

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."

VOL. 1.

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THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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E. M. KEITH, }

TERMS.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Columbia Telegraph.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.

Trade has continued quiet but steady. The harvest is being gathered in the South of England, and promises to be an abundant one.

Cotton has been in moderate demand, more so than for some time past.

The sales of the week amount to 42,200 bales; of which 8,300 were taken by Speculators, and 3,700 for Export.

POLITICAL.

HUNGARY.—The accounts from Hungary bring the news of continued successes on the part of the Magyars, who have completely out-manoeuvred the Austrians on all points, and placed them in great peril by repeated and disastrous defeats. Through the able generalship of Georgey the Russians have been completely cut off from their base of operations, while the three grand divisions of the Hungarian Army are in complete communication. The whole population give every aid and encouragement to the Hungarians, bringing them in provisions and horses, and keeping them advised of every movement of the enemies forces. Lenaware is represented to have surrendered to the Hungarians Jellachich still continues to retreat towards the Southern frontier of Servia.

Gen. Bem announced his victory over the Bann, Jellachich in the following words "BEM, BANN, BAWN."

The London News of the 3d instant contains Vienna dates to the 28th of July. The report of Lord Palmerston's speech in the British Parliament had fallen like a thunder clap on the Austrian Ministry, and the news of Georgey's victory over the Russians at Cossin and his entry into Oesthard were announced at the same time.

Rumors were prevalent that negotiations for peace would be entered into, in consequence of these tidings.

News from Cracow to the 23d of June states that numbers of Russian troops which had been designed to leave that city for the seat of War, had received subsequent orders to remain, and the railroad cars recently arriving had been filled with Russian soldiers.

On the 4th, advices were received at Liverpool that another great victory of the Hungarians over the Russians at Esclau—placing the Austrian General, Haynau, in a most critical position.

The Hungarian Generals are now masters of the whole line, from Essy to Assova, opening communications to Belgrade, and the Turkish provinces.

The great battle at Waitcher, between the Russians under Prince Paskiewich, and the Hungarians under Georgey, in which the latter were reported victorious, has been fully confirmed. Georgey's army forced the Russian lines and marched North, effecting a junction with the main body.

A letter from the seat of War says, that the charges of the Hungarian cavalry upon Paskiewich's columns were irresistible—and that all the troops exhibited wonderful coolness and courage.

Another letter describes the Russian retreat as most disorderly. The army was only saved from entire destruction by the timely arrival of Bamberg's division, which covered the retreat, and checked further pursuit.

The latest information is to the effect that the Austrian ministry had been dissolved.

The Turkish Government have sent an army of eighty thousand men to the Hungarian frontier, to prevent the passage of Russian troops through Transylvania.

In Prussia also, there was a reported organization against the Government, and a conspiracy for the purpose of establishing a Republic suspected. Several of

the supposed conspirators have been arrested.

Charles Albert, of Sardinia, whose death has been already reported, expired at Lisbon on the 28th day of July.

FRANCE.

The President is still on his tour thro' the Southern Provinces. He is still accused of aspiring to the Imperial Crown.

The army of the siege are returning to Paris, numbering one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Throughout the whole of France, there are fair prospect of a most abundant harvest.

ITALY.

The French have restored the Government of the Pope, but cannot persuade him to return in person to the Vatican.

The belief is current on the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibaldi had embarked for America in disguise.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

GEN. TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.

The President was at Carlisle, (Penn.) on Monday, and unwell, but recovered sufficiently to proceed on his journey as far as Chambersburg en route Westward.

DEATHS.

Albert Gallatin, the celebrated financier, and who has occupied a distinguished position for some half century or more in matters vitally important to the interests of this country, departed this life at New-York on Monday last.

LOSS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

A splendid steamer, bearing this name, encountered a heavy blow on Lake Michigan, and sunk. The boat was a total loss. Passengers all saved.

ST. LOUIS AFFAIRS.

On the 10th inst. there were five attempts to burn this ill-fated city. One by firing the steam boat *Whirlwind*, the others in the northern parts of the city. St. Louis is said to be infested with desperadoes and thieves, who threaten its destruction. This state of matters has caused the calling out of an extra police.

A deficit of 127,000 dollars has been discovered in the Bank of Missouri. Nathaniel Childs, late paying Teller has been held to bail in the sum of 30,000 dollars. He has been a Bank officer since the foundation of the Bank.

INDIAN NEWS.

Accounts from Chihuahua state that the Indians are very hostile, and have entirely laid waste a Senora, and all the regions around El Passo. Letters from Independence state that 300 Comanches have died of Cholera.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.]

Proclamation of the President.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.

The following Proclamation was received at Washington on Monday from Harrisburg:

OFFICIAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of their expedition.

It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise, so grossly in violation of our law and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves with heavy penalties announced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claims to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct and enterprise.

To invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and therefore, all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws of nations, as they value the blessing of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise. And I call

upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest and punish every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President, J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

ROME.

On the 4th of July, which was the day the French troops took possession of Rome, the following Address was circulated from hand to hand among the people:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ROME.

Misfortune, brothers, has fallen upon us anew. But it is a trial of brief duration—it is the stone of the sepulchre whic we shall throw away after three days, rising victorious and renewed, an immortal Nation. For with us are God and Justice—God and Justice, who cannot die, but always triumph, while Kings and Popes, once dead, revive no more.

As you have been great in the combat, be so in the days of sorrow—great in your conduct as citizens, of generous disdain, of sublime silence. Silence is the weapon we have now to use against the Cossacks of France, and the Priests their masters.

In the streets do not look at them; do not answer if they address you.

In the cafes, in the eating houses, if they enter, rise and go out.

Let your windows remain closed as they pass.

Never attend their feasts, their parades.

The harmony of their musical bands be for you tones of slavery, and when you hear them, fly.

Let the libertine soldier be condemned to isolation; let him atone in solitude and contempt for having served priests and kings.

And you, Roman women—master-piece of God's work!—dign no look and smile to those satellites of an abhorred Pope! Cursed be she who, before the odious satellites of Austria, forgets that she is an Italian! Her name shall be published for the execration of all her people! And even the courtezans! let them show love for their country, and thus regain the dignity of citizens!

And our word of order, our cry of reunion and emancipation, be now and forever, VIVA LA REPUBBLICA!

The incessant cry, which not even French slaves can dispute, shall prepare us to administer the bequest of our martyrs, shall be consoling dew to the immaculate and holy bones that repose, sublime holocaust of faith and of love, near our walls, and make doubly divine the Eternal City. In this cry we shall find ourselves always brothers, and we shall conquer. Viva Rome, the Capital of Italy! Viva the Italy of the People! Viva the Roman Republic!

A ROMAN.

Dated Rome July 4, 1849.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS.

PADUCAH, Aug. 1.

A band of lawless, thieving desperadoes, with the unenviable appellation of Flatheads, have for some time past committed outrageous depredations upon the honest portion of the population of the Southern end of Illinois. The band of thieves number about three hundred.

For the safety of life and personal property, about five hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that State formed themselves into an association called the Regulators.

The aggressions perpetrated by the Flatheads becoming insupportable, the Regulators determined to use the most vigorous measures to bring culprits to justice. They accordingly procured writs for the arrest of ten or twelve of the leaders of the Flathead gang, and summoned the officers to aid them in the execution of the law.

The Flatheads hearing of this movement, the most determined of them, to the number of about seventy-five, assembled in a log house, where, armed to the teeth, and making a fort of the log house, they determined to stand their ground, and give battle.

The Regulators having discovered the retreat, came and summoned the Flatheads to surrender, which request being refused the Regulators threatened to charge the log house, and invited every honest man who was misled into it to leave.

About twenty-six, seeing the side of justice was the strongest, left their com-

panions in the log house.

The Regulators then charged upon the remainder of the Flatheads, and soon put them to a precipitate flight.

During the charge, two of the Flatheads were killed and three wounded. Three of the Regulators are said to have been mortally wounded.

The whole neighborhood is in the greatest excitement. The Regulators, assisted by the authorities, determined to run this lawless band out of the country, and are pursuing them in every direction.

A number of the Flatheads have fled over to Kentucky, and others have fled over to the swamps.—Philadelphia papers.

[From the South Carolinian.]

PRACTICE vs. PROFESSION.

Messrs. Editors: The most extraordinary case of discrepancy between Practice and Precept that has been discovered, in modern or even ancient times, has lately been developed in a letter that was written by Jacob Collamer, Postmaster General, to Thomas P. Crawford, Esq., of Pickens County, Alabama, and published in the Pickens Republic of the 24th July, 1849. The Postmaster General is defending himself from the charge that he is a "downright Abolitionist," and the following is an extract from the letter:

"All I can say is, that I am not now, nor have I ever been, an Abolitionist; and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the general government in relation to the subject of slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States, as recognized by the constitution."

So much for profession. Mr. Collamer was once a member of Congress; let us examine his votes while in that body, and see whether he really did "oppose all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States," &c.

On the 11th of December, 1846, Mr. Culver, of New-York, presented memorials from Washington County, New York, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved that the memorial be laid on the table. On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and Jacob Collamer voted in the negative.—(Blair & Rives's Cong. Globe, p. 43.)

On the 15th December, 1846, Mr. Adams presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in relation to the wrongs alleged to have been suffered by the colored citizens of Massachusetts in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and Jacob Collamer voted in the negative.—(Ibid, p. 53.)

