

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:

Mr. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.  
 EDWARD HOGGINS, Esq., " Horse Shoe.  
 S. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.  
 M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.  
 J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.  
 T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

"The commons here in Kent are up in arms."

Pursuant to notice on Monday last a large number of the citizens of our District met in the Court House to hear their able and indefatigable Representative, Col. ORR, give an account of his stewardship. The

Colonel, in a speech of two hours' length, to which we listened with undiminished interest, ran over the acts of injustice which had been perpetrated by the ruling majority in Congress, and sketched in a graphic and forcible manner their disastrous consequences to the South; he exhibited to the minds of his audience the evidence of a fierce and insatiable hostility on the part of that majority to us and our institutions: he told how corruptions had crept into the Federal Government, and how strange doctrines, such as were unknown to our fathers, had become the orthodox Federal Faith; and how by them the character of the Government was being, nay, had already been, changed from one of limited to one of unlimited powers.

For years the North had nourished dark and insidious designs against the independence of the South. For years she had concealed in her midnight councils, the foul and traitorous purpose of changing by silent and imperceptible revolutions the original character of the Federal Government. At first she approached her ends by slow and cautious steps, stealing along through crooked and secret ways, and while we slept in fancied security her wizards were working their midnight spells. And by means of this dark enchantment, one by one had the bulwarks of the Constitution fallen, guaranty after guaranty had been swept away—power after power had been usurped, until now she had us and the Constitution under her feet; and backed by a fierce and turbulent majority who were divided from the minority by contending interests and geographical lines, she is ruling the land with a lordly and unlimited sway. In this headlong struggle for power no means had been too wicked to be used, and no institution too sacred to be touched by her foul and contaminating hands. No considerations of justice, no feelings of humanity, no principles of religion have been sufficient to restrain the North or to cause to her seared conscience one pang of remorse. And now, emboldened by her late success and by our shameful defeat, she openly avows the accomplishment of a purpose the most fell and terrible against which human reason can provide, or for which human pity can shudder, and which, if accomplished would present to the world a picture of desolation and blood the darkest to be found on the annals of human woe. Fifteen bankrupt and exhausted States contending in a strife of races with all the fierce and ungodly hostility of servile war for such would be the consequences which the North would force upon us by the emancipation of our slaves.

We have not the time to pursue farther the thread of this manly and eloquent address, suffice it to say that when the question was asked what course we to pursue to escape from the many dangers which threaten, and the answer given, dissolve the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy, the speaker was greeted with shouts of applause. After Mr. Orr had concluded his speech, as will be seen by reference to another page, a Southern Rights Association was formed, and a goodly number of the signatures of the crowd obtained, and many persons who were desirous were forced to go away without an opportunity to sign.

We have heard doubts expressed of the truth and loyalty of the people who inhabit these hills and mountains, would to God the whole South

were as true and loyal as they, there would be no submissionists or compromisers then, for the soil we tread upon is not the soil to give birth to traitors, nor is the air we breathe the air to give vitality to traitors; and there is a spirit abroad among these hills and mountains—a love of freedom and a hatred to tyranny—a spirit which has dwelt with us since the days of the Revolution, a spirit which has made every hamlet a temple and every hearth-stone an altar of liberty, and which is firing the hearts of our people to-day, and which, when the hour of danger shall come, will nerve their hands to emulate the great deeds of their brave and noble sires.

**INDUSTRY REWARDED.**—We learn from a friend living on Stamp Creek, that there is living in his vicinity a farmer who has, by dint of his own labor, since the 1st of September, 1849, opened in the wild woods a farm of eight acres, built a comfortable dwelling house, stables and all necessary out buildings, and cribbed off his little domain, after fattening four hogs, one hundred and seventy-five bushels of corn. Verily our "mother earth" is a bountiful giver of good gifts to those who seek diligently after them.

**HURRAH FOR GREENVILLE.**—On Monday last, we understand, there was a public meeting held at Greenville C. H. And Resolutions embodying the right principles enthusiastically and almost unanimously adopted, only six voting in the negative. The Resolutions were advocated by Col. Memminger, and opposed by Messrs. Thompson and Perry who, our informant says, were listened to with much impatience.

