

# CALHOUN.

BY MRS. MARY S. WHITAKER.

Bear back our noble dead—  
The mighty and the wise!  
Fallen the stately head,  
And closed the lightning eyes.

Mute now the lips of fire  
And fled the patriot soul  
That dared Oppression's ire  
And spurned our foes' control.

Bear back our noble chief!  
Lay him in Southern ground;  
Deep-felt and stern our grief,  
As slow we pile the mound.

His voice is in our ears—  
His counsel in our heart;  
And, still unknowing fear,  
The South will act her part.

Our banner o'er his grave  
Unfurled, shall flutter soon,  
Inscribed—behold it well!  
"Rights of the South—Or 'Loun!"

## Official Account of the Last Hours and Death of Mr. CALHOUN.

Washington, (D.C.) March 31 1850.  
At half past twelve o'clock he commenced breathing heavily, which occasioned some alarm to his son, Dr. Calhoun, the only member of his family present during his last illness. He remarked that he felt unusually weak, and requested his son to lie down, who objected. Then he asked his son if he felt uneasy? his son replied, "I do, had you not better take some more wine, father?" He replied, "No; I don't require any more stimulus." His son felt his pulse, remarking that it was very low. Mr. Calhoun said, "I feel that I am sinking; but you had better lie down, John." His son did as he was requested, but felt very uneasy as the difficulty of breathing still continued.

At 2 o'clock this morning, he called, in a very feeble voice, "John, come to me." He did so, when Mr. Calhoun put out his arm and asked him to feel his pulse, remarking, "I have no pulsation at the wrist. Take my watch from the table and put it in your trunk;" which was done. He then pointed to a bureau of drawers, and said, "Take my papers and put them also in your trunk." (These papers are the manuscript work on Government and the Constitution.) He then remarked, "The medicine has had a delightful effect. I am in a pleasant perspiration."—At about 5 o'clock, his son took a seat by the fire, desiring his father to take some rest, who said he had not rested at all. His son asked if he had any pain? He replied, "No, I have not felt the slightest pain throughout this whole attack." His son asked, "Are you comfortable now?" He replied, "I am perfectly comfortable." These were the last words of Mr. Calhoun.

At about quarter before six he made a sign with his hand for his son to approach the bed. Holding out his hand, he took that of his son, grasped it closely, looking very intently into his face, and moving his lips as if he desired to speak. His son perceiving that he was speechless, at once called the Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. When the latter went to his bedside, Mr. Calhoun took hold of his hand, pressed it, and presented his wrist, apparently to indicate his approaching dissolution. He looked Mr. Venable very intently in the face while he was feeling his pulse. Mr. Venable remarked, "You are pulseless, sir, and must take some wine," and called for Madeira. Mr. Calhoun pointed to the wardrobe. Mr. Venable got the wine from thence, and poured out half a tumbler full. Mr. Calhoun took it in his hand, raised his head and drank it. Mr. Venable then left the room to summon some friends, and was absent about five minutes.

Soon after the Hon. Mr. Orr, and also the Hon. Mr. Wallace, both of South Carolina, entered the room. When the door opened, his eyes were directed towards it, and were fixed upon Mr. Orr, as he walked towards him until he reached the bed. Mr. Orr leaned over to feel his pulse. Seeing his purpose, Mr. Calhoun extended his arm. He was asked if he would have the physician, Dr. Hall, sent for. He shook his head. He then presented his wrist to Mr. Venable, who remarked, "The wine has produced no effect—there is no return of pulsation." He adjusted his head on the pillow, looked Mr. Venable in the face, with an expression which seemed to say, "I am perfectly conscious that it is all over." A few moments after, when breathing with some difficulty, he put one hand to the top of his head, then passed it through his hair, and brought it down again upon his breast. He then breathed quietly, except a slight rattling in his throat, his eyes retaining their brightness, and his countenance its natural expression, until the last breath, (which was drawn with a deep inspiration,) when his eyes suddenly became dim. They were immediately closed by Mr. Venable. After Mr. Calhoun's eyes were closed, his countenance was that of one who had fallen quietly

asleep. He was conscious to the last moment.

