

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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KEOWEE COURIER,
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TERMS.

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Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7-10.39 a. m.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

If proceed to give you more details of the news from California.

The Companies that turned the current of the North Fork, have succeeded in obtaining gold to the amount of from 3 to 4000 dollars per day.

At the last advices, Hon. T. B. King, of Georgia, though not much better, was considered out of danger. His disease was an aggravated attack of Dysentery, which was prevailing at San Francisco.

On the 23th of August, 18 sailors escaped from the U. S. ship *Ohio*, in one of her boats. They were fired upon by several vessels of the squadron, and the boat riddled with shots, and yet but 9 men were wounded. They got their oars out, got off, and away to the diggings.

It is said besides the half million of dollars the *Panama* had on board on consignment, that the passengers probably had an equal sum.

A Theatre is to be built at San Francisco.

The Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians, are leaving the country in great numbers. There are several places of worship and four sabbath schools in San Francisco. One stone Pier erected and one in progress, giving needed facilities for landing cargoes. Intelligence of President Polk's death reached San Francisco in August, producing a painful sensation. Funerary obsequies were to be observed on the 5th Sept.

Accounts state that some 1200 persons are on the plains, among whom are 500 families on their way to California, many of whom would probably perish from heat and want of water. They had experienced much suffering, and when Gen. Smith was apprised of it, he ordered that 200,000 dollars of transportation and provisions proceed immediately to the relief of the emigrants.

It is reported that efforts will be made in the State Convention, by some political aspirants, to adopt an entire new Constitution. The majority of the Delegates are thought to be favorable to taking the Constitution of one of the Western States, and adopt it with slight alterations of a local character. Slavery, it is supposed, will either be excluded, or resolutions embracing the question in full be submitted to the people for their approval.

Order and peace reign throughout the country. Business is going on as regularly as in any of the old States. The people are determined to have law and order, and the progress of improvements is beyond description. Within three months San Francisco has more than quadrupled in size. Commerce and trade keep pace with the increased population. Real estate, within two months, has risen more than a hundred per cent. Nothing is so much wanted as houses and lands. General Smith, Col. Hooker and Major Vinton were in San Francisco on 31st August, to proceed next day on a tour of observation to Oregon. Gen. Riley was sick for eight or ten days at Monterey. At the last advices he was improving. Lieut. Beale carried advices to Col. Fremont of his appointment as Chief Surveyor of the Mexican boundary, in place of Mr. Weller, removed. Col. Fremont, it was expected, would accept.

The general health of San Francisco is good. Several large Hospitals have been established there. Business generally transacted by auction sales. Day and night police loudly called for. Association of pilots suggested.

The steam ship *Oregon* was injured on the Fourth of July in Point Conception, and was hauled up on the Island of Toboia, near Panama.

A letter from San Francisco says, there is no doubt that Dr. Goring and Mr. King, of Georgia, will go to the U. S. Senate, and that before the middle of September, a Constitution will be framed, and a Leg-

islature elected before the 1st of November.

15,000 men are working in Sacramento, and it is estimated that within the year ending next January, they will have obtained little less than twenty million of dollars. The San Joaquin divides with Sacramento the gold seekers. The quantity of gold there is apparently as large as ever, though the soil is wrought and re-wrought. In Stanislaus the largest lumps vary from half an ounce to fifteen pounds. Thousands are waiting the low water to work on the bars of this wealthy river. The dry digging creeks yield thousands of ounces. These diggings are nearly deserted for lack of water to wash gold. The Sacramento still yields ten to fifteen ounces per day to industrious laborers. The bar near where the gold was first discovered, which was overlooked, has been wrought with great success, three men having averaged about two hundred dollars daily.

For about two weeks before the *Panama* left, the weather on the river where the finest gold was found, was still favorable.

