

MAJOR GENERAL E. P. GAINES.

The New Orleans Picayune, in announcing the death of this gallant veteran, who was only a warrior for the sake of peace, thus happily sketches the incidents of a life long and useful—which gave honor to his country and fame to the departed chieftain:

"Now that the aged warrior is no more, and professional rivalries can no longer cast a shade over his merit, the whole Republic will no doubt hasten to pay unqualified tribute to his many admirable qualities. We do not pretend to enumerate them here, for they have a place of greater lustre in the imperishable records of some of the brightest pages of American history; but we will remark that in no part of the United States were they better appreciated than in New-Orleans, where by a long residence he had thoroughly imbued its inhabitants with the conviction of this high military genius, his devoted patriotism, and his peculiar single mindedness in all that related to the public service. His views on the line of policy to be adopted at the outset of the war with Mexico afford an illustration of the ample grasp of mind in military matters with which he was endowed, and his promptitude in meeting the exigencies that arose out of our first operations on the Rio Grande, evinced the genuine patriotism which ever characterized his noble heart.

"We recollect an incident at that period which admirably brought out his fine qualities of the devoted citizen and uncompromising soldier. When superseded in command, he remark in our presence before the superior officers of the Louisville Legion, then about to proceed to Brazos: 'Gentlemen, we are in a diametrically opposite position; glorious to you, but painful in the extreme to me. You go to meet the foe; I, for the first time in my life, am compelled, in the hard obligations of duty, and under superior orders, to turn my back on him.' But the task would be an endless one to recapitulate the examples with which his glorious career abounds, of his unhesitating sacrifices to honor, duty, and his country's weal.

"His brilliant defence of Fort Erie is fresh in the minds of his admiring countrymen; his arrest of Aaron Burr, when occupying a very subordinate rank in the service, and other exploits must be left to the pen of his biographer. We look for a sketch of his life, more ample in detail than can be afforded in the columns of the daily press, wherein full justice shall be done him.

Gen. Gaines retained his consciousness during his short illness, until the moment of the collapse. Yesterday morning, recognizing one of his young military friends who stood much affected at his bedside, he remarked to him in measured accents: 'Well, my young friend, my time is approaching. I suppose I must go. I have nothing on my conscience, and am not afraid to die. I am an old man, and probably have lived long enough.' This highly characteristic address was delivered with the utmost calmness, showing the perfect peace of mind of the brave and good old soldier.

"When the moment of dissolution arrived, life passed away without a struggle. He died as he had lived, calm and collected; with a serenity that nothing—not even the terrors of the mortal pang—could discompose.

"The deceased was born in Virginia, on the 20th of March, in the year 1777; was appointed Ensign of Infantry from Tennessee, 10th June, 1799; Major General by brevet 15th August, 1814; and at the time of his death was commander-in-chief of the Southern Division of the army.

"The mortal remains of the gallant old hero have already been dressed in the full uniform of his rank, with his battle sword buckled to his side. Thus he lies in death, as he ever wished to lie, with the panoply of a proud soldier on! Thus he will be buried as he ever wished to be buried! Edmund Pendleton Gaines was as brave a soldier as ever trod on battle ground!

From the South Carolinian.

A THORNY COUCH.

General Taylor we think will repent the hour he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, but more bitterly must he rue the announcement he made, that "honesty, capacity, and fidelity" would be the only requisites in his officers. Mr. B. F. Brown having received notice to quit, addressed the following note to Secretary, Meredith, to which he received no answer:

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1849.
"SIR: I have this day received from you a dismissal from office. I respectfully request of you a copy of the charges against my 'honesty, capacity, and fidelity' in the discharge of my official duties, if any exist."

Mr. Brown then addressed a letter to the President, the concluding paragraph of which is couched in scorching language. He says:

"To this letter (the above note) I have received no reply, for the reason that there are no such charges. I was removed for my political opinions alone. Were this given as the reason for my re-

moval, I should submit cheerfully, proud that I am considered worthy to be sacrificed for my principles. But you have neither the disposition nor the honesty to admit the fact. By so doing, you would place yourself before the world self-convinced of the violation of your most solemn pledges made in the presence of God and the people. You prefer rather to attach the stain of infamy to those whom you displace from office; to prostitute the presidential office into an infamous engine by which you may defame the private character and blacken the reputation of your fellow-men, after having deprived them of their means of support; a course of conduct in a Chief Magistrate which will find its parallel only in the atrocity of the bandit, who first seizes the purse and then drives the dagger to the heart of his plundered victim. But there is a power in this country more potent than the edict of a President or the decrees of an irresponsible cabal, upon whom he may seek to throw the responsibility and odium of acts which he dare not perpetrate in his own name, but for which he is himself alone accountable. That power is PUBLIC OPINION, and to that tribunal the humblest citizen can appeal.

