

Views of Mr. Calhoun.—Liberty and Democracy.—"People do not understand liberty or majorities. The will of a majority is the will of a rabble. Progressive democracy is incompatible with liberty. Those who study after this fashion are yet in the horn book, the a, b, c, of governments. Democracy is leveling—this is inconsistent with true liberty. People will choose protection instead of liberty. Anarchy is more to be dreaded than despotic power. It is the worst tyranny. The best government is that which draws least from the people, and is scarcely felt, except to execute justice, and to protect the people from violation of law."

"People will learn wisdom only by punishment, and in the case of our Union it will come."

Nation and National.—"Why use that word nation and national as applied to the federal Union. It is wrong. Public sentiment ought to be corrected throughout the United States. It has a dangerous tendency. God knows we are tending too rapidly to consolidation already, and habituating the people to nationality helps it along."

"Ours is a federal Union—composed of thirty distinct States. The convention scouted the word nation. So did General Washington, in his public papers. Many use the word nation, or national, from ignorance; others from habit and with design. The United States are not a nation. The federal Union of the States, 'the constitution,' or government of the United States, are the only terms employed to designate this confederacy, and which expresses its meaning clearly. The United States, when used geographically, means that portion of the continent occupied by the States and Territories, and socially speaking it means the thirty States in one. A citizen must belong to some one State. If so, he is, of course, a citizen of the United States, but a citizen of the United States as the name of a people, is an anomaly, without being a citizen of any particular State. There is no proper and correct word which designates us as a people. To apply to us, we should do as the French do, use the plural 'peoples.' The people of the State of New York has a meaning. The people of the United States has not—it expresses what does not politically exist. The 'peoples' of the United States would mean the people of the thirty distinct States—and would express a correct meaning. There is a word wanting. America is understood, but has no reality. A Mexican or Kamschatkian has as much claim to the name of American as we have. A citizen is known as belonging to his own local sovereignty. He is a Georgian, Kentuckian, or other State name, but there are no United Stateians. The country occupied by the States might have been designated as Columbia, or Alleghania and been used geographically and socially. The extent of the States, and the people of each State would have been known under the general term of Columbia or Alleghania. A nation means a people who are socially and politically united as individuals. We are not to be limited. Ours is a federal Union of States, and not of individuals. Federal was the popular word in the old convention. It was so popular that it was adopted by a political party, who rendered it odious. National or nation was a very odious word in that convention but it came into use in the place of federal. Jefferson without thought of the idea conveyed, allowed it to be used. A paper was started in Washington with that name."

Powers' Statue of Mr. Calhoun.—Recent letters from Hiram Powers inform us that his statue of Mr. Calhoun, ordered some time since for the city of Charleston, is finished. It is possible that it will reach its destination in time to be inaugurated in connection with the funeral solemnities with which Mr. Calhoun's death will probably be celebrated in this city. There are many likenesses of Mr. Calhoun, in marble and on canvass. The bust by Mr. Mills is faithful, but not a work of genius. One of the best portraits we have seen is by Mr. Kellogg, a painter who enjoyed the personal friendship of the great Senator. The picture in Brady & D'Avignon's Gallery, (just published) gives a very just impression of his appearance during the last year.—N. Y. Tribune.

Alarm in Cuba.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Cardenas, under date of March 16, says:

From Cape Antonio to Point de May, the greatest vigilance is exercised, and from these extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor. All through and around are Government spies in concert, and, to judge from their motions and agitations, the enactment of a terrible conflict is apprehended. The soldiery, beyond a doubt, are inoculated with the Independence small pox, which to the Governor's knowledge has become quite contagious.

All planters are, under pain of expulsion, commanded to return within 30 days, and continue doing so the first Friday of every month, the number, accompanied with age and size, of all the slaves on their possession; which goes to

prove in case of an outbreak, their liberation is certain.

That the projectors of the revolution have ample funds at command is beyond all question of doubt, and equally doubtless is the certainty that the days of royal sway in Cuba are numbered.

CORN.—As the season of the year is now approaching for planting corn, we publish the following hint which we find in an agricultural paper. After you have prepared your corn, sow on each acre two bushels of salt, narrow it in, then roll and plant your corn; and you will experience but little annoyance from grub and other worms, as the salt will give them their quietus just as notably as though you had done it with a bodkin.

