

THE COURIER.

"—TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THYSELF BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. 2.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, S. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

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THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

GOD'S ACRE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial ground God's Acre! It is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's Acre! Yes, the blessed name imparts
Comfort to those who in the grave have sown
The seed that they had garnered in their hearts,
Their bread of life—alas, no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast,
In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the Archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom,
In the fair gardens of the second birth;
And each bright blossom mingle its perfume
With that of flowers which never blomed on earth.

With thy rude plow-share, Death, turn up the sod,
And spread the furrow for the seed we sow;
This is the field and Acre of our God,
This is the place where human harvests grow!

MECHANIC'S SONG.

The camp has had its day of song,
The sword, the bayonet, the plume,
Have crowded out of rhyme, too long
The Plow, the Anvil, and the Loom!
Not upon our tented fields
Are Freedom's heroes bred alone;
The trainings of the work-shop yields
More heroes true than War has known!

Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel,
May, with a heart as valiant smite,
As he who sees a foeman reel
In blood before his blow of might!
The skill that conquers space and time,
That graces life, that lightens toil,
May spring from courage more sublime
Than that which makes a realm its spoil.

Let Labor, then, look up and see,
His craft no pith of honor lacks;
The soldier's valor yet shall be
Less honored than the woodman's axel
Let art his own appointments prize,
Nor deem that gold or outward height
Can compensate the worth that lies
In tastes that breed their own delight.

And may the time draw nearer still
When men this sacred truth shall heed,
That from the thought, and from the will
Must all that raises man proceed!
Though Pride should hold our calling low,
For us should Duty make it good;
And we from truth to truth should go
Till life and death are understood.

Eps. Sargent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Auri Sacra Fames.—The journals of the country have been filled of late with the eccentricities of a rich miser named McDonough, who died a few weeks since in Louisiana. America has produced a great many of these eccentric characters, whose morbid acquisitiveness has made them the wonder of mankind. The ancients had Divinities of Evil as well as of Goodness, to whom they erected altars and offered sacrifices; hence, doubtless, the phrase used by Virgil, quoted by above, to designate this unsatiable appetite, of which McDonough furnished such a curious illustration.

Another case, scarcely less remarkable than his, has just become public in Illinois in the person of Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, a very extensive landholder and cattle dealer, and probably the wealthiest citizen of the State of Illinois. He is the owner of some forty thousand acres of land in the State, and his agricultural and other business transactions have been of an extent corresponding with his landed possessions. For years he has been by far the most extensive cattle dealer in that, or any of the western States, and has, by continued and the most unremitting exertions, accumulated a princely fortune.

Mr. Strawn has been even more extensively known for his eccentricities of character, than for his great

wealth. For days and nights in succession, he has been known to pursue his business without intermission, never sleeping, unless whilst riding in his saddle. He chose his wife, as he would a farm, or a lot of cattle, by mere inspection of her person, selecting her from among her sisters, who were called to the door at his request, and married her without any more of ceremony than was necessary to complete a moneyed transaction, and conform to the laws of the State. Every thing with him was a matter of money and business, pursuing these at the sacrifice of everything else; indeed, attaching no value to anything which could not be measured by a pecuniary standard.

The St. Louis Union of the 16th ult., states that Strawn was brought down the Illinois river the day before, a maniac in charge of some of his friends, who were trying to convey him to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. His insanity was brought on by the terrible tasks to which every energy of his mind and body had been subjected for years in the pursuit of wealth.

In order to induce him to travel in the direction of Columbus without violence, it had been necessary, says the St. Louis paper, to deceive him by the promise of great rewards for accompanying his protectors. Even in this, his all-absorbing passion was predominant. Bonds to a large amount, with large penalties in case of breach of contract, were regularly executed, to secure him the compensation agreed upon. Even before leaving the boat, and with the appearance of a correct regard to business, he had the agreement read—read it himself—and called the attention of the by-standers to see that everything was correctly and explicitly understood.

"And this," continues the print above quoted, "is the value of wealth! Life, health, great energy, every thing devoted to the utmost stretch to secure immense possessions and to enjoy nothing. Truly, after all, there are greater slaves than they who come, and go, and labor at the building of another. There are those who are poorer than they who are fed by the slow and unwilling hand of charity, and there are none more to be pitied than those who bow down in adoration of their countless thousands, knowing neither comfort, pleasure, recreation or intellectual enjoyment in aught besides their treasures!"—N. Y. Post.

