred without hesitation.

W. K. Easley then introduced the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:  
 Resolved, That the Secretaries be required to furnish each Vice President with a copy of the Constitution and accompanying Resolutions, and that it be made the duty of the Vice Presidents to take and transmit to the Secretaries the names of persons desirous of becoming members of this Association.  
 On motion the Association then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January next.

**F. N. GARVIN, President.**  
**J. W. NORRIS, Jr., Secretary.**  
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Land warrants are held in New York at \$1 30 a \$1 33; in St. Louis at \$1 35 a \$1 40. Warrants under the new law not being assignable, the old ones are sought for by settlers; and as about 4,000 per month are located, the number issued will soon be absorbed, there not being over 10,000 or 12,000 unlocated.

**MR. SOULE'S SPEECH.**  
 Mr. Soule, after thanking his friends for the compliment they had paid him opened his speech by saying that although that might not be considered to be a suitable occasion for addressing them upon a subject which had greatly agitated the country during the past nine months, yet he would seize upon it for the purpose of telling some home truths; that during his absence from this city, in the performance of his Senatorial duties at Washington, he had passed through the greatest struggle for power on one side, and for right and justice on the other, which this Republic had ever known—a struggle in which he, almost alone, battled single-handed against the combined intellect of the North and the West; that he then intended to tell them something about it; that in the contest to which he alluded, being then involved in the so-called compromise Bills, he had advocated and sustained, by his voice and his vote, the principles which Louisiana had repeatedly endorsed; that for so advocating and sustaining them he had been denounced as a traitor to Louisiana, by a corrupt press, and made a martyr to his efforts in the cause of the constitution of the South, and of an equality of rights between the States; that he had not returned to Louisiana for the purpose of courting the people and winning back the favor he had lost, for he knew that all the people wanted was light, and that with light, an honest people would do both his motives and his acts ample justice; but that he must say that the great lever of this age—the press that which in a great measure made public opinion—which swayed the popular mind according to its will—was, as far as Louisiana was concerned, with a few honorable exceptions, corrupt; that the people had a right to look to the press for true information of a public character—of a character affecting the people's interests and rights, and that he must say that the press of Louisiana had, with respect to the great questions which had agitated and which now agitate the country, proved recreant to its duties to the people of Louisiana; that the press of Louisiana, instead of diffusing light, had diffused darkness among the people—instead of giving them health, had poured poison into their bosoms; that the press had condemned him, but that he should appeal, and did then appeal from the press to the people, well knowing that when the people came truly to understand the matter in controversy between himself and his opponents, to him would the right be awarded.

And what are the matters in controversy between us? I will tell you, gentlemen: for although much has been said, and much has been written here about the compromise acts, I very much doubt whether any of you know what compromise means—what was proposed to by the passage by the Congress of the so-called compromise acts. I very much doubt, gentlemen, whether any of you have read the compromise acts, or have read the speeches which were delivered both for and against those measures. Gentlemen, I very much doubt if there are six persons in New Orleans who comprehend the compromise acts.

Gentlemen, the most astute and cunning intriguer and politician of the country got up certain measures for the purpose of cheating the South and giving power to the North; and in order to disguise those measures—in order to blind the South as to their true object, he christened them a "compromise." Gentlemen, as a consequence of the late war with Mexico, we gained a vast territory on the Pacific—we gained California and Utah, and New Mexico. We gained this vast territory with the common blood and treasure—with the common blood and treasure of the North and the South—and we held it in equal rights; the North had a right to go there—the North with its property, and the South with its property.

Thus our relations stood, when a handful of adventurers, urged on by the Government at Washington, erected California into a State, with the Wilmot Proviso in its constitution excluding the South from all participation in the soil which its blood and treasures had contributed to win. A handful of adventurers seized upon the territory—a territory of four hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-one square miles, extending nine hundred and seventy miles on the Pacific—a territory, four-fifths of which they had never seen, and declared that the South should have no part or lot in it. Then it was that the Websters and Clays

plotted together to rob the South and to strengthen the North, by giving to free soil all the territory which the late war won from Mexico. They plotted—and to cheat and blind the South as to the true character of the measures they proposed, they called them a compromise—the compromise acts—thinking that by thus gilding the pill, the South would readily swallow it.

Gentlemen, it was this compromise which I fought against; it was this surrender of the rights of the South of Louisiana—that I opposed, and for which opposition I was denounced by the Press. But, gentlemen, the compromise was carried, and you are slaves—slaves to the North. The Northerner may go with his coöper and his peons into New Mexico, or Utah, or California, and enrich himself with the inexhaustible wealth of their mines, but the Southerner cannot go there; and now, every day, you see the gold of California carried by your doors, while you are not permitted to approach it.

Gentlemen, the passage of the compromise bills was treachery to the South, and as an American Senator I opposed them. Were my votes to be given—were my acts to be done again, I would vote and act as I did vote and as I did act, without regard even to the clamor of the people, Gentlemen, although I voted alone, with no voice the cheer me, without support from any quarter, I would, as your Senator, vote as I have voted—I would save the people against the people.

Gentlemen, pardon me for a few seconds—I will not detain you long I feel that I have already trespassed upon your patience; but, gentlemen, let me tell you that the late war with Mexico has entailed upon the General Government a debt of one hundred millions of dollars—a debt which must be paid within the next fifteen years. Now, by the operation of the tariff laws, seventy-five millions of this debt are to be paid by you—you will be required to pay seventy-five millions of dollars within the next fifteen years. Nor is this all, gentlemen: Under the compromise acts, ten millions are to be given to Texas for the purchase seventy-three millions of acres of her territory—which seventy-three millions of acres are to be converted from slave to free territory, while you are to be burdened with the payment of the purchase money. Gentlemen, I voted against forming two free States out of Texas, and I am told that public opinion—that the public opinion of Louisiana is against me.