Ayabeek River is said to be the finest place for making money by steady workers. The Indians trade briskly there. The American River north, has miners with machinery, and with the use of quicksilver in the mines, continues to produce extraordinary results, giving not less than four to five ounces per day to a hand. Tuolumne and Merced rivers are only skimmed over, but with brilliant success. Many diggers have turned towards the ravines of the Sutavars, where fortunate miners earn 20,000 dollars in two weeks. Some 20,000 men are on San Joaquin and its tributaries, who estimate that they will earn by January, some 20,000,000. It is reported that new and valuable gold mines have been discovered on Turke river, on the other side of the Sierra Nevada. Parties from the Northern Forks are on their way thither. From five hundred to a thousand dollars are said to be obtained there per day.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The public mind has been lately much excited, by the disclosure of the startling fact, that the Cabinet was advised early in May, by our Minister in Paris, Mr. Rush, that the French Government was hostile to this country, and would seek an occasion for a quarrel, and further that Louis Napoleon had avowed the purpose, if driven from his policy of peace, to make war first upon the United States. There is no doubt that a strong letter to this effect was received by Mr. Clayton, and perhaps, by the same packet which conveyed to M. Poussin his instructions to demand redress, for an alleged grievance, in the detention of the *Eugenie*, and that it impressed Mr. Clayton with the belief that France was emulous of a difficulty.

The same letter of May 3d, contains a recommendation not noticed in the New York prints, to this effect—that the U. S. should exhibit a large naval force in the Mediterranean, the minimum amount of which it states—and that a proper tone be assumed at once by this Government. The idea of Mr. Rush is that France is closely allied with the despotism of Europe, and if she does not make war upon England, it is for the reason, that she is not yet prepared for that encounter, and that Louis Napoleon will gratify the passion of the French for war, and his own enmity to republican institutions, promote his own ambitious views, exercise his national marine, and fill his coffers with the plunder of our commerce by war upon the United States.

I am very certain that some of the members of the Cabinet have expressed apprehensions that the difficulties of which we are thus forewarned are not likely to be avoided. For several weeks past, the *Philadelphia North American*, a paper supposed to represent the views of Mr. Clayton has repeatedly and earnestly warned the commercial community, that they were indulging in a false security in regard to our relations with France unfitted for an eventual emergency should one occur. I have no doubt, that the *American* spoke advisedly, and for that reason many presses of both parties have ridiculed what they called its croakings. We shall soon know something more definite as to the temper of France.

"GREEN"—AND BEEN.—A young lady from the country, on a visit to her city cousin, being invited to a party, was told by her city coz to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a beau.—"She looked so green in her country attire." The country lass looked comically into the face of her rather faded relative, and replied, "better green than withered."

Correspondence of the Char. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The Maryland election has resulted, as I suggested that it probably would, in the election of three Whigs and three Democrats, and the Whigs are reduced to a minority of one in the next House as the matter now stands. But the Democrats expect very confidently a gain of one Member from Mississippi, and have some hopes of gaining another in Louisiana. Thus, we shall scarcely know till Congress meets, which party will have the nominal majority—for it will be but nominal on either side. If a portion of the Free Soilers should, as they probably will, stand aloof, it will be extremely doubtful which party will prevail in the organization of the House.

Some of the Whigs, I notice, affect an indifference—which Gen Taylor himself really feels—to the political character and organization of the House. But it is no small thing to a party to have the Speakership and the Committees. The Democrats—if they get it—will know how to turn it to account for the purposes of the next campaign.

FROM SANTA FE AND CHIHUAHUA.—

The St. Louis Republican of the 1st has letters from Santa Fe to the 6th of September, and from Chihuahua to the 1st of August.

The news from Chihuahua is thus summed up:

A large party of TEXAS were in the city on their way to California, dispirited and discontented. They had frequent quarrels among themselves, and three of their number had been killed, but a day or two before, by other members of their party. They say that if they do not find gold in California, they will find it in some Mexican ranches near at hand.—The cholera was raging with fearful violence within three hundred miles of Chihuahua, and it is expected to be there in a very short time. The principal victims were the poor and more degraded classes.

A letter says:—

The Indians are much worse here now than they have ever been—they have killed at least fifty Mexicans in the last two weeks within twenty miles of Chihuahua. Mr. Vaughan fell a victim to their atrocity about fourteen days since, out beyond the Sacramento. I went out and assisted in the burial. It was a horrible sight to behold—they had scalped him and cut off his right hand and leg.

