

KEOWEE COURIER.

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

VOL. 1.

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THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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TERMS.

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FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER."

PICKENS DISTRICT—HER PROSPECTS.

But I pass on to the capabilities of our District: people at a distance may ask, what can we produce? the answer is at hand: Indian corn, (enough for the consumption of a fourth of the State;—this may meet the eye of some unfortunate corn buyers in the middle Districts in the year 1845, which was so scourged by drought, when they came up searching for Josephs in this Egypt, to get a "little food for themselves and little ones;") wheat, oats, rye, buck wheat, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, rice, apples, peaches, pears, and other fruits of various kinds.

And now I allude to our climate; it is mild and cool in summer, with refreshing breezes, and nights similar to those in New York, especially about Saratoga.—Here one lies down to sleep comfortably, not to fight insinuating mosquitoes, nor be serenaded by the hoarse croaking of overgrown frogs. We have a healthy climate—none more so—without the consumption of the North, or the chills and fever of the South and West. We are blessed, eminently so, in this particular, for,

"Health is the poor man's riches,
And rich man's bliss."

These are only a part of the advantages we enjoy in the improvement amongst us which is the order of the day. At our Village, we have an ably conducted press, disseminating knowledge and useful information over our District, presenting to them "a map of busy life" of the world without. We have also in our Village an Academy that would do credit to any part of the State, a seminary where young men are prepared to enter college; it is under the charge of that excellent man and ripe scholar, Mr. Leverett, of Anderson, a gentleman, than whom no one stands higher in moral rectitude and honesty of purpose. Added to this we have a flourishing Division of "The Sons of Temperance," whose pure principles and benevolent objects entitle it to the patronage of all. Its fruits are visible here, attested in the peaceful, sober, moral, and quiet demeanor of our citizens, whilst not a grogshop remains to stain the character of our place; no pestilential vapors, whose effluvia spreads death, immorality disease and degradation around. No, thank Heaven, from this evil we are free.

I now take a bird's eye glance at our future prospects. The day is not far distant our District will become to a great degree a manufacturing one. There is no part of the State with such water powers as we have: we have enough to propel all the machinery in Massachusetts. Not a stream that flows large enough, but has ample fall to put a wheel in rapid motion. I have not space sufficient to enumerate half our water power, and shall only notice one, it being near our Village, I allude to the Falls of Little River, owned by our enterprising fellow-citizen, Col. Joseph Grisham. The whole river is precipitated 70 or 80 feet over a solid perpendicular rock, and forms of itself, the most lovely and picturesque scenery any where to be found. Having examined the Merrimack river at Lowell, Mass., I am prepared to say that fully as much water falls over this rock, as is

used in propelling all the machinery in that place: and is it just to suppose that such a water power as this is to pass on unheeded and unemployed? No, assuredly not; nothing was created in vain. I look with certainty to the period, when this torrent will whirl thousand of spindles—manufacturing our produce, such as cotton and wool—the latter article being abundantly supplied from our herds of sheep; to the raising of which our District is peculiarly adapted; while cotton, as has been said before, thrives well. We will, therefore, have our raw materials at home, and thus save the expense of transportation to which our Northern neighbors are subjected.

When our district manufactures, we shall find a home market for our farm productions, corn, wheat, vegetables, fruits, &c. will be needed by those who labor in the mills. We can ship our fabrics on our Railroad to the seaboard and from thence to any part of the world; thus drawing the patronage of the globe.—These are no fancy sketches, but facts, stubborn facts, sustain the announcement. Augusta, Graniteville and Charleston are thus engaged shipping their homespun to every market, and are declaring large per cents. We must wake up to our advantages, and not lie supinely down without an effort. Let us shake off our lethargy, and as Hercules advised the lazy wagner, put our shoulders to the wheel, and that ultimate success will crown our efforts, no sane man will doubt. Travelling not long since on the South Carolina Rail Road, I was delighted with some valuable information relative to this District. Said Mr. Lithgo to me, (he is the Chief Engineer of the S. C. Rail Road,) the Columbia and Anderson Rail Road will not stop at Anderson C. H., but pass on through Pickens, cross the Rabun Gap and find a connection with the Tennessee River at some notable point. This, indeed, would make our District the most desirable in the State. Our cotton goods could then be taken to the West or seaboard as our interest would dictate.