**FINE FRUIT.**—We have been presented by Capt. Robert Stewart, with a few of the largest and most delicious apples we have ever seen.

[COMMUNICATED.]

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**  
 At a call meeting of the District Temperance Society, at this place, on the evening of the 4th inst., the following delegates were appointed to the State Temperance Convention, to meet in Columbia on the 27th inst.:

Rev. Joseph Grisham, J. W. Norris, jr. M. M. Norton, J. J. Norton.  
 Ordered to be published in the Courier.

J. W. Norris, Jr. Sec'y.  
 Pickens C. H., 4th Nov., 1850.

**PROPOSALS.**  
 As the Legislature of South Carolina will assemble on the fourth Monday in this month, and every true patriot is looking to its proceedings with feelings of the deepest interest, the people should keep themselves thoroughly informed of all its acts and doings.

Therefore the undersigned are determined to place the means of information within the reach of the humblest citizen, by sending the *Keowee Courier* to new subscribers during the next session of the Legislature, at twenty-five cents per single copy.

5 copies during the session for \$1.00  
 or 12 " " " " " \$2.00  
 Payable always in advance.

The *Courier* will contain the Governor's Messages, an abstract of the proceedings of the house and Senate, and of speeches made in both houses, together with remarks and information contributed by correspondents in Columbia.

Det no man have to ask his neighbor "what's the news?" but send in your names immediately—take the *Courier*, and read for yourselves.

Post-masters, and all persons friendly to the extension of general intelligence will be kind enough to act as our agents in the above, and forward all subscriptions by 23d November.

**TRIMMIER & LEWIS.**

Pickens C. H., Nov. 8, 1850.

Mr. G. P. R. James has placed one of his sons in Yale College and another in the Law School in New Haven.

A snuff box of a novel construction, and designed to supersede the necessity of using the fingers in taking the snuff, has been registered in Birmingham. The box is inverted, and upon being turned up, two small caps are found charged with the titillating mixture, and ready to be applied to the nose.

GERMANY.

In *Hesse Cassel* the revolutionary feeling is said to be increasing. Upwards of two hundred officers have resigned their commissions in the army, which is now in a most disorganized state. It is said that *Hannau*, who, by proclamation of the Elector, has been created commander-in-chief of the army, proposes to promote the non-commissioned officers to the vacancies. *Hannau* is commanded to remove those of all grades who refuse to obey his orders, and to immediate punishment.

According to letters from Frankfort it is said to be the intention of the Elector of *Hesse* to abdicate. The Prince of *Cassel* will succeed him.

In the last sitting of the *College of Princes* at Berlin, M. de Radowitz, formally announced that the Prussian Government will not suffer the Federal assembly at Frankfort to interfere by force in *Hesse Cassel*, and that any attempt to do so would be resisted by Prussia; consequent upon the division of the subject of *Hesse Cassel*, a ministerial crisis has taken place in *Hannover*, and *Sturvo* and the Premier have retired.

The two divisions of the Austrian army upon their march for *Hesse Cassel*, have received counter orders, and have stopped in their progress. This, it is said, has been the result of a joint remonstrance upon the part of England and Russia. Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfort convention.

The late Queen of the Belgians.

The English papers announce the death, at Ostend, on the 11th of October, of Louise Marie Therese Charlotte Isabelle, Queen of the Belgians. This lady was the second child of the late King Louis Philippe, having been born at Palermo on the 3d of April, 1812. The princess Louise was a most estimable woman. In her earliest years she did much credit to the title of her preceptress, Madame Mallet, who had been recommended by Madame de Genlis, the governess of Louis Philippe and the rest of Philippe Egalite's family. She shared the fortunes of her father's family until the revolution of 1830, when she became conspicuous as the first princess of the French Royal Family. In 1831, when Belgium became an independent kingdom Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, the widower of the late Princess Charlotte, of Wales, and a cousin of Victoria and Prince Albert, was selected to occupy the throne. He soon afterwards was married to the Princess Louise. The Queen of the Belgians was thus intimately united with the royal family of England, and the King has generally showed that he estimated his relationship with England more highly than that with France; and particularly during the discussion of the Spanish marriages, did he and his queen look coldly on Louis Philippe's projects. Still Queen Louise continued to be a devoted daughter, and when Louis Philippe in 1848, fled crownless to England, Claremont house the property of King Leopold was placed at his disposal. The Queen of the Belgians was taken severely ill some weeks since at Ostend whither she had repaired for the benefit of her health; her complaint was a general phthisis, accompanied by much suffering; her mother, Queen Marie, and her brother, the Duke of Nemours, and other relatives, were early summoned and remained with her to the last.

