

KEOWEE COURIER.

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

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TERMS.

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THE CAMEL.

We make the following extract from the National Intelligencer, written by "a traveller in Syria and Arabia," upon the utility of the Camel, and its adaptation to American service:

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the subjoined paper upon the Camel, from the pen of a gentleman who has had much experience of the habits and character of the animal, and wishes to see it imported into America for its serviceable qualities.

It is a fact well known to Eastern travellers, and especially to those who have visited the mountainous regions of Syria, Palestine, and the Peninsula of Sinai, that the camel is as serviceable on rough mountain paths as in the moving sand of the desert. On this account the modern Arab never troubled himself with road making. He will not even remove a stone from the middle of the path which leads to his usual watering place. The dry bed of a torrent is his high road across the mountains, and foot prints are his guides through the plains. The tough soles of the camels feet are affected neither by the burning sand nor by the loose sharp edged stones strewed over that volcanic mountain range which extends from the Taurus to the Indian Ocean. The long legged, sure footed animal makes his way through the heavy mud, crosses the rapid torrents, steps over the huge stones and other impediments which he often encounters, and this with a load upon his back, and sometimes, perhaps, the additional weight of the lazy driver, while the mule would be unable to travel over the same ground, though without any load whatever.

The camel is not exclusively made use of by the peaceable traveller and merchant. Both the privileged and unprivileged robbers of Arabia and Africa prefer them to the horses of Nedjdec or Dongola. The dromedary, or running camel, (in Arabic "bahree," or "bakeen,") is not a particular species. Any young camel may be trained for racing and for war, although the mountain breeds are best adapted for these purposes. The camel drinks only every second day; but it may be deprived of water for three days together, without any effect upon its health and vigor. It will perform an eight days' journey with no other food than three pounds of oil-cake and a few handfuls of grain. The dromedary carries sixty pounds weight, in addition to its rider; and it will outstrip the fleetest horse in a day's march. The "cavass" of the Egyptian Government travel on dromedaries from Cairo to Suez, a distance of ninety-three miles, in eight hours. It takes but half a minute to secure the camel in its sitting posture by the bridling-string, so that it can neither rise nor move until released. Camels would, therefore, afford as effectual protection to mounted riflemen against the attacks of cavalry as *chevaux-de-frise*.

The common day's journey of caravans in Syria and Arabia is from twenty-five to twenty-seven English miles, and the load of each camel is between four and five hundred weight. The Indian mail is conveyed from Suez to Cairo on camels in eighteen hours. An Egyptian camel, amongst the tallest and strongest breeds, will carry, for a short distance—six hundred to one thousand yards—from ten to twelve cwt.

The camel is also very successfully employed for draught by the engineer department of Aden. It is far superior to the slow and greedy ox, (an animal which none but a persevering Dutchman ever forces to a trot.) The camel draws as much as two oxen; it walks twice as fast, and it certainly does not eat more than one ox. It may be broken in when three years old, and will be useful and active to the age of fifteen or twenty. The best food on journeys is oil-cake, beans, and Indian corn.

The camel is certainly more useful than either the lama, mule, horse, or ox, as well on account of its superior strength,

frugality, endurance, and willingness, as of its adaptability to every climate and every soil. On the journey from Damascus to the coast, in the month of March, or from Koniah to Smyrna, the traveller often passes in a day from the snows of the mountain to the burning sand of the desert—a change which has no effect upon his hardy beast.

Amongst the Mohammedans camel's flesh is an article of food. When young it is not easily distinguished from beef. Camel's milk is the chief food of the wandering Arab; and the hide of the animal is considered superior to every other for sandals.

I have thus enumerated some of the advantages which would render the introduction of the camel into America an inestimable benefit. There is no reason why the camel should not be as serviceable to man on the prairies of Texas and the mountain regions of Mexico, New Mexico, and California, as in the corresponding tracts of the Old World—the line of country from Orenburg to Mogadore, and from Mogadore to Pekin. It would be acclimated as soon and as easily as the *genus asinus*, no species of which existed here until the Spaniards imported the horse and ass, and the New World already possess an animal of a corresponding species to the camel—the lama.