It is stated that a Federal Grand Jury in New Orleans has indicted Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, for aiding the late expedition against Cuba—and that he can be arrested by United States marshals, and taken from the gubernatorial chair of Mississippi as a prisoner, to New Orleans, to be tried. It would cap the climax of federal justice and southern equality, for one marshal of the United States to arrest the Chief magistrate of a southern state at its seat of government when another Federal marshal had found it impracticable to arrest a runaway negro at the seat of government of Massachusetts. What a glorious Union to think of executing its process on white Governors, whilst defied by black fugitives.

Southern Press.

The editor of the Union talks of the formation of a new party to preserve the Union, but is perplexed for a name. He prefers the title of 'Union and State Rights Society,' but is not sure that 'Non-Intervention Society' would not be better. As the object of such a party is to uphold the late measures of Congress—measures which destroy the Federal character of the Government, which is essential to the Union as it was, and convert it into an elective empire—we propose that the new party be called 'The Empire Club.'

Southern Press.

Gold in Georgia.—A writer in the Florida Republican states that gold in large quantities has been taken from the bed of the Apopka river, near Carter's Ferry, Lowndes county, Ga. It has been ascertained to be the pure article. Some two hundred persons are engaged in extracting it from the rocks.

Another Old Hero Gone.—Our patriotic Volunteer company, under the command of Lieutenant Rford, attended the funeral service, and paid the usual military honors over the grave of James Seny, the last soldier of the regular army of the Revolution who lived in Spartanburg. He died on Monday, carrying with him to his grave, the scars received at Brandywine, Bataw Springs and other hard fought battles in our first war for independence. Thus is passing away our Fathers of the Revolution; noble and brave men God has never made. Let us emulate their heroic devotion to Liberty. A brave heart, strong arm and Eternal Vigilance is his price.

Spartan, 21st inst.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE CHAMBER.

December 10, 1850.

A bill to provide a Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, after some discussion by Messrs. Mars, all, Mazyack, Porter and Dudley, was laid on the table.

Mr. Hanna from committee on military and pensions, in relation to certain portions of Message No. 1, reported a bill to re-establish Brigade Encampment.

Mr. DeTreville gave notice of a bill to provide for election of members to a Southern Congress, as recommended by the Nashville Convention.

Mr. Porter presented to the Senate a copy of the last speech of John C. Calhoun, in the U. S. Senate, neatly printed on black satin, and framed. This present was from Jas. W. McMillan of Charleston who executed it, and

On motion of Mr. Manning a vote of thanks was returned him.

The report of the Special Joint Committee on so much of Message No. 2 as relates to the publication of Mr. Calhoun's manuscript was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Moses, the reading of the report was dispensed with, and the resolutions were taken.

Mr. Cannon regretted to state that he was compelled by principle and conviction to against the resolution, as a matter of precedent.

Mr. Hanna briefly replied and argued that no danger could arise from the precedent as the country might never boast another Calhoun.

Mr. Marshall asked if the sum of \$10,000 was necessary; he should prefer to stereotype \$10,000 in cannon and muskets.

Mr. Porter replied that the sum of \$10,000 was absolutely necessary for an edition of 15,000 which was the lowest number of copies contemplated by the committee. Many of the committee thought more necessary. Mr. Griffin stated that many of the committee thought the sum too small. It was adopted to insure unanimity. The sum could not be more appropriately expended.

The resolutions and report were adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1 o'clock the House went into committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of various resolutions referred to that committee, on the subject of our federal relations.

Mr. Memminger addressed the committee in a speech of two hours. He avowed his own plan, which will be found in the resolution offered by him below.

Mr. Vierdler followed by a few brief but animated and decided remarks in favor of 'operation' urging earnestly the policy and necessity of immediate action of some decisive character.

The debate was adjourned and the committee rose to sit again at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, Mr. Leitner of Spartanburg having the floor.

Mr. Memminger offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the proposal of the Nashville Convention for the slaveholding States to meet in a Southern Congress, is accepted by South Carolina, and this General Assembly will forthwith provide for the appointment of deputies to the same.

2. That \$200,000 be appropriated for the purpose of arming and defending the State.

3. That a police system be established to protect our people, bond and free, from the evil designs of Northern emissaries and abolitionists.

Mr. Ashmore moved to take up a resolution fixing the adjournment on Friday, 20th inst.

