KEOWEE COURIER.

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

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THE KEOWEE COURIER,

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J. W. NORRIS, Jr., E. M. KEITH, } Editors.

TERMS.

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Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The great topic of the day is the Nicaragua or Mosquito question. The French difficulty sinks into insignificance in comparison with it. The latter is an accidental flurry—the former has the appearance of a long gathering, now impending and inevitable storm.

The matter has gone farther than any one in the country had supposed It has gone so far that it is difficult to see how the Administration can retrace their steps without dishonor, or proceed without preparing for war. The people of the country have looked at the matter with indifference, for they are confiding in every Administration. They are surprised to find from Mr. Squiers' address to the Government of Nicaragua, and from semi-official statements, that the Administration have taken a bold, not to say rash step, in our foreign affairs, from which they cannot retreat with any grace, nor, indeed, without much discredit.

We find in Mr. Squiers' address an assertion, of course dictated to him in his instructions, of President Monroe's *dictum* in regard to the colonization of any part of this continent, and an application of that *dictum* to the British settlements in the Mosquito country.

In fact, Mr. Squiers not only declared that the American Continent must be owned only by Americans, but that an invasion of the rights of Nicaragua must be redressed as an injury to the United States.

That is the plain meaning of Mr. Squiers' address The same declaration was communicated to the British Government through Mr. Davis, the present secretary of the Legation at London.

The protest of the British consul was dated July 31st, and of course the remonstrance against it was not communicated through Mr. Bancroft, because on the first of August his official functions ceased by the peremptory order of this government.

The tone of the British Government is as determined as it has ever been upon any international question, as we see in the correspondence of the British Consul in Guatemala, with the government of Nicaragua. Distinct threats are thrown out not only against Nicaragua, but any Company which may contract with her for the right to construct a Canal along the bank of the San Juan, and through her territory. We shall have more of this matter anon.

Mr. Calhoun's presence in the Senate, next winter, will be as necessary and important as it was in the fifty four forty war, and his efforts in behalf of peace may be more available than they were in regard to the Mexican war.

NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1849. ---Application for exemplifications of the records of patents, and of other papers connected with land titles, having become very numerous, and being on the increase, it has become proper to make known, in this form, the rule on this subject, which has been adopted, in order to guard against granting copies except to such as have a real interest in the premises, and at the same time avoid unnecessary labor at the public expense.

The rule, then, is that where copies are wanted, the applicant is required to transmit to this office his affidavit, setting forth the interest in the case in which exemplifications are desired, the purpose for which they are wanted, and, when required for legal proceedings, the names of the parties to the suit must be named, with the name and residence of the clerk of the court in which the cause may be pending, or is about to be instituted. In all cases in which it may satisfactorily appear from the affidavit that the applicant has a right to the exemplification, that they will be duly furnished, and in case of judicial proceedings, the copies will be sent to the clerk of the court, so as to be open to all parties concerned.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

As the following letters relate to a subject which excites much interest, we avail ourself of the opportunity of publishing them for general information:

New York, Oct. 2, 1849.

Sir: We must ask the favor of your reply to this letter, at your earliest convenience, to govern us in acting on orders we have to charter American vessels to proceed to the English possessions in the East Indies and load cargoes for London, under the new navigation acts of Great Britain. These orders are received by us from houses in England, and we have already chartered the ship Ambassador, of this port, to load at Calcutta for Liverpool.

By the act of Parliament, we believe it is required that the President will grant the same privilege to ships under the British flag that England grants to us. Will a British ship be allowed to enter here with a cargo of foreign produce, (not of Great Britain) after the first of January next, on the same conditions as ships under the flag of the United States. We trust you will pardon our thus trespassing on your time and remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.
To Hon. W. M. Meredith,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
October 12, 1849.