At about 8 o'clock on the evening previous to his death, Mr. Calhoun remarked that his mind was never clearer; that he had great facility in arranging his thoughts; and in reply to a remark of his son's that he was fearful he was overtasking his mind with thinking, he said, "I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life." J. A. S.

## KEOWEE COURIER

Friday, April 12, 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.  
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M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.  
J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.  
J. T. WEBB, for Anderson District.

The proceedings of the Congressional District Convention, held at Greenville, will be found in another column. Messrs. J. N. Whitner and H. C. Young have been elected to represent this Congressional District in the Nashville Convention.

The Senate have appointed, on motion of Mr. Mason, from Virginia, a committee consisting of Messrs. Mason, Webster, of Mass., Berrien, of Ga., Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, of N. Y. and Dodge, of Iowa, to convey the remains of Mr. Calhoun to his native State as soon as intelligence can be received from his family. We have been informed that Gov. Seabrook has requested permission of Mr. Calhoun's family to have him buried in Charleston at the expense of the State, but that consent has been withheld for a time, to ascertain if Mr. Calhoun expressed any desire as to where his remains should be buried.

**BURIAL SERVICE OF MR. CALHOUN.**—From the *Carollian* of the 3rd inst. we learn that the funeral services of Mr. Calhoun were performed in the Senate Chamber on the 2nd inst. The Senate Chamber and galleries were crowded, while numbers were compelled to remain without. The members of the House of Representatives preceded by their officers entered the Senate Chamber. The Supreme Court of the United States—President Taylor and his Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps, as well as numerous officers of the Army, were present. The remains of Mr. Calhoun were brought into the Chamber in charge of the committee of Arrangements, and was followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, as mourners. After the performance of the Episcopal funeral service and the delivery of a brief address by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 7th verse of the 87th Psalm, the procession was formed. Senators Mangum, Clay, Webster, Cass, King and Barrien, acted as pallbearers. The procession proceeded to the Congressional Burial-ground, where the remains were deposited in the receiving vault to await their removal to South Carolina.

**PUBLIC MEETING AT GREENVILLE.**—On Monday last the citizens of Greenville assembled in the Court House to take into consideration the recommendation of the Southern Convention. Col. T. P. Brockman was called to the chair, and T. P. Butler requested act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Hon. B. F. Perry, who said he hoped that Greenville would appoint delegates, and that he had long been of opinion that a Southern Convention should be held, as the best mode of securing the rights of the South.

Mr. Elford offered some Resolutions approving of the recommendation of the Legislature, and of the Southern Convention, and proposing the appointment of a committee to nominate Delegates. J. Powell made a speech in opposition to the Convention. Dr. Crooke and Col. E. P. Jones made speeches advocating the holding of a Convention, and said if the Administration sought by armed force to prevent the Convention from assembling that they were both ready to arm in defence of their country's rights. The Resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting vote, that being Mr. Powell.

The following Delegates were recommended and elected to represent Greenville: Dr. Crooke, Col. Brockman, Col. B. Dunham, Col. Johnson, and Col. Barton.

## MICHIGAN.

The House of Representatives in Michigan on the 19th ult., passed resolutions sustaining the course which Gen. Cass has taken on the question of slavery; and rejected resolutions offered by Mr. Luch embodying the Wilmot Proviso, by a vote of 26 to 39. This may certainly be considered as a virtual repeal of the instructions given by the last Legislature, to Gen. Cass and his colleagues to vote for the Wilmot Proviso.

We are requested to say that a meeting of the people of this District will be held in the Court House, on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of expressing our sorrow at the death of the late distinguished John C. Calhoun. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

We are much pleased to see that our citizens are disposed to give expression to their feelings on this great national calamity—and while they lament the loss of a Senator, statesman, and philosopher, they deplore the death of a fellow citizen, for Mr. Calhoun has been resident our District since the division of Pendleton District.

This meeting would have taken place at an earlier day but for the unavoidable absence of many of our citizens; good deeds are never too late.

## [COMMUNICATED.] PROCEEDINGS

Of the convention of Electors from the Second Congressional District, S. C., assembled at Greenville, C. H., on Tuesday, 9th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Nashville Convention.

On motion of Maj. J. N. Wright, Dr. A. B. Crook was called to the chair, and J. W. Harrison appointed Secretary.