Gentlemen, I care very little for the opinion of this city. New Orleans is under Yankee influence—an influence which we must get rid of; but if the opinion of the people of the State is against me, and that opinion is made known to me officially, in the only way in which I can take cognisance of it, the people will soon learn that the Senatorial robe has no charms for me.

Gentlemen, one word more. Some dastard, unworthy, perhaps, of a notice upon this occasion, has distorted certain words which fell from me in the Senate chamber, in a late debate, and by giving to them a forced construction, would justify a charge of cowardice which has been urged against me. Gentlemen, I owe to Louisiana all that I am; and when I forget her—when I prove recreant to any of her best interests, may this heart cease to beat. Let the conflict come between the South and North let the first gun be fired on the part of Louisiana, and in that conflict, show me the man who will dispute with me the honor of being the first to meet the enemy!

With these remarks, gentlemen, I bid you good night.

**Southern Florida—Ancient Inhabitants.**—The early history of the Southern part of the Peninsula of Florida, shows that when discovered by Ponce de Leon, in 1512, it was numerously peopled by Indians living in towns under their dominion, and that they were of an intrepid and enterprising character, possessing the same qualities in war, that have recently rendered the Seminoles such troublesome foes.

This section of the Florida Peninsula was then called the country of Calos, the name of the Cacique who ruled over many chiefs, and whose dominion embraced the Everglades, part of the coast, the Florida Keys, (known then as the Martyr Islands), and a portion of the Bahama Islands, it is supposed.

At the mouth of the river entering the Straits of Florida, was a town called Tocobago, in which, when first visited by the whites, there were fifteen hundred inhabitants. The inhabitants of this town were hostile to the dwellers in the Calos country; and the location of the town of Tocobago is supposed to have been on the St. Lucie Sound, near the mouth of the St. Lucie river, which forms a junction with the Sound and then empties into the sea, so as to make the figure of a cross, the St. Lucie Sound and the Indian river forming the beam, and the St. Lucie forming the arms. There was also a town on the Miami river.

The Indian towns of the glades, when first discovered, contained each about forty persons; Calos, the King, reigned over forty-eight towns—the names of more than half of which are given by a Spanish captain, a Spaniard, who, by shipwreck, was thrown among this people, within fifty years of the discovery of Florida.—Florida Republican.

**GRAND EXCURSION.**  
 Geo. McHenry & Co., active and enterprising merchants of New York have determined to furnish excursion tickets in their line of packet ships, at one hundred dollars apiece; to include the passage out and home to the great London Fair. The first ship, the 'Mary Pleasant,' will sail on the 14th of March. She has ample accommodations for two hundred passengers, and her owners will furnish everything except wines and liquors. She will remain three or four weeks in port, so that ample opportunity will be afforded, not only to visit the great fair, but to run over to Paris, and tarry among the wonders of the French metropolis. The second ship, the 'Shenandoah,' will leave a month after—say the 15th of April. Subsequently two other ships will leave.

**GEORGIA.**—The Athens Herald says: "We have seen a letter from an intelligent citizen of Cherokee to a gentleman of this place, in which the writer gives the most cheering accounts of the cause of Southern Rights in that region. The writer who has been in public life for many years, is a very competent judge of the political complexion of any country. He gives the following counties as being prepared to give the Southern Rights candidates a large majority: Floyd, Gilmer, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb, Cherokee, Forsyth, Murray, Gordon, Chatanooga, Walker and Dade."

**DOWN ON THE EXPOUNDER.**—Daniel Webster expecting some distinguished visitors at his house a few days ago, sent to Boston for a colored man to prepare an entertainment. The man, it is said, refused to go for \$100 a day because Mr. Webster favored the Fugitive Slave Law, and the latter could not get a colored man in Boston to enter his service. We presume there are plenty of poor white men there, who would willingly take their places.

**TURKISH SLAVE MARKET.**—Mr. Brown, the American Dragoman at Constantinople, who is now accompanying the Turkish Envoy through the United States, says that the female Circassian slave market continues in full blast at Constantinople. Mr. B. affirms that the prices range from \$600 to \$10,000, according to their age and personal charms, and that the slaves are sold in what is called the Circassian quarter of the city.

**A SENSIBLE WOMAN.**—A gentleman in Boston bought two tickets for Jenny Lind's concert for ten dollars, and presented them to his wife. She like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.—Sunday Atlas.

The Portsmouth (England) Times states that there is now living in that town a man named Wade, 110 years old, who sailed twice around the world with Captain Cook, and was with him at the South Sea when he was killed. He was wounded in the arm by a spear in the conflict which proved fatal to the famous navigator, and is thought to be the only man in existence who sailed with Cook. He retains all his senses and has been a good looking man in his time, walks with crutches, and subsists by begging; he was born in New York, and it is stated his property there left him by his brother, but has no means of obtaining it.

The Printing Press which Hoe is constructing for the New York Sun, is the largest printing machine in this country. It is twenty feet in height and in length is thirty-three feet. It has eight cylinders, the registering machine in front counting every impression and recording the number in plain figures, before the eye, from one copy to one hundred millions.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble has lately given her Readings of Shakspeare in England at Brighton, Portsmouth, etc. She has just made an engagement with Mr. Mitchell, late lessee of the St. James Theatre, for twelve months, and after making a rapid tour through the United Kingdom, will return to London and give the series in the metropolis.

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