KEOWEE COURIER. Saturday, June 23, 1849.

ANNIVERSARY ORATION.—We invite the attention of this community to the advertisement of the PICKENS LYCEUM; and heartily approve the mode, chosen by the Lyceum, for commemorating the National Anniversary, which is too frequently remembered only in revelry and dissipation. The selection of the Orator is a good one, and as there is no other celebration in the neighborhood, we bespeak for our friend, a crowded house.

COURT OF EQUITY adjourned on last Thursday after sitting a few hours; Chancellor Dargan presided,—not Chancellor Dunkin, as we stated last week. There was little business, and none of any importance.

AN ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.

It is with indignation and regret we have to announce that the rabid Abolitionists and Freesoilers of the North, not content with harassing the South by every species of misrepresentation, ridicule, and abuse, of which their fruitful imaginations are capable,—endeavoring to produce insubordination among our slaves and discontent among ourselves, by arraying the lower and up country against each other—by scattering the fire brands of discord among our people in the shape of incendiary books, papers and pamphlets; but have become so bold and enthusiastic, as to send into the very bosom of our happy country, the heartless, conscienceless Abolitionist in person, to propagate his unhallowed doctrines.

J. M. Barrett, a young man of genteel appearance, was arrested last week by the citizens of Spartanburg Village, upon a charge of circulating and distributing incendiary publications. Mr. B., who is doubtless an hired emissary of the Northern hive, hails from Cincinnati, Ohio, and pretends to be travelling over the country in search of statistical facts for a Gazetteer about being published in that city. If we may be allowed to conjecture, we would say he is obtaining such statistics as will probably subserve the ends of his faction, together with the names of individuals in the neighborhood of post offices, to whom abolition documents may hereafter be directed. Mr. B. visited this Village not long since, ostensibly on the same business, and was even then strongly suspected of having some illegitimate object in view. From this place, he went to Pendleton and Anderson Villages, at each of which places he was also suspected, and was near being arrested at the latter place. Since that we have heard nothing of him, until he visited the good citizens of Spartanburg. Some intimation had been given them of Mr. B.'s probable intention of visiting them, and sure enough several letters preceded him, mailed at Cincinnati and Dublin, Indiana, addressed to J. M. Barrett. These letters were afterwards unwillingly exhibited and found to contain sundry incendiary papers and writings, sufficient to justify his arrest. He was committed to jail to await his trial in the Court of Sessions at the next Fall Term. The Spartan says that the only account which the said B. gave of himself is "that he is an agent for Messrs. E. Harwood & Co., New York, to collect statistics and information for a Gazetteer, shortly to be published and that he cannot be responsible for any letters or documents sent to him by mail." The same authority says the prisoner was treated with the utmost civility by the people present.

CHOLERA—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Numerous conjectures and experiments have been made to ascertain the cause of this disease. But each experimenter differs so materially from all the others, that little else has as yet been established save the utter ignorance of all speculators as to the agent producing cholera. The last hypothesis is, that it is owing to a deleterious agent in the atmosphere, called Ozone. Its existence was discovered by Prof. Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton; and Dr. J. H. Bird, of Chicago, attributes the existence of cholera to it. Ozone is "generated by the passage of electricity through the air, decomposing its water, and is the cause of the peculiar odor perceived during the working of an electric machine, or after a stroke of light-

ning." "It is no peculiar element, nor any combination of known elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified." Its presence has been heretofore detected in the air during the prevalence of other epidemics, varying in quantity with the violence of the disease.

It has been heretofore held that it was a deficiency of electricity, which produced cholera, but according to the above supposition, the more electricity we have, the more ozone, and consequently the more cholera.

Dr. Bird states that sulphur will neutralise the influence of ozone; and from that has deduced the principle that sulphur is one of the best preventives of, and a certain remedy for cholera. This discovery is attracting great attention at the North, where this disease either prevails, or is likely to prevail. It is said that cholera has never existed near a sulphur spring, nor in any location where sulphur is abundant. If this fact be true, it goes very far to support the opinion of Dr. Bird, and as an investigation could be easily made from the sections where the epidemic has prevailed, and this fact tested, we trust that such will be had, and that the great desideratum of a cure for, and a preventive of cholera may be given to the public upon a sure foundation.