Mr. Tucker moved to amend, by substituting Thursday, 19th.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The clerk read the journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

The President laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney General, on the debt due by B. E. Deas to the Ludlum school, and which was referred to the committee on the college, education and religion. And also,

The report of the Attorney General on public offices in the district of Charleston; and also,

The report of the Solicitor of the Middle circuit on District officers and

their offices, which were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Also,

The report of the Solicitor of the Southern circuit on district officers and their offices; which was referred to the same committee.

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present session of this General Assembly be adjourned on Friday, the 20th of the present month.

The resolution was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives.

December 10, 1850.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This house concurs in the message of the Senate, proposing to go into a second ballot for Solicitor of the Western circuit to-morrow, at half past 12 o'clock. By order of the House.

Jas. Simons, Speaker.

Mr. Manning presented the favorable report of the committee on the college, education and religion, on the subject of indexing and arranging the public records relating to the colonial and revolutionary History of South Carolina; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Buchanan presented the unfavorable report of the committee on finance and banks, on the petition of the Polytechnic and Callopan Societies of the State Military Academy, praying an appropriation for a hall; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The House of Representatives returned to the Senate the report of the special joint committee on the Governor's message, No. 2, in which it had concurred.

Pursuant to notice, and with leave of Senate, Mr. DeTreville introduced

A bill to provide for the election of Members to a Southern Congress as recommended by the Nashville Convention. The bill received the first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

The Senate proceeded to the general order of the day.

A bill to incorporate the Swedish Iron manufacturing company was before the Senate on the second reading, which was concluded; when on the question of agreeing to the bill Mr. Marshall moved that the bill be placed in the general orders of the day for to-morrow, and the same was ordered.

The favorable report of the committee on the military and pensions, on the petition of the La Fayette artillery, praying for a new battery, was agreed to.

At half past 12 o'clock, the Senate, pursuant to messages interchanged, joined the House of Representatives in a second ballot for Solicitor of the Western circuit. Messrs. Skipper and Taylor were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate to count the ballots.

At 15 minutes to 1 o'clock, message No. 5, and the last of his term of office, was communicated to the Senate by his excellency the Governor, and was read by Mr. Seabrook. On motion of Mr. Marshall, the message was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 1 o'clock p. m., and was ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the general order of the day.

A bill to incorporate the Hayne cotton manufacturing company, and a bill to increase the number of magistrates in the district of Marion, received the second reading, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives.

The report of the committee on the military and pensions, on the petition of the German artillery, praying for new cannon, recommending that the Governor be authorized to furnish said company a suitable battery from the pieces now belonging to the State, was agreed to.

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate the following message:

In the House of Representatives,

December 11, 1850.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This house proposes to Senate to go into an election for State Reporter to-morrow at 12 o'clock in.

By order of the House:

James Simons, Speaker.

The House of Representatives also sent to the Senate the following message:

In the House of Representatives,

December 11, 1850.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:

This House proposes to Senate to go into an election for Governor to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, and immediately thereafter into an election for Lieutenant Governor. By order of the House:

JAMES SIMONS, Speaker.

The special order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, (the Governor's Message No. 5) was discharged, and the message was made the special order for half-past 12 o'clock.

The message from the House of Representatives, in reference to the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor was then concurred in, and a message was returned accordingly.

Mr. Hanna, from the committee on the military and pensions, submitted an unfavorable report on the petition of the Baptist Male School, and the citizens of Greenwood, Abbeville District, praying that a military depot for instruments of war may be established in that town under the charge of a limited number of young men of the Baptist Male School; and

The report of the same committee on the accounts of the Hon. N. R. Eaves, late paymaster of the Palmetto Regiment, as to the disbursement of the sum of \$675, heretofore reported to have been retained by him to meet outstanding claims; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DeTreville presented the unfavorable report of the committee on the judiciary, on

A bill to establish a uniform day through the State for the election of clerk, sheriff, ordinary and tax collector. The report was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and the bill and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan presented the favorable report of the committee on finance and banks, on a resolution from the House of Representatives, providing for compensation to the delegates from this State in the Nashville Convention; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to count the votes for solicitor of the western circuit, on the third ballot, reported that Jacob P. Reed had received a majority of votes cast, and was therefore duly elected solicitor of the western circuit.

The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

In the Senate only the usual routine of business was transacted, if we except the unsuccessful balloting had for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and State Reporter.