TROOPS FOR BOSTON.

WASHINGTON Nov. 4.  
 President Fillmore yesterday issued an order, through the war Department, to concentrate at Boston the whole disposable force of United States artillery and Infantry, to aid in executing the laws.—*Carolinian*.

**The Choctaws.**—Five Choctaw chiefs have recently been imprisoned by an Indian trader for destroying a quantity of whiskey belonging to the latter and another trader at Fort Ouachita. The *Cherokee Advocate* publishes a communication from the Indians, in which they justify their course, and ask to be discharged. The *Advocate* says:  
 "We are truly glad to see the stand they have taken in the premises—law and equity must bear them out, for ardent spirits have been the bane of the Indians ever since its first introduction among them, and the United States, knowing it to be an evil, have passed wise and wholesome laws to prevent its introduction among the Indian tribes, and it is to be regretted that the white man should so far forget his moral obligations to his country and the Indians, as to attempt to introduce it among them."

General Pillow has been elected President of the Duck River Slack Water Navigation Company.

**New Type.**—The Tribune has appeared in a new dress. Its editor has not. The appearance of the former is respectable, that of the latter quite the contrary.—*Nat. Courier*.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

History has not recorded a more stinging taunt than that of Ayxa la Horra, the mother of the last Moorish monarch of Grenada, addressed to her imbecile son after his surrender. As he departed forever from his favorite city to pass into exile, he turned to take a last look, and tears stood in his eyes.

"You do well," said the stern matron, "to weep like a woman for that which you failed to defend like a man."

The high-souled woman would have preferred the death, to the degradation of the child she loved. The same spirit animates the daughters of the South at the present moment, when a foe as crafty and as cruel as Ferdinand, is seeking the subjugation of the fortress of its strength—and persons who flinch or falter now, may expect from them the consolation which Boabdil received in his hour of remorseful regret.

We find the evidence of this in many of our Southern papers, more especially in those of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Not only do they give to the good cause the utterance of speech and song, in letters and in verse—but they lend to public meetings the inspiration of their presence.

At one meeting in Alabama, the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser (the gallant Colonel Seibels, who served in Mexico,) was presented by the ladies of Macon county with a flag with the following inscription: "Secession! if this be treason make the most of it!"—in testimonial of their appreciation of the course of his paper.

About fifteen hundred of the yeomanry of Dallas and Lowndes counties, Ala., and two hundred ladies, assembled at Old Town, on the 27th ult., under a beautiful flag, upon which was inscribed: "Union of the South."

When such a spirit animates the daughters of the South—when they take their position under such a flag, who can doubt that her sons will all rally under the banner of such an "Union." The mothers of the Revolution have borne daughters worthy of being descended from such a stock—nor will their brothers and sons shame such a parentage. For even those who deprecate must still respect such a sentiment as animates those whose shrinking timidity is proverbial, and to whom publicity is ever painful.

[Southern Press.]

**Look out for Abolitionists!**—We make the following extract from a friend in Newberry, who sent us a list of new subscribers:  
 "On last evening the forerunner of Robinson & Eldred's circus came to our town: he handed a couple of numbers of the New York Atlas to some gentlemen. The paper is crammed with rank abolition sentiments. The gentleman was waited on, and examined by some of our good citizens, and a large number of copies of the same print found upon him; he received notice to leave, which he did instantly, about 9 o'clock at night. The town council were requested to give notice in the Sentinel, that Robinson & Eldred's circus would not receive license to exhibit at Newberry, and so they will not exhibit here. The circus man registered his name Hawley."

