

NEW INVENTION.

A London letter of 31st August, published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, has the following item:

A late improvement in the musket will certainly meliorate greatly the art of war. This has been made in Prussia, and the secret is strictly guarded by the Government. Nobody is permitted to examine the work in the manufactories, and the soldiers are forbidden to show their muskets. But those precautions are all useless; the improvement will be certainly known and adopted by other countries. Captain Stone, of the American army, now in Sweden, is, I believe, in possession of the secret. The United States offered to sell to Mexico her flint lock guns; she will soon be able, I hope, to sell her percussion ones. From what I have seen of the new gun, as well as from what I have heard, I can say a few words to satisfy in part the curiosity of our officers and gun-makers. The musket has no lock and is loaded at the stock end of the barrel.

The ball is long and cone shaped, rounded at the big end. The barrel is slightly rifled, but the grooves are perfectly straight and not spiral as in the American gun. The ball is consequently thrown a much greater distance, none of the force of the powder being wasted in giving it a useless rotary motion. The common charge is one half of that used in the percussion gun, and is said to carry the ball to its mark nine hundred yards. None of the powder is wasted, the fire being communicated from the side of the barrel and not from the breech. This is effected by an ingenious contrivance. The part of the cartridge next the ball is filled with an explosive substance similar to that in a percussion cap. This is made to explode by the contact of a piece of steel about the length of an eight penny nail, which passes from the outside of the barrel thro' the cartridge. The gun is called the "nail frer." It can be discharged by a common soldier eight times in a minute and need not be taken from the shoulder to be re-loaded.

The best soldier cannot discharge the percussion gun more than 3 or 4 times in a minute, and in battle an officer cannot count on more than one discharge in that time. Another advantage of the Prussian gun is that the distance to which it carries enables a force to fire some twenty-five or thirty times, before an enemy, armed with the percussion-musket, can get within shooting distance. The efficiency of the Prussian troops is thus doubled. The Prussian army might be reduced to half its present numbers, to the great delight of every body except the monarch and his immediate advisers.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ALL.

WOUNDS—If a person cuts open an artery, put the finger on the wound and press it, then send at once for the doctor. If the wound is in the limb, tie a handkerchief twice around it above the cut, and twist it so firm that the blood cannot flow; or fold a piece of soft rag several times, and put it quickly over the aperture, and secure it in its proper place by a piece of broad tape or rag. People should never go to sleep if they have leech bites bleeding. Bleeding sometimes occurs profusely from the nose, mouth, throat, lungs, stomach, &c. Put the patient in bed, with the head raised slightly—keep the room cool—enjoin absolute quiet—give a table spoonful of vinegar in sugar and water every half hour, until a surgeon arrives. When a person receives a simple cut, though severe, it should be treated calmly. Carefully clean the wound from dirt or other matter, and dab with sponge or rag dipped in cold water, until all the bleeding stops. Then bring the edges of the new wound together, and secure them with bandages.

BRUISES AND SPRAINS—When a person gets a bruised arm or limb, it should be kept perfectly quiet and at rest. Bruises are often attended with the rupture of small blood vessels, which bleed internally, and causes discoloration. Put the patient in bed, cover the injured part with cloth dipped in cold water, or spirits and water, and change the cloth every five minutes, and afterwards make up a poultice of flaxseed meal and warm water. This is one of the best substances for treating cuts and bruises (for there are several wounds) that is known.

Lazy Beavers—It is a curious fact, says a trapper, that among the beavers there are some that are lazy and will not work at all, either to assist in building lodges or dams or to cut down wood, for their winter stock. The industrious ones beat these idle fellows, and drive them away, sometimes cutting off a part of their tail, and otherwise injuring them. The 'Parasites' are more easily caught in traps than the others and the trappers rarely miss them. They only dig a hole from the water running obliquely towards the surface of the ground twenty-five or thirty feet, from which they emerge when hungry, to obtain food, returning to the same hole with the wood they procure to eat the bark. They never form dams, and sometimes to the number of five or seven together; all are males. It is not at all improbable that these unfortunate fellows have been engaged in fighting

with others of their sex, and after having been conquered and driven away from the lodge, have become idlers from a kind of necessity. The working beavers on the contrary associate males, females and young together.—Audubon & Bachman.

Among the looking-glasses at the late Exhibition of National Industry, in the Champs Elysees, Paris, was one 10 feet by 12, the price of which was marked at 12,000f. A similar mirror was shipped a few days since at Havre for New Orleans.

FIT THOUGHTS—Let your thoughts be fit or suitable to the subject. Every day have high thoughts of God—lower thoughts of self, kinder thoughts of your brethren, and more hopeful thoughts of all around you.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1840.

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. T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

RAIN.