Gentlemen: In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the second instant, I have to state that, in consequence of the recent alteration in the British navigation laws, British vessels from British or other foreign ports, will, under our existing laws, be allowed, after the first of January next, to enter into our ports with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state, that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms as to duty and imports as vessels of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Signed W. M. Meredith,
Secretary of the *Treasury*.
To Messrs. Barclay & Livingston.
Washington Republic.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

Marriage is of a date prior to sin itself, the only relic of a paradise that is left for us---one smile that God let fall on the world's innocence, lingering and playing still upon its sacred visage. The first marriage was celebrated before God himself, who filled in His own person the offices of Guest, Witness, and Priest: There stood the godlike forms of innocence, fresh in the beauty of their unstained nature. The hallowed shades of the garden, and the green carpeted earth smiled to look on so divine a pair. The chrystal waters flowed by, pure and transparent as they. The unblemished flowers breathed incense on the sacred air, answering to their upright love. An artless round of joy from all the vocal natures was the hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony, such as a world in time might yield ere discord was invented. Religion blessed her two children thus, and led then forth into life to begin her wondrous history. The first religious scene they knew, was their own marriage before the Lord God. They learned to love him as the interpreter and sealer of their love to each other; and if they had continued in their uprightness, life would have been a form of wedded worship---a sacred mystery of spiritual oneness and communication. They did not continue. Curiosity triumphed over innocence. They tasted sin, and knew it in their fall. Man is changed; man's heart and woman's heart are no longer what the first hearts were. Beauty is blemished. Love is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the world's cup. Sin has swept away all paradiscan matter, and the world is bowed under its curse. Still one thing remained as it was. God mercifully spared one token of the innocent world; and that the dearest, to be a symbol forever of the primeval love. And this is marriage. This one flower of paradise is blooming yet in the desert of sin.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell.

REVOLUTION BEGUN IN CANADA.—The address on annexation to the people:---We have received a copy of the Address in favor of annexation to the United States, says the Baltimore Sun, which was referred to by telegraph a few days ago, as having been signed by hundreds of the most prominent citizens of Montreal. Annexation, however, is not contemplated by the gentlemen who sign it, except with the concurrence of Great Britain. This was necessary, perhaps, to save them from the charge of treason:

The declaration commences with the assurance that its signers belong to all parties, origins and creeds, but are agreed upon the advantage of co operation, in order to perform a common duty growing out of a common necessity, and are determined to forget all past differences in order to promote a common end. It then sets forth the evils which afflicts Canada by representing a general prospect of ruin and decay---the provincial governments and civil corporations embarassed—banking and other securities greatly depreciated—mercantile and commercial interests unprosperous—estates almost unsaleable on any terms---rivers, lakes, and canals almost unused---capital dissipated, commerce destroyed, and every symptom apparent of a nation fast sinking to decay.

Having traced these evils to the abandonment of the ancient policy of England ---to the want of markets; to a cumbrous and expensive government; and to the bitter animosities of parties and factions; the declaration next considers the remedies which have been proposed for the evils under which Canada suffers.---These proposed remedies are stated to be

1 The revival of protection in the markets of the United Kingdom.

2 The protection of home manufactures.

3 A federal union ol the British American provinces.

4 The independence of the British North American provinces as a federal republic and

5 Reciprocal free trade with the United States as respects the farm, the forest and the mine.

These remedies the declaration considers to be visionary, unattainable, or insufficient; and says that "the final remedy consists in a friendly and peaceable separation from British connexion, and a union upon equitable terms, with the great Nort American confederacy of sovereign States."

STIRRING THE EARTH

In frequently stirring the earth, there are several and important advantages. It loosens the soil, and makes it permeable to the roots of plants. It finally pulverizes the soil, and reduces the sods and clods, and mixes the different kinds or layers of soil turned up by the plough together, and mixes the manure finally with the soil. We have ploughed greensward for immediate sowing with the seeds, and by manuring, and the frequent use of the harrow and cultivator, we have made it of fine tilth, and well adapted to tender plants, like old mellow soil.