We have a future of prosperity to which we are advancing. Our District offers grand inducements to emigrants and settlers. Lands are cheap now—climate fine and healthy. Society improving with the liberal spirit of the age. Mechanics find employment: and all, a healthy and quiet climate. How often have I wished when passing through the lower Districts in the autumn, and saw families down with chills and fever of every type, that they were in our District enjoying that greatest earthly boon—health. Not long ago, I was informed by an influential gentleman in one of the middle Districts, that he and half a dozen more intended soon to come to our District to make a settlement, and would devote his time to the raising of stock; a business in which he had understood that our part of the State was eminently suited; I assured him it was, for we have an immense tract of land suited for grazing. Yes, come to Pickens, those of you who are debating the subject of going to the new lands of the West. We have their advantages without their sickness and other privations.

To the traveller and seeker after the grand and beautiful in nature, here opens a panorama of loveliness that cannot fail to inspire the lover of nature with delight. By the side of our Village flows the transparent Keowee, so clear and bright, that the smallest pebble may be plainly seen at the bottom of 10 feet water. This beautiful river comes in contact with no impurity from its head to the Village, but leaps joyfully down each cascade and cataract as it passes through its own bright scenery—here and there shut out by guardian mountains and shadowed over with laurel branches.

The Falls of Little River present a romantic appearance, and well repays the visitor for a ride thither. Next come the superb Falls on Fall Creek, nine miles above the Village, well worth a week's

trouble to observe. Next comes the magnificent Cataract or Falls known as "White Water," where the Jocassee, or main branch of the Keowee, precipitates itself down, down, and still down a beautiful chasm or linn. These Falls present the most charming scenery of the kind in the Southern States; far ahead of the far-famed Toccoa Falls in Georgia; and the time is near at hand when it will be considered bad taste not to have been to this Niagara of the South. Then comes the famed Table Rock, standing erect and regal among its neighboring heights; no scenery in the United States that I have seen equals this magnificent mountain; the mountains of the Hudson River, the Crow's-nest, St. Anthony's Nose, Catskill, &c., &c., all fail when compared with the Table Rock; description is mockery, unless it were done by an Irving or Sir Walter Scott. A man placed upon the summit of this rock will feel himself a better man, for he stands, as it were, in the presence of Deity, whose impress is seen in this stupendous work of nature.

Then come to Pickens if you want good lands and good health, where you can rear up your families in safety—where disease will not so early snap the cord of life and compel you to consign to the tomb your loved wife and "little one;" flee from the malarious Districts to our pure air and water; renew your constitutions and live to a green old age.

PRO PATRIA.

PICKENS C. H., July 22, 1849.

FURTHER ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The Baltimore Sun's Despatch contains the following additional items:

ENGLAND.

In Parliament the removal of the Jewish Disabilities has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25, the Minister not venturing to call for the proxies.

Baron Rothschild having been rejected, has already accepted the Chiltern hundreds and made an appeal to the electors. His success is considered certain. The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sisters of deceased wives.

The affirmation which recently completed its passage in the House of Commons, has been rejected by the Lords by a large majority.

IRELAND.

The bill providing for the transportation of Smith O'Brien and his associates, has passed the Parliament and received the Queen's signature. It is expected however that the Queen on her proposed visit to Ireland, will signify it by granting a general pardon.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris to Tuesday evening state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and business on the Bourse steady, with an improved tendency and a rise in prices. Five per cent. closed at 80 1/2. 25 centimes.