After a drought of nearly six weeks we were refreshed on last Sunday, Monday and Monday night by copious showers of rain. It came too late however to benefit the late corn or potatoe crop, and we fear will do but little good for the turnip and other winter crops. As it is near the time of sowing wheat, it will be of great advantage to the farmers in that respect.

THE CROPS.

Many of our farmers have commenced gathering their corn, and the general impression in this neighborhood is that the crops will turn out much better than what was anticipated during the latter part of the summer, though it will be far from an average yield.

RETURN DAY.

Next Saturday will be Return Day for this District, Court commencing on the fifth Monday of this month, being the 29th day.

During a recent visit to Greenville we saw some of our enterprising citizens drive into that market some twenty-five or thirty head of beef cattle. As they passed along we remarked to several gentlemen, that those cattle were from Pickens District; they replied, "your citizens bring us the best beef we receive." Cattle in this District do not grow so large as in Kentucky, but are generally carried to market younger, making of course the meat much more tender and palatable. We should be glad to see more of our citizens turn their attention to cattle raising, for experience has proven that here it is a most profitable business. A beef will cost but little more than the salt you give it, and at two or three years old it will bring some fifteen or twenty dollars, only costing some four or five dollars, yielding a profit of 300 per cent at least. Citizens, try stock raising, and be assured that you will find it decidedly more to your interests than any thing in which you can engage.

THE ANDERSON GAZETTE.

This valuable journal came to us last week considerably enlarged and otherwise improved, bearing a new and fancy head dress, which does credit to the general neat and chaste appearance of that paper. We rejoice to see the Southern press looking upward, and anxiously await the time when Southern men will learn to patronize the Southern press exclusively.

The present conductors of the Gazette are intelligent, enterprising, and energetic gentlemen, and we hope they may receive all the patronage their industry and experience so richly merit.

On the subject of the progressive march of intellect, the following is a sensible extract from that paper:

"It is a source of gratification to see an increasing desire on the part of the people for general information, and that too obtained from their own papers. Why cannot we furnish as respectable papers, both in appearance and matter as our Yankee neighbors? Solely because heretofore the Southern people have given their patronage to the North, and left their own papers to dwindle and die. But an end is fast approaching to the indiscriminate patronage given to Northern papers from this part of the country, and as the people must and will read, our own papers will reap a fair share of Home nature and support. This is as it should be, and it affects already appear in the improvement of the papers all over the southern country."

A POOR OFFICE—The fees of the consulate at Paris amount to fourteen hundred dollars a year; out of that Mr. Walsh pays five hundred dollars for a clerk in the office, and the office rent and contingent expenses of the consulate consume the rest. So, the loss of the office will not involve any pecuniary disadvantages.—Balt. Sun.

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Few persons out of our District know or have any idea that within this mountain country there is so much to engage attention, or excite curiosity. It is little thought that here the lover of nature can behold it in its most grand and magnificent state. Here are mountain and plain—here are some of the most beautiful water-falls that mortal eyes ever gazed on—here are some of the most beautiful valleys that man ever beheld, and need but notably to bring crowds of admiring people. Where is there any thing more lovely than the Joazeau Valley, or more grand than the White Water Falls. Besides these, there are the Valleys of Cheochee, and Tamassee—the Tamassee Water Falls, and the Falls on Fall Creek. No one has ever visited these places without exclaiming, "How beautiful and grand are thy works, O Nature!" Persons who have visited the far famed scenery of the North say that the scenery in Pickens District is decidedly more grand and picturesque. Why is it then that so many of our citizens flock to the North, and spend their summers and money with a people who employ the very money received from Southerners to send their abolition emissaries among us, to produce an insurrection among our slaves? Our climate is salubrious, the thermometer generally ranging from 80 to 85° during the day, and from 50 to 60° during the night. The roads through the District are good, and though some of them are a little hilly, yet they are well worked. It is a mistaken notion that when you are at Pickens C. H. that you are directly in the mountains, and to correct this idea we would refer to Mr. Tuomey's Geological Survey of the State. In speaking of Pickens, page 130, he says:

"One would suppose, from a glance at the map of Pickens, that this portion, and indeed nearly the whole of the District, was covered by rugged mountains. This is nevertheless far from the truth. The surface is indeed undulating, but below the mountains proper there are but few hill sides so steep as to be inaccessible to the plough. I mention this because I recollect my surprise when I reached Pendleton, at finding the mountains barely in view above the yet distant horizon. Persons who like myself, derived their knowledge from the topographical delineations on the map, would conclude that the country was too rugged and broken for cultivation, when, in truth, it is not more so than Union and the adjoining Districts."

As to lands for cultivation we have been informed by our late Tax Collector, that Pickens stands about the seventh District in the State. Our best land produces from 80 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, and we will venture the assertion that few Districts in the State can begin to compete with us in its production. As high as one hundred and twelve bushels have been made to the acre, and that too without manure, and by the common mode of cultivation.