**Wild Cat.**—The return of this noted chief to the Seminole country, has, it appears, caused great excitement in the Creek nation. The Fort Smith Herald of the 11th, says:  
 "Five or six hundred Creeks started off a few days ago from the Creek nation to arrest him, but from some cause they turned back when within forty miles of him. He is busily engaged in some scheme, but is closely watched by the agent, M. Duval, who knows this wily chief very well, and is acquainted with many of his tricks. Mr. Duval, we learn, has called a council of the Seminoles at his agency, and has called upon *Wild Cat* to attend. The government of the United States will have to use some very decided measures with this chief, or he may cause the people on the frontier a great deal of trouble. He has now a wide range, from the Seminole country, west of Arkansas, to the Rio Grande; he has free intercourse with all the roving bands of the prairies, and wield a powerful influence wherever he goes; he is a proud and ambitious fellow, and prides himself in his cunning and sagacity—what his present visit will amount to we shall soon find out."

The Mexican election for President, it is most probable, will devolve upon the congress of that country—a focus of intrigue and corruption notorious enough. There are twelve candidates. The contest lies principally between Arista and Almona, and the chances of Arista seem the best, but the votes of several departments have been so divided among the dozen candidates that none may have received an absolute majority.

Liberty in Havana.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Marini, who was one of the Opera company recently in this country, now in Havana, was not permitted to use the word 'libertad' in the famous duet in *Il Puritani*. An officer had strict orders to seize and imprison him if he used the word and all who applauded him. The word loyalty was substituted. Marini, about a year ago, was sent to prison because he used the word 'libertad' after it had been forbidden. Every body who heard the Opera in Philadelphia, says the Ledger, must remember the effect produced by the sonorous voice of Marini, and the enthusiastic fervor with which he sings this fine piece.

**COTTON AND TOBACCO.**—There is every prospect that these two great Southern staples will fall uncommonly short this year. With regard to the latter, as far as we can hear, we suspect there is little doubt that such will be the fact, and that the high prices now given, will continue without material abatement for a long time to come.

The New Orleans Picayune has extracts from various Texas and Louisiana papers, all tending to show the shortness of the cotton crop in the regions they represent. The drought seems to have extended throughout the length and breadth of the land, so as to affect it in a very great degree. Notwithstanding, a gentleman, who had been a cotton planter in Louisiana for a number of years, the other day expressed to us his opinion that the crop would not be found, when gathered in, to fall much below the general average. The reason he gave it was this: there is always more cotton plaited than can be gathered in ordinary years. The amount of force can, in any year only gather a certain quantity. Now the weather has been so very fine for picking that it is probable, although the as much may not be made, as much will be secured, as in the better growing years. This reasoning seems to be sound, but we profess not to know any thing of the matter.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN INDIANA.

This convention has adopted a proposition for biennial sessions. A proposition is also pending to prevent the emigration of free negroes into the State. It is urged that the laws of Kentucky and other slave States tend to drive the free negroes into the free States; and that in order to guard Indiana from a "mixed population," which is called one of the evils of slavery, such a prohibitory law is expedient. The State Journal says that there will probably be no separate submission of the negro question to the people, and very few members favor its incorporation in the constitution.

An important question has been raised in the Northern prints by those who are favorable to the execution of the fugitive slave act. It has been contended that the issue of absconded slaves born in those portions of the Union into which they have fled, are not to be classed with their parents as fugitives from labor. This is an attempt to withdraw the question of recovery of runaway slaves from its true character as one of property, and place it in a false category as one of personal right.—The law of property in the South with regard to slaves must determine this question. That law makes the issue of slaves by the mother's side the property of the owner of the parent. The status of the slave, where held as property, must regulate the construction of an act passed to carry out a provision of the constitution intended to protect the rights of property in slaves. If slavery is an institution governed by local law, all the incidents and consequences which attach to it by that law come of force by necessary implication. Whatever is the law where slaves are held with regard to their issue must from the rule of interpretation for a statute of congress, designed to secure the owner in his rights, precisely as such a rule would govern the courts of the State from which the slave had fled. It will not do, therefore, to shield the offspring of the female slave from the effects of the late act of congress for reclaiming fugitive slaves, under the plea that such offspring were born in a non-slaveholding state.