It is said that all premonitory symptoms of the disease have always yielded to a single dose of three or four grains of sulphur. When the disease has advanced, this dose must be repeated every three or four hours. It is recommended that one part of powdered charcoal be mixed with four of sulphur, which will make the remedy more efficient.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.

We publish, in another part of our paper, a letter from Mr. Calhoun on the subject of the Memphis Rail Road Convention, which must prove interesting to all who feel any anxiety on the subject of this great national enterprise. Emanating, as it does, from the mind of one so eminently qualified to discuss a project of such vast magnitude, it cannot fail to elicit the deepest interest in the considerations of our fellow citizens, and the public generally. The penetrating eye of Mr. C. scans rapidly the advantages resulting to us from the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in the closing paragraph his superior wisdom singles out difficulties which to the more superficial mind would have remained hidden for the 'dark future.' It were well to pause "until we see what interest we are to have in the work."

The Union is a journal long and favorably known to the Democratic party as one of the strongest and most powerful of its advocates, published at Washington City, and edited by Thos. Ritchie of Virginia fame, and is now conducted under the joint supervision of Ritchie & Burke. The latter in reply to certain charges made against him, concerning abolitionism, by the Philadelphia American, speaks out with a boldness and independence which unequivocally 'defines the position' of the junior Editor. In reply he says:

"When the editor of the Philadelphia American asserts that the junior editor of this paper sympathises with the abolitionist, or has any connexion with them whatever, he does it without a particle of fact upon which to justify such an assertion. We do not accuse that paper of wilful misrepresentation, but we do of a carelessness of statement which is but little less culpable. Our whole political career disproves the statements and the insinuations of the American, as can abundantly be shown if necessary. If any more such false coinage comes from that source, we shall stamp it as it deserves."

WHAT IT COSTS TO GROW A POUND OF COTTON.

Mr. Solon Robinson, who it is said, has made an extensive agricultural tour during the last winter, has published in the National Intelligencer, a letter upon the cost of the growth of a pound of cotton. He says that the cost of growing 321,126 pounds of cotton last year, on one of the best plantations in South Carolina, was \$17,894 48, being a fraction over five cents and four mills a pound, including freight and commission, as well as interest upon a fair valuation of property. The cost of growing 128,000 pounds of cotton upon the cane brake lands of Alabama last year, was \$6,876 80, a fraction over five cents and two mills a pound, the items of freight and commission not included in the estimate. He gives it as his opinion that when cotton falls below 6 cents it does not pay the interest upon the capital invested except in a few cases. Our farmers who grow cotton should turn their attention to this fact, and with but little trouble they can count the cost, and then can tell at once at what price they can afford to grow it.

REQUEST TO RESIGN.

We publish to-day the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Trimble county, Ky., irrespective of party, which call upon the Legislature of that State, to request the Hon. Henry Clay to resign his seat in the Senate. The doctrines of emancipation advocated by Mr. Clay are declared to be inimical to the interests of the commonwealth, and in violation of its constitutional rights. It is rumored that Mr. Underwood, the other Senator from that State, will be likely to have tendered to him a similar request.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is the desire of the board of managers of this monument, that each State in the Union shall contribute a piece of marble or granite upon which its name is to be placed." We see that Dr. Curtis, of the Lime Stone Springs,

has written to know the dimensions, which the board would like to have the block, intending, as he says, to make a formal tender of a piece of marble from a quarry owned by him and his family, through the Governor for this laudable purpose. We are glad to see that South Carolina will be represented in this national monument, and hope that Dr. Curtis will find such "a piece or parcel" of marble as will answer.

VOLUNTEERS.

Professors of volunteer forces, it is said, have been made to the Government for the protection of the Rio Grande from Indian depredations. The Secretary of War declined receiving them, as he did not anticipate an outbreak of such a nature as would require more than the regular force; but should occasion arise for greater force than the regulars, it will be taken from Texas.

PREMATURE.—A New York Free-soil paper has hoisted the name of Thomas H. Benton as its candidate for President in 1852.