From the South Carolinian.

THE BANK—A PROFITABLE CONCERN.

Another ground taken by the friends of a recharter is, that the Bank being very profitable, it would be bad policy in the State to forget the pecuniary advantages thence enjoyed. We have already stated our conviction of the cardinal principles of republicanism which demands the entire dependence of the Government upon the people, and shown how the Bank conflicts with this principle. But even was it otherwise—even was it granted that there was nothing out of harmony with the rest of our system, in the control exercised by our Government over large amounts of money not the immediate proceeds of taxation—yet we maintain that the pecuniary interest of the people at large, so far from requiring the extension of the bank charter, demands that its affairs be gradually brought to a close. In order to reason fairly on this point of our case, let us regard the Bank as a mere piece of public property—as a fund to be administered on with all the hazards usually attendant upon banking operations, and those superadded which necessarily attach to such operations when subjected to irregular popular or legislative interference. Taking this view, we presume it will be readily conceded that profits ought to be very large to justify the investment of a very great amount of public property in a business so hazardous. They ought certainly to be very considerably beyond the ordinary rate? Is it a fact that the profits of this institution have been very considerably beyond the ordinary rates? We apprehend that they have not been. It would appear that the most successful years were the first eight which elapsed from the period at which the Bank began its operations. The aggregate profits paid into the State Treasury (which was the course pursued up to October, 1821) were for those years \$592,101 34, which is within a small fraction of nine per cent, per annum on the average capital for those years of \$622,514 73. No doubt some allowance must be made for difficulties attendant at the outset of the enterprise, and accordingly we find that for the first three years the net profits amounted to a mere trifle. After October, 1821, the sinking fund was created, and the Bank required to carry all of its net profits to the credit of that account. And that fund has ever since been the recipient of those profits, and been charged with the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. In the

meantime, all of the unexpended balance of that fund have been used as capital; and to the capital, thus increased, has been added the surplus revenue from the United States, amounting to \$1,051,422 00, and also the loan amounting to \$1,810,259 97. Owing to the varying amount of the sinking fund, sometimes running up to \$948,000, and then reduced to three or four hundred thousand dollars by payments on account of the public debt, it is difficult, without entering into an elaborate calculation, to speak with entire and minute accuracy. But we have drawn from the reports of the Bank itself enough to satisfy us that, without taking into consideration the sinking fund at all, the Bank has never made seven per cent on the capital of \$4,017,000 94, made up of the three items above stated, viz: capital, fire loan, and surplus revenue. For seven per cent on that amount would be \$281,250 57; and we find the largest amount of net profits of any one year to be \$226,092 17. And, indeed, it is not even pretended, even by those devoted to Bank, that for the last twenty-seven years nine and a half per cent has been reached in any one year on the actual capital employed. The average net profits of those years too does not reach seven per cent per annum. As we have nothing in view but the development and establishment of facts in connection with this institution, we trust that we shall be set right if we err in our statement. Our design is not to impugn motives or to impeach the fidelity to their trust of those who have managed the institution. We deem their fidelity and integrity most remarkable, and every way worthy of the community which has reposed confidence in them. It is with the institution that we have to deal, and that we deem unsound in principle. That it is not so very profitable as to cause us to wink at the vices of its constitution, we think we have proved; for surely few will be found to contend that any piece of property is very valuable which cannot be made to yield seven per cent; and still fewer, we opine, will hold that opinion where the property consists of funds employed in banking, where the profits should at least reach the usual rate, and something over and above for insurance against the attendant hazards. And more particularly should those profits be large in the case of a Bank like this, whose operations must ever be liable to be trammelled by popular or legislative interference, or, perchance, caprice, and whose management may afford exemplification of the old saw *delirant reges, plectantur Aeneidi*.

We know that the attempt, has been made by the friends of a recharter to prove that the Bank has already refunded to the State the whole amount of the original capital invested in it, and that the clear gains of the Bank in thirty seven years have been upwards of \$1,000,000. But we think that they have failed in their proof. Instead of the Bank having earned a surplus of this amount, it appears to us that it still owed the State, ten months ago \$1,353,336 74; and we make out the account thus:

We debit the Bank with—	
1. Capital paid in,	\$1,372,250 60
2. Interest on do for thirty five years, throwing up in 1814, '15, 16 and '17 as two years only, and putting Capital at \$1-156,318 48*	2,832,980 15
3. Interest on Surplus revenue for eleven years,	735, 995 43
4. Surplus Revenue,	1,051,422 09
5. Railroad bank dividends and Interest,	37,340 00
	\$6,029,988 30

We credit the Bank with—	
1. Money paid into the State Treasury and Interest,	\$643,106 64
2. Subscriptions to railroad,	200,000 00
3. Revolut'n'y 6's & 3's pd.	248,992 87
4. Interest on State debt,	1,849,750 45
5. Six per cents paid	990,378 06
6. Five per cents paid,	744,523 54
Balance due State	1,353,336 74
	\$6,029,988 30

This we believe to be a near approximation to the truth as matters stood ten or twelve months ago. If it be so, the Bank cannot stand securely on its merits with the people as a most profitable speculation; for if we have omitted no credit to which it is entitled, it would appear that after the operation of thirty-seven years, so far from having surplus profits, it owes the State a sum nearly equal to the original capital invested.