[Evening News.]

One of the census takers for Greene county, Mr. McGoy, says the Xenia (Ohio) Torch Light, informs us of an instance that came under his observation in the eastern part of this county, which we venture to say is unparalleled in this latitude. The parties are a married couple, the husband 18 and the wife 16. They have been married about four years, and have two children—one of which is over three years of age, and the other over one. If a younger couple than they have commenced adding to the glory and greatness of their country we hope to hear of it.

The British in India.

John Bull is very ready to censure other people's conduct but not apt to amend his own. At present he is disgracing himself in India. Since the close of the Sikh war, the troops there have fallen into a state of such disorder, that Gen. Napier, their late commander, has more than once called them a disgrace to humanity. Lately, at Allipore, a native village, resented some insults to its women. In revenge for this, the officers permitted a reckless mob of soldiers to sack the place. Houses were pulled down, women publicly and ignominiously stripped; the rings which females there wear in their noses were forcibly torn away; and one young woman, whose condition should have made her an object of peculiar sympathy, was brutally run through with a bayonet, so that she died. These atrocities are hitherto unparalleled, at least in the nineteenth century; after this we wish to hear no more about American affairs from our transatlantic neighbors.

**The Great Basin.**—It is stated that the Mormons have recently discovered whirlpools in the Salt Lake, which may possibly lead to the discovery of some outlet for the waters of the Great Basin, in which the Mormons have established their home. This basin is some 660 miles in diameter every way, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, shut in all around, by mountains, with its own systems of lakes and rivers, and having no known connection whatever with the sea.

Some of the Boston papers are trying very hard to make Barnum "shell out" a little charity, like the fair Jenny. They are treating homilies on the loveliness of giving—showing how exquisitely beautiful it is—how it be-seeves him who gives and him who receives—and all that sort of thing. But Barnum remains dark—says nothing—but occasionally drops away from Boston to deliver a temperance lecture gratuitously.

The following account of the exordium of a lawyer's speech, is reported in one of Southey's letters: "This man, gentlemen of the jury, walks into court like a motionless statue, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and is attempting to screw three large oak trees out of my clients pocket."

The N. H. Pilot states that passed Midshipmen Rowe, Kel., and Hopkins, who were dismissed some months ago by sentence of court-martial, for refusing to obey orders on board a ship of war, have all been restored to their original positions in the Navy of the United States. Their offence consisted in refusing to light a candle for a Lieutenant.

UNITED STATES AND LONDON FAIR.

We learn from the National Intelligencer of Friday that the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to the use of vessels in the revenue service of the United States for the transportation of articles of American production from the various ports along the Atlantic coasts to such point as shall be selected for the departure of the ship appropriated to convey them to the London exhibition, wherever it can be done without detriment to the public service.

[Carolinian.]

**YANKEE NEATNESS.**—A green horn from the interior, recently went to visit a rich cousin in the city of Boston. Being introduced into the sitting-room by the servant, he stopped at the door, and gazing for a moment with such astonishment, upon the rich carpet on the floor; he at last observed a narrow space next the wall of the room, which it did not cover, and with long strides, marched over it opposite the fireplace, here he was obliged to cross the carpet to reach his friends (who were as much astonished as he was) in reaching the hearth he could not avoid stepping on it—and turning with great apparent mortification to his cousin, he exclaimed—There Polly I have trod on your kiverbid arter all.

Amin Bey has been visiting the public schools of Boston, and was much surprised to find that the girls knew anything—he has been quite hospitably lionized in the national city.

Genn, the New York hatter, estimates that, by his big price for the Jenny Lind concert ticket, he has obtained, at the very lowest calculation five thousand dollars worth of advertising.

Some of the women at Jenny Lind's concert in Boston fainted and were taken into her apartment, where received her personal attention; an exchange paper remarks that it was not announced at the time, or half the men would have fainted too.