By stirring the soil often, so as to present new surface to the air, it becomes enriched by elements imbibed from the atmosphere. But if the earth is allowed to rest, a crust is formed at the top, and no improvement of consequence takes place in this way Hence, in ploughing or cultivating land often, in order to kill or wither cough grass, sorrel, or other noxious plants, the soil becomes improved by the means used to eradicate the weeds with which it is infested; so that the whole labor is not spent merely to destroy the cumberers of the ground. The soil that is turned up in deep ploughing, or that works up moderately in sub soil ploughing, becomes greatly improved on exposure to the atmosphere, and frequent stirring.

By stirring the soil, weeds are destroyed in their tender age, before they become large, to rob the plants of nutriment, or require a great deal of labor to destroy them. If the farmer can keep ahead of his work so as to stir his tillage lands often, just as the weeds have started, he will save a great deal of labor, besides gaining an advantage in having his land in the best condition in other respects for a good crop. Some writer says, in regard to manuring, "Feed your crop, and your crop will feed you;" and it may with equal propriety, be said, protect your crop against the weeds, and your crop will protect you against want.

Frequent stirring the soil is the cheapest and most effectual protection of crops against drought. The soil that is often stirred, in a dry time, is moist almost to the surface, while that which is neglected, or lands in grass or small grains, which do not admit of this operation, are dry to a great depth; and this is one reason why wheat sowed in drills, and cultivated as other crops sowed in the same way, yield more than that which is sowed broadcast. At another time we may make further remarks on this subject.

Every good cultivator is aware of the important advantages in stirring the soil often, and he practises on this principle with excellent success. Let those who have any doubts on the subject select a part of a lot, give it an extra culture, and mark the result.---*N. E. Farmer.*

Caution to Travellers.—Two strangers from the North were arrested in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 30th ult., for asking the negro porter,s who had carried their baggage to the hotel, whether they would like to go to New York with them. They were, however, liberated after an investigation. It was decided that they could have no unlawful purpose, as the question was asked previously in the presence of the proprietor of the hotel.

GOOD SOCIETY.----It should be the aim of young men to go into good society. We do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation one can gain information, it is always safe to be found. It has broken down many a man by associating with the low and the vulgar---where the ribald song was inculcated, and the indecent story, to excite laughter and influence the bad passions. Lord Clarendon has attributed his success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than himself. If you wish to be wise and respected, if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and the good. Strive for mental excellence and strict integrity, and you never will be found in the sinks of pollution, and on the benches of the retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course; once secure a love of good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

A BIG LUMP.—Maunsel, White and Co., of this city, received a lump of gold from California, by the Falcon, weighing fifty ounces, all in one solid mass, picked out at one dig. The value of this lump is $800.--*N. O. Delt.*

CONSISTENCY.—"A foolish consistency," says Emerson, "is the hobgoblin of little minds. If you would be a man, speak what you think to-day, in words as hard as cannon-balls, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks, in hard words again, though you shall contradict all you have said to day." Here is a maxim of true philosophy, uttered in the retirement of the woods, it would be well for the practical world to see boldly acted up to. In politics, more especially, how much of mischief would be avoided, had men the moral courage to act always on the convictions of the hour, regardless of what they had previously done or spoken!

The Lamented Dead.—Col. Darling of New York, arrived here yesterday, on the steamship Galveston, Captain Crane, from Texas, with the remains of the gallant General Worth. We learn that those of the late Col. Duncan will be forthwith brought from Mobile, when the two lamented officers—so often partners in victory, but at last united in death, will be conveyed to their final resting place in New York, according to resolutions passed at a meeting of the City Council. The Victoria Advocate states that out of respect to the memory of General Worth, Colonel A. C. Harper, J. L. Hewitt, H. M. Lewis, and J. Everitt, of San Antonio, and M. Johnson, of Lavaca, were appointed by a meeting of the citizens of San Antonio to accompany the corpse of General Worth as far as New Orleans; the bodies will be taken to New York via the river.--*N. O. Pic.*

AN EAGLE KILLED.