Camels are often tormented by sore humps and the mange, which, from the innate carelessness of the Arab, are often neglected until they put an end to the animal's usefulness. There are also other defects, which the dealers are as dexterous in concealing as any dealer in horse-flesh in the Old or New World. In purchasing, therefore, it is necessary to be acquainted, not only with the nature and habits of the animals, but also with the language and character of the dealers, and with the laws which regulate cattle-dealing—laws which are the same wherever the Arabic is spoken and the Koran revered. I have seen camels of burden sold for \$3 and for \$50, and running camels for \$20 and for \$200. The cheapest and the best are to be procured in those places where there is least foreign trade; for example, Mogadore, in the Khalifat of Morocco.

GEN. TAYLOR AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Queer things happen in this world. A few years ago a young man on the banks of the Southern Mississippi eloped with the daughter of an old planter, as the father would not consent to the marriage. Time rolled on; the daughter died, and the father and widowed husband met on the bloody but victorious field of Buena Vista. On that terrible day, amid scenes of carnage and valor, the gallant young hero sustained well and nobly the gallantry of his countrymen, and the old hero, extending to him his hand for the first time since the marriage of his daughter, said, "Sir, my daughter was a better judge of character than I am. Here is my hand."

Two years have passed away. A President is to inaugurate. The son-in-law, now a member of the United States Senate, is appointed chairman of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him of his election. Then again the father and son-in-law met. That was a proud meeting for Jefferson Davis. It was his hour of victory. We would rather have been Davis than Taylor. The sweet whisperings of the spirit voice of the 'departed one' must have been with him there.—*Mississippi*.

The Sheriff of Cleveland county, N. C., a short time since, while hunting the depredators on the property and person of Mr. Norton, was himself arrested in the lower part of this county as one of them; he refusing, it was said to tell his name or business. He was carried before a Magistrate, but recognized by a citizen of Lincoln, and discharged. We understand a writ for \$1,000 damages has been issued against the arresting party.—*Lincoln Courier*.

TRIMMING FRUIT TREES.—The last of May and first of June is a favorable time to lop off, smoothly, the small sprouts which usually, at this period, are noticeable on the trunks, and near the roots of fruit trees. When this necessary operation is performed at the time here indicated, the wounds soon heal over, unless the limbs are large. When grafts have been inserted, the foliage should be carefully cut away in order that the warmth of the sun may penetrate to them and impart vigor to the young shoots. In trimming fruit trees of all kinds, care should be had to amputate as close to the trunk as possible. No long stumps should be left.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Previous to the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, by which the North and the South became separated, that church was the largest in this country, numbering more than a million of members. But the unhappy contentions about slavery made two of it, which, of course, so reduced the membership as to prevent either half from repeating their frequent boast of being the largest denomination in the Union. The Northern division is the largest, but, as that part could not fellowship the South enough to live with them as brothers, it goes hard now to include them in their church statistics in order to outnumber the other sects. But while the North has decreased for several years since the division took place, the South has steadily gained in numbers. We learn from the Southern Christian Advocate, that there are now in the South nineteen Annual Conferences, including the Southern States and the Indian Territory. The general superintendence of the whole is in the hands of four Bishops; the regular pastoral and missionary work is entrusted to the care of 1476 travelling preachers, being an increase during the past year of 73. The total number of superannuated preachers is 108; and of local preachers 3026, a decrease of 116, though some of the Conferences give no returns. The total number of members is 491,786, viz: whites 354,258, colored 134,153, Indians 3,375, exhibiting upon the returns of last year the large increase of 26,233. The missionary collections of the past year are reported from sixteen of the nineteen Conferences, and amount to a little upwards of \$65,000. Putting down the Conferences not reported according to the returns of the previous year, the aggregate missionary revenue will stand at about \$67,000, an improvement of more than \$4000 upon last year's operations.

The immense property vested in the Book concern, &c., claimed in part by the South, and in whole by the North, still remains without a settlement. But whether the South should finally obtain what they consider their just portion of that property or not, they will move on strongly; for although they have embarrassments from slavery, they are a body of determined, efficient men. And whether the North extend to them the hand of fraternal friendship, or not, it will make but little difference to them.—*Boston Olive Branch*.