From Santa Fe, there is nothing except allusion to Indian troubles.

ACTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The State Convention of delegates met at the city of Jackson on the 1st instant. The Hon. W. L. Sharkey presided, assisted by Gov. Mathew as Vice President. From the Mississippian, we learn that its "members were leading citizen, and from every section of the State." That paper says "the proceedings were marked by a high tone and dignity, by a cool deliberation, by a disposition to avoid minor questions, by a fervent desire to promote harmony and good feeling, and to lay aside all thoughts of a party nature." This Convention met for action few speeches were made, but the report and resolutions adopted are worth all the speeches that might have been made in a month's session of the Convention.

The resolutions which embody definite action, are as follows:

"That the legislature is hereby requested to pass such laws as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens of the slaveholding States, with slaves to the new territories of the United States.

"That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidence of the determination of the people of the non-slaveholding states to disregard the guaranties of the constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, avowedly for the purpose of effecting its abolition in the States; and also, in view of facts set forth in the late Address of the Southern Members of Congress, this Convention proclaims the deliberate conviction that the time has arrived when the Southern States should take counsel for their common safety; and that a convention of the slaveholding States should be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st Monday in June next, to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to these aggressions; and that this convention to appoint twelve delegates and twelve alternates—being double the number of our Senators and Representatives in Congress—to attend such Convention, and that the other slaveholding States be invited to appoint delegates agreeable to the same ratio of representation.

"That in the language of an eminent northern writer and patriot—"The rights

of the South in African service exist not only under but over the Constitution. They existed before the Government was formed. The Constitution was rather sanctioned by them than they by the Constitution. Had not that instrument admitted the sovereignty of those rights, it would never have been so itself by the South. It bowed in deference to rights older than their date, stronger in their claims and holier in their nature, than any other which the Constitution can boast. Those rights may not be changed—even by a change of the Constitution. They are out of the reach of the nation, as a nation. The confederacy may dissolve and the Constitution pass away, but those rights will remain unshaken—will exist while the South exists—and when they fall the South will perish with them."

"That to procure unity and promptness of action in this State, this Convention recommend that a central or State association be formed at the Capital, and affiliated county associations within the several counties of the state.

"That we recommend to the legislature of this State, that at its next session a law be enacted, making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general Convention of the State, and to issue writs of election based upon the ratio of representation in the State legislature, upon the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measure of redress.

"That a committee of six be chosen by the Convention to prepare an address to the people of the slaveholding States."

SHOCKING EVENT.—It has become our painful duty to record one of the most tragic events which the annals of our State presents, the death of John A. Colclough, Jun. On Saturday evening last he was called on by Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Richard Marshall, to make some effort to protect her from the wrongs which had been inflicted on her by her husband. Prompted by the generosity of his nature, he immediately went, accompanied by his brother and brother-in-law, to the house occupied by Marshall, at a distance of some three or four hundred yards from his residence. Marshall being called after some time came out to meet them in the yard—learning who they were and what had brought them to his house, he became furiously enraged, which was increased by the remonstrance and reproof which they addressed to him. Being held by one of the gentlemen by the collar, he desired him to let him get his coat—was permitted to enter his house for the purpose—and as soon as he entered he seized his gun and fired at Mr. John A. Colclough. The load entered his head and he fell without a word. The gun, we understand, was loaded with duck-shot and a slug of lead. This occurred after night, but the moon was shining brightly. Marshall was immediately arrested and committed to Jail, where he will remain for his trial.

Of the criminal, stern justice requires us to be silent; his case must be judged of by his country and his Creator. Of Mr. Colclough, it is no lying epitaph to say, that he was the favorite of all who knew him.—*Sumterville Banner*, Oct. 3

TRIAL OF MARTIN POSEY.