The Delegates being called for by Districts, the following gentlemen enrolled their names:

**Laurens District.**—Gen. Thomas F. Jones, Col. J. F. Kearne, G. Anderson, Capt. G. W. Sullivan, Maj. J. D. Wright.  
**Pickens District.**—Col. B. Hagood, Col. Wm. Sloan, Capt. John Maxwell, Capt. James A. Doyle.

**Anderson District.**—A. N. McFall, B. F. Sloan, Dr. Wm. Anderson, Maj. J. W. Harrison.

**Greenville District.**—Col. T. P. Brockman, Col. H. D. Johnson, Col. Wilson Barton, Col. B. Dunham, Dr. A. B. Crooke.

On motion of Col. Sloan the convention proceeded to elect by ballot, two Delegates to represent this Congressional District in Nashville Convention. On first ballot Gen. J. N. Whitner and H. C. Young having each received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, were declared to be elected.

On motion, Col. Brockman, B. F. Sloan and J. D. Wright were appointed a committee to inform Gen. Whitner, and H. C. Young of their election by this body.

Maj. Wright moved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the papers of this Congressional District.

The committee informed the gentlemen of their election, and the signified their acceptance in a brief note.

A. B. CROOK, Chairman.

J. W. HARRISON, Secretary.

**THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.**—The post vacated by the death of Mr. Calhoun, was tendered by Governor Seabrook to Gen. James Hamilton, and accepted. A subsequent communication from the Governor, however, having intimated that doubts were entertained as to his constitutional qualification for that office, in the matter of residence, Gen. H. has resigned the office.—*Telegraph.*

**THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.**—Important from Washington.—A meeting of southern Senators was held on Saturday last, 6th inst., as we learn by a private despatch, to consult on the propriety of the proposed Southern Convention at Nashville in June next. The meeting was characterized by great unanimity and harmony of feelings, and was a full one, only four of the Southern Senators being absent, and the result was a full recognition of the necessity and propriety of the Southern Convention, and an approval of its meeting in the time and place proposed.

## (From the Baltimore Sun.) CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1850. SENATE.

The Vice President addressed the Senate on the subject of rules and order, and their proper enforcement.

He read the rules of the Senate defining the powers and duties of the Vice President, and examined their history and cited decisions of his predecessors.

He had come to the conclusion that the power to call to order had been vested by the Senate in the presiding officer.

This power being conferred, he held it to be his duty to exercise it, and he gave notice that if any case should arise in the future, seeming to call for the exercise of the duty, he should feel bound, under all circumstances, to discharge the duty. If he had mistaken his powers, and consequently duties, he was happy that the Senate had the remedy in their own hands and that, by appeal, they could rectify all errors without injury to any one.

He alluded also to the rules of prohibiting conversation between Senators during debate, interruptions of speakers, reading newspapers in the Senate, and requiring persons when rising to address the Chair. These rules might be considered stringent; if so, the Senate had power to alter them. But while they remained, he would feel bound, however unpleasant a night be the duty, to enforce them.

Mr. Foote stated that if he had, on a late occasion, transgressed the rules of the Senate, he regretted it, and that it must be attributed to no disrespect to the body, but to human infirmity.

Mr. King considered the positions and views of the Vice President as correct, and entitled to the sanction of the body. He moved, therefore, that the paper read by the Vice President be entered on the journal. Agreed to.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States transmitting documents relative to the appointment of an agent to Hungary.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Mexican minister relating to stipulations in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, for the defence of the Mexican frontier from Indian hostilities.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Bell's resolutions.

Mr. Caldwell concluded his remarks against the fugitive slave bill.

Mr. Underwood followed, on the other side.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, the House took up for consideration the motion made by him on Friday last, to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the joint resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to purchase for the use of the Navy American water-rotted hemp.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., who is in favor of immediate action on the joint resolution, advocated the claims of Mr. Billings to contract to furnish hemp of this character for five years, and the passage of the substitute for that purpose. After some discussion the matter was laid over until to-morrow.

The Speaker said that since the meeting of the House this morning he had received a communication from the Secretary of War, which he asked might be laid before the House. He would present it to the House, at once, they might take such action in regard to it as become the matter.

The letter was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Ap 12, 1850.