On the same day Mr. Adams presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the admission of Texas as a slaveholding State. Mr. McConnell moved that the resolutions lie on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays, Jacob Collamer voting in the negative.—(Ibid, p. 53.)

On the 16th January, 1847, a bill establishing a territorial government in Oregon passed the House of Representatives, containing the *Wilmot Proviso*. The yeas and nays were ordered on its passage, and the name of Jacob Collamer is found among the votes in the affirmative.—(Blair & Rive's Cong. Globe, 20th Congress, 2d session, p. 198.)

On the 21st December, 1847, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a memorial from certain citizens of the District of Columbia, representing "that the slave trade is now carried on in the District of Columbia to a large extent. Your petitioners therefore ask that all laws authorizing or sanctioning such trade within said District may be repealed. (Here follows a list of names.) A motion was made to lay the memorial on the table; the yeas and nays were taken—Jacob Collamer voting in the negative.—(Blair & Rives's Cong. Globe, 30th Congress, 1st session, p. 60.)

On the 13th December, 1848, "Mr. Pultrey asked leave to introduce a bill, of which previous notice was given, to repeal all acts, or parts of acts of Congress, establishing or maintaining slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia."

"Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, objecting.

"The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and Jacob Collamer voted in favor of granting leave to introduce a bill to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the Dis-

trict of Columbia.—(Blair & Rives's Cong. Globe, 30th Congress, 2d session, p. 38.)

On the 8th January, 1849, Mr. Mead, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby instructed to report a bill to this House, providing effectually for the apprehension and delivery of fugitives from labor, who have escaped or may hereafter escape from one State into another."

The yeas and nays being ordered, Jacob Collamer voted in the negative.—(Blair & Rives's Cong. Globe, p. 188.)

Mr. Collamer also voted against the 21st rule in Congress, "which rule prohibits the reception of abolition petitions;" and he also voted for the infamous resolution of Mr. Gott, of New York, which resolution proposed "that negroes and slaves should be permitted to vote on the question of the abolition of slavery in this District, (that is, the District of Columbia.)"

So much for practice as proven by the record. Now is there not an extraordinary difference between these recorded votes and Mr. Collamer's assertions in his letter to Mr. Crawford. How can they be reconciled? Will some Southern Whig, whose affinities are with the present non-party Administration, enlighten us on this question.

RICHLAND.

[From the Southern Recorder.]

SWEET POTATO SEED FROM THE BLOOM.—The undersigned has raised for three years past, Sweet Potatoes, of better quality than usual, in the following way, viz:

The Yam Potato vine blooms in August; in about a month thereafter they form a pod; the seed are then formed of about the size of sage seed, and of the same color. The pod should be noticed and gathered when ripe, or else they will soon drop. In the Spring, at the usual time of sowing seed, I sow them in the usual way I sow cabbage seed. They will not come up quite as soon, but will continue doing so through the spring.

The plant is small and delicate in appearance, and should be drawn in a wet season, with a little dirt attached to it, and transplanted. The leaf and vine have a different appearance from the potato usually, and the potato will be found to grow larger and smoother than usual.

I prefer this method, after satisfactory practice, to raise the potato, to any other whatever.

COLLIN WOOD.

Baldwin county, June, 1849.

[From the Southern Presbyterian.]

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Anniversary of the Theological Seminary in Columbia was held on the 12th ult. We learn from persons who attended it that the audience was larger than usual, and the exercises highly creditable to the graduating class. Below is found the order of exercises at the late meeting.

PRAYER.

MUSIC—"How beautiful are their feet."

GRADUATING CLASS.

1. A. E. Chandler—The Kingdom of Christ.
 2. T. A. Hoyt—The Eloquent Preacher.
 3. A. G. Johnson—(Absent.)
 4. E. R. Ware—The Millennium.
- MUSIC—"Joy to the world," &c. 98th Psalm.
5. W. Matthews—Condition and Prospects of the church of Rome.
 6. R. H. Reid—Earnestness the great Element of successful Preaching.
 7. A. Shotwell—(Absent.)
 8. W. H. Singletary—The Ministry our country needs. (Excluded.)

Address to the Class

MUSIC—Parting Hymn. (Original) Benediction.

Wire fences have been introduced upon numerous farms in various parts of the country, much to the improvement of their value and appearance. Those who have tried them say they answer the purpose of the strongest post and rail fence that can be built, with not more than half of the expense.—Village Record, West Chester, Pa.

CLARK MILLS, THE ARTIST.—This gentleman, now at Washington, engaged on the Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, has just completed a marble bust of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, which is highly spoken of. It has been left for examination at a public place in Washington, but will, within a short period, be brought to Charleston, having been especially ordered by a gentleman of our city.

We see it stated that President Taylor has been sitting to Mr. Mills, for the purpose of having his bust taken.—Courier.