BURNING OF WASHINGTON.—The London Times gives the modern and present day version of the burning of Washington (in the year 1814) in connexion with the recent violence in Canada:

"Under ordinary circumstances, it is impossible to guard against a surprise. We remember another House of Assembly in North America, situated fifty miles inland, in the heart of twenty States and ten millions of men. One fine day a handful of men, about as large as the Montreal mob, sailed up a bay, landed, marched through some woods, sought a smart action, walked up to a city, passed a quiet night, and the next day burnt or blew up all the buildings of the capital; marched back as merrily as they came, got to their ships, and sailed further where they fared worse. It was all a mere piece of mischief, unworthy the name of war, doing nothing but to exasperate the people and widen the breach, and proving nothing but that it was impossible for us to hold a single inland position in the enemy's country for more than twenty-four hours."

PRACTICE OF THE EARLIER PRESIDENTS.

The Washington correspondent (Ion) of the Baltimore Sun furnishes us the following rich paragraph in reference to the strict conformity of the Administration to the example of the earlier Presidents in preserving the strictest neutrality in the conduct of our foreign affairs:—*Carolinian*.

"So resolute is General Taylor in his determination to keep the United States blameless of partiality or interference in the coming strife of powers and people in Europe, that he has directed copies of Washington's Farewell Address to be printed and sent to every diplomatic and consular representative of this government in Europe and in all other portions of the world—a precaution which cannot be too much commended, if we consider that many of them never read that paper, or in fact much of any thing else. The Farewell Address has been made a part of the instructions of every representative of the country abroad."

"Don't pull off the Suckers.—It is not an unfrequent practice with farmers, at the second corn hoeing, to pull off the scions or sprouts, commonly called suckers, which spring up at the root of the main stalk.

"The argument is, their presence and growth abstract so much from the vigor and size of the main stalk. This is a great mistake. The main stalk is not injured or diminished, but supported by it. Besides this sucker is indispensable to a full crop of corn.

"The Zea Mays (or Indian corn) is a diocian plant; that is, in its inflorescence, the staminate and pistillate blossoms are on different parts of the same plant. The silk is the pistillate blossoms, and has one thread attached to each kernel. The tassel is the staminate blossom, containing the pollen. As the silk and tassel make their appearance at the same time, the pollen, being a fine dust, is brought by the agency of the wind in contact with the silk, and the generation of the kernel produced. In every instance in which any individual thread of the silk fails of contact with the pollen, a vacancy on the cob occurs.

"The tassel withers and the pollen disappears long before the cob attains its full growth. Hence the silk at the end of the cob fails to receive its supply of pollen, and the consequence is a barren cob end. To meet this deficiency of pollen, the sucker, which is on a tassel-bearing plant, comes forward in exact time, and supplies the pollen needful to the filling out of the end of the cob with grain. Undoubtedly this arrangement adds much to the corn, and teaches us that the Creator's provisions are exactly right. Therefore you are cautioned, don't pull off the suckers."

THE CHOLERA.

The following article appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst.

CURE AND PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Laudanum,	each, 2 ounces.
Spirits of Camphor,	do.
Tincture Cayenne Pepper,	2 drachms.
Tincture Ginger,	1 ounce.
Essence Peppermint,	2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne,	2 ounces.

Mix all together. Dose, a table spoon full (in a little water) for an adult.

This prescription is carried on nearly all the boats on the Western Waters, and will check diarrhoea in ten minutes, and abate the other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and have given the recipe to over one hundred persons.

THOS. S. BRYANT,
Paymaster United States Army.

"SAN FRANCISCO, April 9th, 1849.

"There is indeed gold and 'much gold' in California, but it requires great sacrifice of the usual, I will not say comfort, but necessities of life to obtain it. During the winter, very little can be done by digging gold. From the month of July till October, the miners are exposed to the bilious remittent fever—a disease which nearly cost me my life last summer. I have not as yet recovered from its effects.