The committee on privileges and elections of the Senate reported on the Williamsburg contested election, recommending that the matter again be referred to the people for decision. The report will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

The Senate are largely ahead of the House, for which they are compelled to wait, the latter consuming so much time in the discussion of proper measures to adopt for the defence of the South.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Petitions, memorials, &c. were presented, when the Speaker called upon the standing committees for reports, bills, and resolutions, of which a number were presented.

Mr. Cante from the military committee, introduced a bill to put the State in a position of defence, and for other purposes.

Mr. Ashmore, from the committee on claims, introduced a resolution to pay witnesses in contested elections; which was modified so as to allow \$50 per day to all witnesses for attendance, and 5 cents per mile for travelling expenses, except those belonging to the town of Columbia.—Agreed to.

Mr. Tucker moved a resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to establish depots for arms at certain points in the State, as recommended by the Governor.

Mr. Keitt offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to report upon the expediency of requiring the districts from which contested elections come to bear the expenses of investigation.

Pursuant to messages, at half-past twelve o'clock the two Houses proceeded to ballot for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Reporter.

The committee to count the ballots for Governor reported that

J. H. Means had 78 votes.
F. W. Pickens " 42 "
John Buchanan " 26 "
R. W. Barnwell " 19 "
R. DeTreville " 5 "

The committees to count the ballots for Lieutenant Governor and the ballot for State Reporter, announced that there was no election.

On motion, the House proceeded to the special order, being sundry resolutions relating to our federal relations, a bill to provide for the calling of a convention of the people of this State; and the report of the committee on vacant offices on the vacancy in the United States Senate—Mr. Sullivan in the chair.

Mr. Dargan holding the floor, proceeded to address the committee.—He said: Accustomed as he had been for several years to discharge the duties of an advocate, and to engage in the discussion of questions of importance and general public interest, he must confess he could not call to mind any occasion in his experience when he was more impressed with the magnitude of the results involved, than on the one in which he was now about to enter. But however important, he would be recreant to his position and fail in duty to his constituents, if he was deterred by any fears from the expression of his convictions, or contribute his mite towards bringing about the great result which all desired, viz: Some measures, which, in view of the evils all admit to exist, will vindicate the honor of South Carolina, and secure her interests. Perhaps it might not be agreeable to the committee to listen to the recital of the wrongs under which we labor as a State and as a section. These had been depicted repeatedly, and in reference to them there was no contrariety of sentiment. If there was any one subject on which we stand agreed, it was that our rights had been sacrificed under the government of the Union, and we were made subservient to the aims and purposes of the North. Instead of holding our rights under the federal constitution by virtue of the compact of union, we do so by the mere will and caprice of a controlling Northern majority. That was our practical position in the Union. The constitution framed by our fathers—those brave and far-seeing statesmen of the Revolution—where was it? It has now become a masked battery, from behind which our rights are assailed. Instead of being the beautiful and symmetrical proportioned creation when it came from their hands—it had now become a faded carcass—an object of scorn and loathing. The Union, which was once glorious for its justice and recollections, was now controlled by miserable politicians and demagogues—the loftiest flight of whose patriotism was the attainment of selfish purposes and your overthrow and degradation. Was this true—or had he uttered a mere fragment of fancy? He gave utterance to the words of truth and soberness. He thought these were the sentiments of all, until the occurrence of this debate. He differed with gentlemen who still thought this a glorious Union. How was it glorious? Dogmen need to be informed of the manner in which it is controlled!—Look at the Northern associations of abolitionists, and at the controlling influence they exercise for the destruction of our rights.

It is a Union which must be dissolved. Are we not denounced as being no better than highway robbers? Even the sublime philanthropy of christianity, which teaches a universal brotherhood, has not escaped. Churches of long connection have been dissolved in fellowship, and we now have the Church North and the Church South. There is no communion, no harmony, no fellowship between the two sections. If these things be found in the green-tree, what are we to expect in the dry—what are we to look for from a political union with the present government, which is preserved only to carry out their views and purposes—the complete destruction of our institution and our subjugation. Its dissolution is necessary to the preservation of our rights and interests. Gentlemen may differ as to the mode by which this is to be attained, and they may and will differ as to the time for effecting it. But it must come at last, just as certainly as the sun shines in the heavens. All admit this; and every one knows that we cannot possess and enjoy our rights under the constitution—therefore it must be dissolved.

Now as to the means by which this is to be effected. They are various. One believed separate State action available; another the co-operation of our sisters of the South. For himself he desired a convention of the people of South Carolina, to meet during the present year—some