Besides this, the salt will, to a considerable extent, act as a fixer to the ammonia in the soil as it may be formed, attract moisture from the atmosphere, preserve the corn plants from firing, and furnish no inconsiderable quantity of soda and chlorine for their appropriation.

KEOWEE COURIER

Friday, April 19, 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. VERNER, Esq., "Bachelor's Retreat."
M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., "Pickensville."
J. E. HAGOOD, "Twelve Mile."
J. T. WEBB, for Anderson District.

SENATOR.

We learn from the *Carolinian* that F. H. Elmore has been appointed, by his Excellency, the Governor, to a seat in the U. S. Senate, in place of Mr. Calhoun. It is certainly an honor of very high distinction to be permitted to fill the place of his distinguished predecessor; we hope, however, that the distinction will be duly appreciated, and that he may yet render signal service to the State.

The Senatorship had been offered by the Governor to Gen. James Hamilton and to Langdon Cheves, each of whom declined.

MR. WEBSTER.

We regret to learn that Mr. Webster has been excused from serving on the committee appointed to accompany the remains of Mr. Calhoun to their final resting place. Pressure of private business he says, forbids his compliance.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The March number of this popular Magazine is just received, and we are glad to find that it fully sustained the high reputation we have heretofore accorded to it.

Through the kind attention of the Hon. James L. Orr, we have received the 'Patent Office Report for 1848,' from which much useful information may be gathered, of which we shall avail ourselves as time and opportunity presents. Also 'the Annual Message with accompany Documents,' which we prize on account of its convenient form for reference.

For these favors our thanks are tendered.

We have received from Mr. Babcock of Charleston, through Messrs. Benson & Taylor, the Southern Primer, Southern First Spelling Book, Southern Reader, Books the first and second, and the Southern Reader and Speaker. We are glad to see a commencement, even at the late day by men of the South, to drive from our midst the Northern trash with which the South has so long been filled. We have not sufficient time to examine particularly these works, but their titles and general appearance will warrant us in expressing a hope that these Books will be generally introduced into our schools. They can be found at the store of Messrs. Benson & Taylor.

Correspondence of the Teleregraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

"The time has arrived when it is necessary for every one to define his position, and Mr. Wallace will open the ball for the South Carolina Delegation—to be followed, most probably, by Mr. Orr and Mr. Colcock, at a proper interval, both of these gentlemen having vainly endeavored to obtain the floor for some time past."

No one doubts the position of South Carolina, nor her readiness or desire to 'take a place in the picture,' yet her representatives feel bound to give a formal assurance of the fact to a body that seems incredulous of the existence of Southern spirit or Southern intelligence.

—judging from the tone and tenor of its proceedings.

A better feeling begins to animate our forces. Mr. Clay is still facing both ways with a Northern inclination—followed by Mr. Underwood—and at a little distance by Mr. Badger, who is too conservative for these times—Houston is still in Texas—Benton, a hardened Apstate—the Maryland delegation, Southern men with Clay feelings—Delaware a little more so. With these few exceptions, an united front is presented by the Southern Senators.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Tribute of Respect.

Pursuant to previous notice a number of our citizens assembled in the Court House on Monday last, to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Jephtha Norton to the Chair, and requesting W. C. Lee to act as Secretary.

The Chair announced the object of the meeting; when Col. J. W. Norris, Jr., made a short address, in which he briefly and feelingly sketched the life, character, and eminent public services of Mr. Calhoun. He also alluded to his social and domestic accomplishments, and to the obligations which the circumstances of proximity and domestic relation imposed on us to do honor to the mighty dead.

He then offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were seconded by Maj. E. M. Keith, in a brief address, in which he alluded to several noble and distinguished traits of character of deceased, not mentioned by the former gentleman. They were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God by an awful dispensation of His Providence, to cut down in all the brightness of his intellect and in the midst of his usefulness, the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN, late our highly gifted Senator in the National Legislature: we, therefore, the citizens of Pickens District, where was the home that he loved, while we recognize the religious obligation to bow in solemn acquiescence to this most afflictive visitation, yet we regard it not only a privilege, but a duty peculiarly incumbent on us to mingle our sorrows with the lamentations of the nation;—were eulogy on character appropriate in this connection, yet would we pale before the task, knowing our inadequacy to do justice to one, to whom the world has accorded position as the greatest sage in Republican philosophy that ever graced ancient or modern times—the champion of constitutional rights, and the unequalled expounder of the true principles of civil liberty, his name will be honored as long as the one shall have an advocate or the other a votary; combining all that was pure, chivalrous and patriotic in motive—chaste in feeling, or irreproachable in conduct, the mothers of unborn generations will point their children to his biography and call him blessed; and when the Heavens shall be rolled up like a scroll, and the Angel of God shall proclaim that time shall be no more, then, but not till then, will the South forget the stern uncompromising defender of her dearest rights, and South Carolina her magnanimous son. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the death of our illustrious fellow-citizen and distinguished Senator, JOHN C. CALHOUN, whose loss to his immediate family, his neighbors, and to the State of South Carolina, is irreparable, and may well be regarded a public calamity.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow and family in their affliction.