*And this is most liberal to the bank, for during eight years the actual stated capital was \$1,196,229 65, to wit: from 1820 to 1827 inclusive; and in 1828 it was \$1,176,249 55.

†And a statement highly favorable to the Bank, as we have omitted to charge it with a dollar on account of interest on the sinking fund, which has been in its hands as capital for twenty-seven years, in amount varying from \$120,000 to \$248,000; and, as an offset to this, surely we cannot set up the advances to the State Treasury which are annually made for a few months. The true offset to the latter is the enjoyment of the proceeds of the taxes, when they do come in, to say nothing of the enforced deposit of moneys by public officers.

The Abolition party of New York have nominated S. R. Ward, a negro clergyman, as Secretary of State.

[Telegraphed to the Mercury.]

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.
Business has not been so active this week as last. Cotton is steady, but the sales are moderate, and prices are not very materially changed. The Grain market is a degree firmer, and holders suppose that prices have reached their lowest point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the deaths of distinguished persons in England is that of the Bishop of Norwich.
The deaths by cholera in London, on the 11th and 12th September, were 840. The pestilence is also prevailing badly in Scotland.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A letter from Louisa Napoleon, the President, to a friend, has been published in the *Moniteur*, and has been officially acknowledged by the Cabinet, which has been the subject of much conversation in the political circles. It states that the French Republic did not send an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excess. To give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne the Prince who gave the first impulse to useful political reform. Most persons appear to wish to represent the Pope's return as the basis of tyranny and proscription. He says that Gen. Rostolan will not permit, under the tri-colored flag, any act which can lower the character of French Intervention. He thus cuts off the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, and secures a general amnesty, as well as a secularization of the administration, and the adoption of a liberal government with the Code Napoleon.

General Rawdon is appointed to the command of the Army of Italy, and the instructions which he received were that should the Pope not come to Rome, he is to carry out with rigor the line of conduct specified in the letter of the President. Gen. Rawdon started on the same night for his command.

A telegraphic despatch reached Braut on the 6th inst., with orders for six ships to be held in readiness for sea. Their destination is supposed to be Tahiti.

SPAIN.

The Cuba insurrection had excited the apprehensions of the Spanish Cabinet. Mr. Asher Kelly, late of the British Legation at Washington, had been transferred to Lisbon.

GERMANY.

There is little of importance from Hungary. Comorn and Peterwarden had not surrendered.

All the Northern States of Germany, except Aldernberg, have acceded to the alliance proposed by Prussia.

ITALY.

Everything remains quiet in Italy. Letters from Genoa announce the arrival of Garibaldi at that place. He arrived in an open fishing boat, accompanied by a single volunteer, at Fort Venora, on the 5th inst. He then went to Chiavry, where he was recognized by the people, and a crowd assembled to greet him to Genoa, where he will remain until he can find an opportunity of leaving.

Nothing certain has been heard of the movements of the Government at Gsta except that the Cardinal Triumvirate refused to pay the dividend on the public debt due in June.

Letters from Gsta to the 5th, mention that the crisis becomes more menacing, and a rupture with the French more imminent. It was considered probable that the Pope would in the end throw himself under the protection of the Austrian flag at Gsta, or that Russia would take him under her protection.

Letters from Naples to the 4th announce the arrival of the Pope at that place.

The New York Courier in its telegraph despatch by the Europa, has the following:

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 7.

The letter of the President of the Republic to M. Edgar Ney, on the affairs of Rome, the substance of which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, is published in the *Moniteur* of Friday. At the request of M. Ney, M. Roynaud consented to communicate it to the Cardinals who had first agreed to its insertion in the public journals, but had afterwards refused, saying, "they should resign their functions and quit the city if he did so." Before, however, the consent to its publication could be withdrawn, the letter was most extensively circulated at Rome and throughout the French army. The Pope, it was rumored, would place himself under the Austrian flag. The Government states, that an aid-de-camp of the President of the Republic had set out for Rome, with instructions for General Rostolan to take from the Cardinals an administration of which they have made such a dangerous use.

Common View—Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers if they would observe the laws of Christianity; and perhaps without preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no dispensing with the newspaper.