Martin Posey was put upon his trial on Wednesday last for the murder of his wife Matilda H. Posey. The trial lasted two days, and continued till late in the night on the second day. The Jury during the recesses of the Court and at night were put in custody, and kept entirely separate from the community. The court house was crowded, and the excitement high. The evidence on the part of the State was numerous—consisting of a great number of circumstances, and of the lengthy disclosures of an accomplice, who was admitted to testify as *States' evidence*. The prisoner offered no evidence in his defence. After lengthened and able argument on the side of the prosecution and defence, and an admirable charge by his honor, Judge Withers, the Jury retired, and in a short time, returned a verdict of *Guilty* on the fifth and sixth counts of the indictment, which charged the prisoner with being accessory to the murder—the slave App or Appling being the actual perpetrator of the deed.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Bonham, and N. L. Griffin, Esq., and the defence by Messrs. Bauskett, Wardlaw and Carroll.

It is understood, that an appeal will be taken in behalf of the prisoner on legal points raised during the progress of the trial.—*Edgefield Advertiser*.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD.—We have a slip from the Fairfield Herald, containing the first day's proceedings of the stockholders, at their annual meeting in Wimborsboro', on the 10th inst.

The President, in his report, complimented the liberal indulgence of the contractors, complained of the tardiness in the payment of instalments, and suggested the propriety of Selling Columbia bonds. He reports that \$100,000 had been received from the State in bonds, which had been taken by the Bank at 90 cents. 5,300 tons of iron had been bought costing in Charleston \$45 per ton; making \$132,000 less than the original estimate.

The Chief Engineer made a very encouraging report, stating that the road was progressing finely, and would be completed by next summer.—*South Carolinian*, Oct. 13.

A Railroad Convention has just been held in Talladega, in Alabama, for the purpose of considering the most practicable route for a connection between the waters of the Tennessee River and Mobile Bay. There was a large attendance from the counties on the route and from the city of Mobile. Selma on the Alabama river, was selected as the best point from which to commence the work, and they will have the advantage of surveys and grading already made for twenty-seven miles, in an old enterprise abandoned some years ago, during the revulsion of 1836-7, for the want of funds. The country through which this road will run is inexhaustible in coal beds, marble quarries and iron mines, and passing the Tennessee River, the road will bring down to Mobile a great trade that now goes to Savannah and Charleston.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—THE UNION.—

The bitterness of party spirit has been recently carried to an extent we had never hoped to see in our day. Several Whig papers of respectability have suggested that the editors of the Washington Union should be made to suffer in their persons and pockets—fined and imprisoned for their fearless exposition of the official conduct of the President and his Cabinet. Had this nefarious proposition emanated from a press of no character, it might be passed by with contempt; but originating with the New York Commercial Advertiser, endorsed by the Courier and Enquirer, and transferred to the columns of the organ of the Cabinet, it is time the press should be looking after their own interests, and nip in the bud this attempt to introduce a censorship of the press.

We have not noticed a single instance of any attack upon the personal character of either the President or any member of his Cabinet, except as connected with their official duties. That the Union has done good service in the republican cause we have need only to refer to the result of the recent elections in Maryland. It is a poor commentary upon the intelligence of American voters to attribute this to this was produced by libellous articles from the Washington Union. If political papers are to be legally muzzleed for a free expression of opinion on the acts of the officers of the Government, it will not be long before that Government demands the right to silence any press which may dare to question its infallibility. Such doctrines might suit Louis Napoleon's views of republicanism, but will be most summarily disposed of here.—*South Carolinian*.

The Washington Republic has the following notice of a new and useful invention:

Mr. W. S. Thomas, of Norwich, New York, has invented a telegraphic manipulator, which we saw tested on Saturday afternoon at Bain's office, in the Odeon building, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and its results were in the highest degree satisfactory. The operators at the office were greatly pleased at its success, affording, as it does, a means of transcribing "lightning" writing as fast as the apparatus can turn out the paper. This is a highly important improvement in telegraphing, and may have an important bearing in the legal quarrels of Professor Morse and O'Reilly.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.—The Savannah Republican of the 8th inst, says: "A negro boy, named Sam, was arrested on Friday last for robbing some of the key boxes of the post office. This is not the first time he has been guilty of this crime, as he acknowledged that he had succeeded heretofore in obtaining \$25 from a letter which he had purloined. A large number of letters, addressed to various individuals, and the half of a hundred dollar bill were found in a cellar where he usually works, which he also confessed he had taken from the four different boxes which his key fitted. The boy has been committed to jail."