On motion of Maj. E. M. Keith the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed to proceed to the borders of our District to receive the remains of our illustrious dead, and to co-operate with other committees in making all necessary and proper arrangements for the funeral.

On motion of J. A. Doyle,

Resolved, That we regard Fort Hill, in Pickens District, as the most fit and proper place for the interment of the remains of the illustrious CALHOUN; and that the committee of fifty be instructed to confer with the family of deceased and request that his body may be brought home and interred at Fort Hill.

Resolved, That that people of this District, in manifestation of their sincere respect for the noble dead, be requested

to attend the funeral in a body, and that the *Courier* give notice of the day of interment so soon as it may be ascertained.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the afflicted family of deceased.

The Chair appointed the following committee of fifty, viz:

E M Keith,	P Alexander,
J W Norris, jr.,	Robert Craig,
Jas M McElroy,	E Alexander,
Wm H Stribling,	B Hagood,
L H Verner,	John A Easley, jr.,
Robt D Maxwell,	A M Folger,
W L Keith,	W H Trimmer,
Jos R Shealor,	W J Gantt,
J A Doyle,	O E Barton,
M M Norton,	J B Southerland,
John Rankin,	William Hunter,
Joseph Burnett,	William Oliver,
L N Robins,	John Aial,
S R McFall,	Larkin Hendricks,
Silas Kirksey,	W C Lee,
G W Little,	Alexander Ramsey,
W D Steele,	Jas Lawrence,
W S Grisham,	Jesse McKinney,
Robt Maxwell, jr.,	E E Alexander,
J N Lawrence,	J W Earle,
Wm Nimmons,	A Brice,
ER Doyle,	J E Hagood,
Jas T Ferguson,	D A Barton,
Sam'l Lovingood,	Jno Knox,
A Robins,	John Shockley,

On motion the Chairman was added to committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

JEPTHA NORTON, Chairman.
W. C. LEE, Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following are the Officers of *Pickens Division No. 21, Sons of Temperance*, for the present Quarter:

JOSEPH BURNETT, W. P.
G. A. TAYLOR, W. A.
W. H. TRIMMER, R. S.
J. J. A. SHARPE, A. R. S.
A. W. RICE, F. S.
E. G. GAINES, T.
J. N. LAWRENCE, C.
WM. DOWIS, A. C.
F. M. HOWARD, J. S.
J. R. NEAL, O. S.

All except the J. S. were installed on the 13th inst., by JOS. GRISHAM, D. G. W. P., W. H. TRIMMER acting as D. G. C.

HIS RESTING-PLACE.

From the following letter of the Governor, to the city council of Charleston, we are led to fear that Mr. Calhoun will not be buried at "Fort Hill." However much we should deprecate such an event, if the family should consent to his interment elsewhere, we should unhesitatingly prefer Columbia to any other place, and this we believe to be the universal feeling of our people on that subject.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, April 10, 1850

Sir: Having been invited by a resolution of the body over which you preside, to co-operate with it in requesting Mrs. Calhoun to permit the remains of her late husband and our illustrious Statesman to "repose" in Charleston, I beg leave respectfully to say, that should the family of the deceased submit the whole matter to the decision of the people of South Carolina, I, as their representative, would in such an event, decline to accede to the wish of the civil authorities of the city, mainly because it is not in accordance with the public feeling of the State.

All that pertains to Mr. Calhoun is the property of the Commonwealth, and where his body shall permanently lie, ought to be a question for its constituted authorities to settle.