Sir: My official connection with the Government authorizes me, in my judgment, to ask and have accorded to me by the House over which you preside, a prompt and full investigation, in such manner as it may think proper of my conduct and relation to the claim of the representatives of Geo Galphin; which claim has been adjudicated and paid at one of the Departments of the Government, and is now attracting public attention. I have the honor to be, &c

Geo W Crawford

Hon Howel Cobb, Speaker, &c,  
Mr Toombs of Ga, moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to investigate the matter to which the communication related, and making the motion, he asked to be relieved from service on such committee. His personal communication and intercourse with the Secretary, and his opinion of the transaction having been made up, upon a full and thorough knowledge of facts, made the request proper.

The question was put to the House, and the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of nine.  
On motion of Mr Bayly, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole (Mr Boyd in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the question of admitting California as a State into the Union.

Mr Richardson, who was entitled to the floor yielded to his colleague (Mr McClelland)

Mr McClelland then offered for the

consideration of the committee, a compromise plan for the settlement of the slavery question

After he had read and explained the provisions of his bill, Mr Baker and Mr Howard both expressed their determination to vote against it. The debate on the general question was then resumed by Mr Richardson, and continued by Mr Marshall, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

## CONGRESS.

On Friday the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr Bell's resolutions.

Mr Shields addressed the Senate at length on the topics involved in the resolutions.

He defined his own position, and signified his intention to obey his instructions. He asserted the constitutional authority of Congress to restrict slavery. All conventions and movements for the purposes of promoting sectional strife he deprecated.

Compromise or force must govern this country; and when force was resorted to, republican liberty would already be gone. He was in favor of any proper terms of compromise. California ought to be admitted into the Union independently of action on other measures. If she was kept out till all these questions were settled, she would not come in till the time of the millenium—and never till Congress ceased talking. Injustice enough had been done to California already.—Congress had had spent more time in wrangling about the territories than the army spent in conquering it. It was the duty of Congress to give good governments to the Territories.

What was the South to gain by excluding California from the Union? He did not see. The people of California were determined to render labor dignified and respectable. The white men there will never be jostled by a slave. Why, there would be five hundred thousand of the most enterprising men in the country in California after a few years. There were a hundred and fifty thousand there now. The men there were of the right spirit, and there were enough already to maintain their independence. Slavery could never be imposed upon them.

He argued that the constitution did not establish slavery; it must exist by positive enactments; and therefore it did not exist in Mexico.

The South must give up all hope of maintaining an equilibrium. It was an absurdity. But still the South might, and probably will, continue to control the government as it had done heretofore.

Mr Mason followed. He felt that his constituents and the interests of the South were in a minority here, and the majority had not yet declared their purposes. We of the South hold that the territories are the property of the United States, and that the South has a right to go there with their property and reside there. But the North said that Congress could prevent the South from taking one species of property into that territory.

This was the question. Now, sir, I am prepared—the South is prepared—to assert our right, and make it good—let what will happen. He must write till these questions assumed a practical form. He was in favor of a reference to a committee of all these propositions—in Mr. Bell's Resolutions—in the hope that some adjustment might be arrived at, and urged action on the territorial bills soon.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Shields made some remarks.

Mr. Butler concurred in the views of the Senator from Virginia, and deprecated separate action on the California bill.

Mr. Glay deplored the condition of feeling on the part of the South and North. The agitation in Congress had produced distrust among the people—one party was distrustful of the intentions of the other, and confidence was shaken. He was for embracing every offer of compromise. He was ready to vote for Mr. Foote's proposition. It was no harm. It might do good. He was ready to vote for California separately or conjointly with other subjects, or with or without present boundaries.

He expressed great anxiety upon this subject. He had come here, though laboring under indisposition, to urge his views. His desire was, in a measure of compromise, to leave the committee of conference untrammelled. If California was excepted from the reference to the committee, he would as leave vote against the motion as for it.

Mr. Benton followed, and argued that California be considered as a separate measure.

The Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, that day, according to the rules, was private bill day. The House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Some thirteen private claims were passed upon by the committee favorably; which bills were subsequently passed by the House.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned over till Monday next.

It is stated that Dr Durbin intends to leave the Methodist, and join the new school Presbyterian Church.