At present, a person working at the mines may make from \$12 to \$70 per day—but, occasionally, a man may find a rich spot and make as much as \$500 or \$600 per day for a short time. A spot that does not yield \$16 per day is not considered good. It is impossible to say how long this will last. The expenses across the Isthmus are exorbitant—much detention is experienced. Perhaps it would be as well for you to take a passage on board a vessel around the Cape. Should you decide on coming, it would be well to come alone. This country in its present condition is no place for a family. You could not get a house for them. Many families are obliged to live in tents. A servant is not to be had at any price. My wife is constrained to do her own house work and cooking. We pay \$200 per month for a very inferior house.

If you come, I would advise you to take with you as little baggage as possible, (especially if you come through the Isthmus) and nothing for the purpose of speculating; do not buy even a gold machine—plenty here, better than those from the States. Once here, you would soon find something to do. I expect to leave this place in five or six months for Charleston. The market here will soon be glutted, and heavy losses will be experienced by those who have bought freely. Those who will hereafter arrive here with goods will certainly be disappointed. Many things are already as low here as in New-York.

No woman is capable of being beautiful who is not incapable of being false.

A Convalescing "Son."—The *Picayune* is responsible for the following anecdote: *Gough'd*.—We are indebted to a friend from the country for the following little anecdote, showing how one of the "Sons" recently got *gough'd*, which, being interpreted, meaneth getting "high," "tight," "fuddled." It seems that our temperance man had a "shake" with the cholera, but fortunately recovered. When he was getting convalescent, as the doctors say, his physician prescribed a little brandy—an ounce per day—and the patient at once sent out and procured a quantity of the "article."

On the following afternoon the physician paid a visit to the cholera man, and, to his astonishment, found him in a most excellent flow of spirits—or, in other words, quite *gough'd*! On inquiring into this singular state of things, the medicine man exclaimed: "Did I not prescribe an ounce only of brandy per day?" "Yes, sir," replied the cholera man; "but then you must know, doctor, I had no scales to weigh it in, and remembering that eight drams make an ounce, I had no scruples in measuring it out in that way. Yesterday I took eight good 'horns,' and have already had three this morning, and feel much the better from it. You're a first rate cholera doctor, you are!" The doctor then went to his next patient.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—"Our readers have heard much about a certain expedition now fitting out by the express command of General Taylor, to go through the arctic regions in search of a British officer—Sir John Franklin.

This expedition has been universally commended by the Whig and Democratic presses; but there is quite as much reason to censure it, as for disapproving that under Lieut. Lynch. Some Whig papers have even blamed President Polk for not sending out to look for the lost expedition of Sir John Franklin some time ago, when the appeal was not made by Lady Franklin until after Mr. Polk's term had expired."

The above is from the Richmond Enquirer, and we copy it merely for the purpose of correcting our contemporary. The Georgia Constitutionalist, Democratic and the New Orleans Bulletin, Administration, together with the South Carolinian, have all declared that the Administration have no authority under the Constitution for fitting out this expedition. We would be glad if the press generally, would pay some attention to the matter, as there does not exist, in our opinion, any grant in the Constitution that can be construed as giving the least shadow of authority for this act of national benevolence. Unconstitutional usurpations of power by the Executive Branch of the Government should be handled without gloves.

SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY.

The earth is the great reservoir of electricity, from which the atmosphere and clouds receive their portion of this fluid. It is during the process of evaporation that it is principally excited, and silently conveyed to the regions above; and also during the condensation of this same vapor the grand and terrific phenomena of thunder and lightning are made manifest to our senses.

In order to form a correct estimate of the immense power of this agent in the production of electricity, we must bring to our view the quantity of water evaporated from the surface of the earth, and also the amount of electricity that may be developed from a single grain of this liquid. According to the calculations of Cavallo, about five thousand two hundred and eight millions tons of water are probably evaporated from the Mediterranean Sea, in a single summer's day. To obtain some idea of the vast volume of water thus daily taken up by the thirsty heavens, let us compare it with something rendered more apparent than this invisible process. President Dwight and Professor Darby, have both estimated the quantity of water precipitated over the Falls of Niagara at more than eleven millions tons per hour. Yet all the water passing over the cataract in twenty days would amount only to that ascending from the Mediterranean in one day. More recent estimates make the mean evaporation from the whole earth as equal to a column of thirty-five inches from every inch of its surface in a year, which gives ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty cubic miles, as the quantity continually circulating through the atmosphere.

"What's that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas.

"Why," replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."