After a full and free conversation with the members of the family now in this city, I am warranted in assuring you, that wherever his remains shall be deposited on their arrival, there will be their final resting place. To disinter them for another removal, in my and their judgment, would create feelings of a painful character. To the Capital, therefore, let them be conveyed. As Columbia is the seat of the Legislative Assembly of South Carolina and its College, it is peculiarly appropriated that the framers of our laws and the youth of the State should be unceasingly reminded of their respective duties by the elevated associations which the grave of him, who is ever to be so much revered for his virtue and wisdom, would be so well calculated to inspire.

I am fully aware of the deep attachment of the people of Charleston to our late Senator, and of the many cogent reasons in favor of their proposal that his body should be entombed, at least temporarily, in the metropolis of the State. In the expression of an adverse opinion, my regret is mitigated by the conviction that I am governed by a high sense of duty. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.
Hon. T. L. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence of the South Carolinian.
Washington, April 10, 1850:

On Monday, in the Senate, Col. Benton delivered his long expected speech in favor of the admission of California. Mr. Clay replied to Col. Benton in one of the most conciliatory and practical speeches of the session, in which he expresses himself in favor of the admission of California but thought that object would be sooner accomplished by referring it, and other measures in controversy between the North and South, to such a committee as that proposed by Mr. Foote, and he was anxious that all the questions involved in the present controversy should be settled at this time if possible, and went on to show how the questions of settling the boundary of Texas, and giving governments to New Mexico and Utah, were connected with each other in the fact that they were all at one time provinces of Mexico, and that they were all acquired by the late treaty with Mexico, and the importance of preserving peace and harmony in the national councils. Gen. Cass followed in some pertinent remarks, and urged that the whole should be referred to the Committee, and concurred in what had been said by Mr. Clay. Mr. Truman Smith said that he hoped the California bill would be acted upon by the Senate in such way that no other matters might encumber it, and that it might not be taken up in an "omnibus bill," having the Texas boundary and territorial bills tied to it.

Mr. Foote followed in reply, and expressed his opposition to that kind of non-action policy, and said that Mr. Webster had authorized him to say that he was now in favor of the committee as he proposed, and asked that Mr. Benton's resolution of instruction might not be pressed until the return of Mr. Dawson, and the appearance of the new Senator from South Carolina, and other Senators who would be present in a few days. The subject was made the order for Thursday of this week. This day's debate and which took place on last Friday on the same question is highly interesting and important.

In the House Gen. Wallace, of South Carolina made a very warm and decided speech, taking strong ground in favor of Southern rights and interests, and maintaining them in eloquent and forcible language. His speech will be read with instruction and pleasure by his constituents; and well received by the whole State. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made a good speech, following in beautiful and forcible language the sentiments as expressed by Mr. Marshall of the same State a few days since. Mr. Conger made an effort, without success, to introduce a resolution of instruction to the Committee on the Post Office to bring in a bill to abolish the franking privilege, to make postage on half-ounce letters two and a half cents when pre-paid, and five cents when not so paid, and to permit the free circulation of newspapers within thirty miles of the place of publication.

I am sorry to state that Mr. Webster has been excused from the committee who are to accompany the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun to their final resting place. Mr. W. says that imperative private business compels him to make this request, though much against his wishes. We have some reasons to hope that the committee from South Carolina, appointed by the Governor to receive the remains of Mr. Calhoun, will be so fortunate as to charter the splendid and beautiful steamer "Isabel," of Charleston, in which to receive them in this city. It will be indeed worthy of the great man whose death we mourn, and of the State which he has served so long and faithfully.

There are rumors again of changes in the Cabinet, but to which I do not give much credence.

The Senate were engaged yesterday until a late hour upon the Census bill. The House made it the special order for Thursday next, and to dispose of it before taking up any other business, so that unless the order is changed, this bill will be passed within a week.

A snow storm has been prevailing during last night and continues this morning.

Hayti.—Imprisonment of the American Consul.—An American captain was imprisoned by Soufouque, whose release the consul demanded, but was refused, accompanied with a threat to cut off the consul's head if he persisted in his demands. The release of the captain was effected by bribing the guards, when the consul was thrown into prison. The English and French consuls immediately interfered on his behalf, but it is not known if he is released. Two American men-of-war had gone up to Cape Haytien.

Spain and Cuba.—an Ambassador coming to the United States.—By the *Europa* we are advised that the Spanish Government had borrowed 30,000,000 reals for the purpose of placing the Island of Cuba in a proper state of defence, and Count Mirasol was about to embark at Cadiz for Havana, there to see the orders of the Spanish Cabinet carried into effect after which he was charged to proceed on a special mission to the President of the United States.