In the course of the debate in the Assembly on Foreign Affairs, the Minister declared that there was no danger of war.

M. de Tocqueville said that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new holy alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech de Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian Government, an expression which was received with shouts of laughter. During the debate, General Cavaignac made a most important speech.

ROME.

The latest intelligence from Rome says that Odinet had so far succeeded that the city was entirely at his mercy, but to spare it the horrors of a frightful carnage, he has submitted terms to the triumvirate, which it is thought would be accepted.

It is said that the English government offered a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, urging upon the French government the necessity of coming to an accommodation.

HUNGARY.

It is said that the Hungarians were partially defeated by the Austrian on the 21st, and compelled to retire beyond the Waag, where, from the nature of the country, they will be better able to repel the invading forces. The Austrian and German journal state that contests have occurred at several points on the Waag and some ascribe victory to the Hungarians and others to the Austrians.

The German Reformer, which has hitherto been favorable to Austria, says that the Austrians have sustained cheeks, and that the cholera and other maladies are raging in their camp.

It also says that the Magyars are displaying greater enthusiasm than ever, and that Kossuth has ordered Austrian prisoners numbering several thousand, to work on the Dewezin railway.

ITALY.

Ancona has at last surrendered to the Austrians, after a terrible bombardment of Venice has been suspended, on account of terms of capitulation having been proposed by the besieged.

CAPTURE OF JAVA.

From Valley the accounts announce the complete victory of the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th of April, and after 13 hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken and the Netherland flag hoisted within the walls. The Vallans, it is said, had 5000 killed and wounded. The Dutch lost about 250. It is that the Island will be forthwith annexed to the Dutch possessions.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

The accounts from central Germany and Prussia are of a much more pacific character than hitherto.

ELECTRICITY AND CHOLERA—SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.

Dr. Audraud, of Paris, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, the following interesting letter upon the connection between the Cholera and Electricity, which appears to be a decisive solution of the problem:

PARIS, June 10, 1849.

"Throughout the varying course of the ravages of the cholera in Paris, that is to say during the past three months nearly, I have studied the action of the electrical machine daily in order to satisfy myself whether there is not a fixed connection between the intensity of that scourge and the absence of the electric fluid unusually different throughout the atmosphere.

The machine which has been the object of my daily observation is a powerful one—at ordinary times, it throws off, after two or three turns of the wheels, destoning sparks from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in length. I at first observed that from the commencement of the epidemic, it was impossible for me to produce this result once. During the months of April and May, the sparks, obtained with great difficulty, never exceeded seven tenths of an inch, and their variations agreed very closely with the irregularities of the cholera. This supplied at once a strong ground of belief that I was close upon the important fact I sought to establish; yet I was not quite convinced, since the variable moisture of the atmosphere might have caused the irregularities of the machine.

I awaited therefore, with impatience, the coming fine weather and heat, to continue my observations with more certainty. Heat and fine weather at length came, and to my amazement, the machine, though often referred to, far from denoting as should have been the case, an increase of electricity, only gave more and more feeble indications of it, to such a degree, that during the days of the 4th 5th and 6th of June, it was impossible to obtain anything more than slight crackings, without sparks, and at length, on the 7th, the machine remained entirely silent. This new decrease of the electric fluid coincided perfectly, as is well known, with the violence of the cholera. For my part, I felt appalled, rather than surprised, my conviction was fixed, and I saw in it but the result of a clearly established fact.

It may be imagined with what anxiety, in those critical instants, I consulted the machine, the sad and truthful witness to a great calamity. At length, on the morning of the 8th, feeble sparks re-appeared, then intensity increased from hour to hour, and I perceived with joy that the life giving fluid was returning into the atmospheric void. Towards evening a storm announced to Paris that electricity had re-entered its domain; in my view, the cholera was vanishing with the cause that produces it. The next day, Saturday, the 9th, my experiments were continued, and every thing had then returned to its proper condition; the machine, at the slightest touch, threw out brilliant sparks with ease, and it might almost be said, with delight, as if aware of the good tidings it was bringing.