Mr. Editor—Mr. William Studdard, living about twelve miles above Laurens Court House, killed on Saturday, the 13th inst., on his own plantation, a gray eagle of the largest size. It measured between the points of the wings, six feet, seven and a half inches; from the beak to the tip of the tail, two feet ten inches, weighing eight pounds. E. J. F.—*Laurensville Herald.*

Impulse.—Men who are called impulsive, are much slandered. Are not the most noble, generous actions which adorn the annals of the world referable to this agent? Reason is even exalted above impulse: but how fallible is reason! It is not often opposed to faith, and does it not lead to the most dangerous errors! So far as the boundaries of our experience extend, warm impulse has prompted more good deeds than cold reason. We would sooner trust that man in whose breast glows the fire of enthusiasm, than him who, cool and collected at all times, seldom acts without suspicion, and often deliberates till the hour of advantage has passed. Faults committed with reflection, are certainly not more venial than premeditated sin. He who errs hastily repents sincerely; but the wrong done upon calculation is never willingly repaired. Even when productive of harm, it is unselfish, and the consequences to which it leads are hurtful to no one so much as to its possessor. Pity is no stranger to the impulsive man, and not seldom do the tears of sympathy fall from his eyes. To friendship he is faithful, and for love he would sacrifice both interest and worldly esteem. Let us be compassionate therefore, to errors of impulse, while we respect the calm dictates of caution and prudence.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—A Western paper presents the following arguments in favor of exempting a man's homestead from liability for debt:

There are two leading reasons which ought to have great weight. The first is, that the direct tendency of exempting the homestead from debt is to preserve the integrity of the family both in society and property. It will keep the family together by keeping them home—safe from all the storms of adversity. In that, it will greatly tend to prevent the family from coming on the public for support, Now, the State which legislates has a deep interest in maintaining the unity and prosperity of the family. The whole is made up of its parts. Society is founded in the family. If no family is driven out to seek a precarious support, the State will have no paupers to maintain. In every state of society, no matter what the laws, the solvent must maintain the insolvent.

An Incident of the wreck of the St. John.—A correspondent of the Boston Mail states that twenty-five bodies of those lost by the wreck of the St. John, were interred at Cohassett on Monday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Reed and Osgood. The bodies were enclosed in separate coffins, which were placed on six carts and conveyed to the Cohasset burying ground by oxen. The reporter of the Mail adds the following incident:

"Mr. Lathrop, to whose house the survivors were taken, relates an incident that is at once touching and affecting. The waves were dashing high before him and on their crested tops, as they were breaking upon him, he saw what he thought was a package of goods. While watching to save even this small relic from the doomed vessel, it fell upon him striking him in the face. He reached forth his arms and grasped, when, lo! he held an infant, yet alive. He placed it in safety, and that infant is now doing well in the family of Mr. Grove, of this town."

From Port au Prince.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of the brig Fairy, Captain Harper, from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 20th ult, we have information that the Island continued thoroughly tranquil. In order to do away with some discontent which existed among the merchants, the Government had resolved upon closing the ports of Miragoane, St. Mary and Port Dijay, against all imports and exports in foreign vessels, at the expiration of thirty days after the issue of the Imperial decree. The measure gave great dissatisfaction, and was not likely to be repealed.

The Emperor has sent a messenger to Paris charged with a commission to purchase a throne and two crowns—one for himself and the other for the Empress—these latter to be in no respect inferior to those of any European monarch. He has also instituted two orders of knighthood for the decoration of his new nobles—one of which is named the Imperial order of St. Faustin—Faustin being his own Christian name—and the other the Military order of the Legion of Honor.

N. O. Picayune.

PLANK ROAD.

While we hear of projects in every direction for the construction of Plank Roads, the Commissioners of Main Roads for the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael have very quietly gone to work, and are engaged in laying down one of the wooden tracks in the upper part of King-street. It would be difficult to conceive a greater improvement than that which will be effected by this work, and especially in the locality which the Commissioners have selected. The street is, in all respects, one of the worst in the neighborhood of Charleston, and as a public thoroughfare, it was absolutely necessary that something should be done towards improving its condition.—*Charleston Mercury.*