I have thought it my duty, Mr. President, to communicate these facts immediately to the Academy. The question now appears to me entirely solved. Nature has infused into the atmosphere a mass of electricity, contributing to the service and support of life. If, by any cause, this mass of electricity is diminished,

and sometimes decreased even to exhaustion, what follows? Every one suffers; those who carry within a sufficient supply of electricity, withstand it; those who can live only by borrowing electricity from the common mass, perish with the exhaustion of that mass. This is a clear and perfectly rational explanation, not only of the cholera, but, perhaps of all other epidemics that at intervals afflict humanity. If the great fact in question were recognized and admitted as principle, I think it would be easy for medical science, possessing, as it does, countless ways of producing and restraining electricity, to prepare for a successful resistance, upon its re-appearance, of a plague which I regard at present as at least, arrested in its course, if it has not wholly vanished.

Accept, Mr. President the assurance of my respectful regard.

AUDRAUD.

MR. BANCROFT.

A letter from the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following item:

A very amusing correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, who communicates every week a couple of columns of what he calls Metropolitan Gossip, gives an account this week of a grand entertainment at the house of the Turkish Ambassador, in which he thus introduces the present Minister from the United States:

"On a couch in the middle of the divan, on the right hand, were seated the two most remarkable looking men present, after the Pacha himself, namely, Bancroft, the American, and Brunow, the Russian Minister. They conversed together with great seeming cordiality the chief part of the sitting, and in English too; the Baron, like all his travelled countrymen, being a great linguist, though by-the-by he is German born. He is a man of noble stature and commanding port, becoming his stars and crosses well. He bears an excellent private character for charity and all the domestic amiabilities. An individual stamped more thoroughly with the impress of a gentleman was not to be found either in the ambassadorial circle below or the vast general circle above, than Mr. Bancroft. In his plain and rather quakerish cut black coat, ribandless and starless as he was, without even so much as a diamond shirt stud, he failed not to draw much more of the attention of the observant spectator than any of his glittering fellow professionals around him. Apparently about forty-three or four, tall, well-formed, with a somewhat scholastic form of face, he has all the polish of the cutler, without any forfeiture of the simplicity of the republican; and there is this to be said of him, which can be said scarcely of any Plan-tagenet amongst us, he stands the ordeal of a white cravat. Any man who can put a calamity of that sort round his throat without looking like a billiard marker, a tapster, or a country parson, is fit to shake hands with my Lord Devon, who not only like D'Israeli, looks upon the Normans as upstarts, but upon Charlemagne as a mushroom."

The writer's description of the other members of the diplomatic corps is very graphic, but in no case so complimentary as this of Mr. Bancroft.

LONG AND SHORT ARTICLES.—A long newspaper article, like a "great book," is a great evil. They are less apt to be read: and if perused at all, a great part of their effect is necessarily lost, if the beginning is lost before the end is reached. Short articles, on the contrary, as they are the most easily read and remembered, are most likely to be useful. Virgil's good old maxim in agriculture, is equally applicable in writing for the public. "Admire," says he, "large farms, cultivate small ones." Many subjects cannot justly be treated with brevity. But such are not suitable to the columns of a newspaper; they should be discussed in the monthlies or quarterlies, or in books. A newspaper article or paragraph (they should be nearly synonymous) should be brief, and to the point. It is a great art to say, either verbally or in print, just what one has to say, and no more, and to stop when you have finished.—*Charleston Free Press.*

ILLNESS OF MRS. HARRISON.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 2d inst. contains from a reliable source that the widow of ex-President Harrison is lying at her residence in North Bend Ohio very low with cholera.

The Hon. James Buchanan has been requested by the city council of Lancaster, Pa. to deliver an eulogy on the deceased ex-president Polk, but declines on the score of delicacy.