NEW FLOUR.—We learn from the Columbia Telegraph, that several barrels of flour, made of this year's wheat, have been offered for sale in that market. The wheat was grown in Newberry District.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The number of cases and deaths from cholera in the city of N. York, for the week ending 17th inst., were 242 cases, of which 90 proved fatal.

"THE SPARTAN."

"The Spartan" of last week contains the valedictory of its former Editor, Z. D. Cottrell, who about five and a half years ago established the Press at Spartanburg, and during that period has devoted his untiring industry and energy to carrying it on. In his retirement we wish Mr. C. much happiness.

The Spartan will be conducted hereafter by Dr. P. M. Wallace, to whom we wish success in the undertaking.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Courier announces the fact that the city is now enjoying an unusual degree of health for the season of the year. The last weekly bill of mortality shews the death of but 6 white persons. The city is entirely clear of all filth and decaying matter likely to produce disease, and no case of cholera has occurred there as yet.

MR. POLK.—We regret to learn that ex-President Polk is dangerously ill of Cholera at Nashville, Tenn.

RICHLAND DISTRICT.

The white population of Richland District is 6,812, of which number 3,266 live in the town of Columbia, and 3,547 in the country. The present census shews an increase of 1,039 since the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.

The present census shows the number of white inhabitants of Barnwell District to be 12,266, making a gain 1733 since the census of 1839 was taken.

By Telegraph for the Carolinian.

FRANCE.

The ultra Radical party of France have returned to the Assembly from two hundred and ten to two hundred and forty members. In the Assembly, the General Amnesty Bill had been acted upon, and was lost by a majority of five votes. Duke d'Aumale, who is still under sentence of exile, has been elected a member of the Assembly; but it is stated that so long as his sentence is operative he is ineligible, and disqualified from taking his seat.

The new Assembly convened on the 28th May. A scene of great excitement and confusion occurred very soon after the opening of the session. It appears that the President had addressed the Assembly, and charged certain intrigues against Ledru Rollin, and that in consequence thereof the Assembly were in danger from the mob. This was esteemed very inflammatory and rebellious, and resulted in the resignation of four secretaries, and a number of members were on the point of withdrawing from the Chamber. The President apologized and retracted the offensive remarks, and thus prevented a general explosion.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

We have nothing very decisive from Hungary. Immense armies of the Russians were concentrating and advancing. The Hungarians had determined to retire to their fastnesses, where it is unquestionable their chances of success are much better than upon the open field. The city of Buda is said to be in possession of the invaders, and it is reported they indiscriminately massacred five or six hundred of the inhabitants. It is also reported that the city of Fiume, situated on the gulf of Quarnero, at the northeast extremity of the Adriatic, and a place of great strength, is in possession of the Magyrs. A Russian fleet had made its appearance, and the town of Fredericoia had surrendered to the Russians. Commotions still prevail in Germany, but their is nothing decisive or interesting in the accounts.

ROME.

The Neapolitan troops have been withdrawn from Rome, and the Austrians remain inactive in Italy. The French ar-

my had not entered Rome, and numbers of the troops had manifested evident signs of sympathy with the Romans. This disaffection was increasing among Oudinot's soldiers, and they were suffering severely from exposure to the malaria of the country. The mission of the French Ambassador, Mons. d'Harcourt, had failed, and negotiations were at an end.

The Danish war continues, and without any prospect of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canada question seems to create no excitement in Parliament. No debate has taken place on the subject since the sailing of the Europa. There is no hope that the State prisoners, Smith O'Brien and McMannus, now under sentence of death, will be pardoned. Intense misery and suffering prevail throughout Ireland. In one place the inhabitants were suffering so much from starvation that they ate a corpse cast upon shore.

FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER."

THE FALLS ON FALL CREEK.

This beautiful cascade is situated 9 miles north of Pickens C. H., and directly on the road leading from that place to Jocassee Valley. The stream (Fall Creek) forming the cascade, though small, is one of the most romantic the writer has ever seen. Rising and running its whole course among high hills that are covered with forests of tall trees, in whose shady recesses the wild deer still find shelter from the hunter's pursuit, and where the cry of the wild cat and scream of the eagle still may be heard; you may stand on its banks and hear at once the tinkling of many waterfalls mingling sweetly with the low and mournful but musical wail of the winds through the trees. This beautiful little river, in approaching the cataract, winds now through mossy dells murmuring lovingly to the wood Nymph's song; and now, rushes through some deep ravine, chaffing and curling its pure and bright waters, leaping and laughing along over moss covered rocks, forming, as if in sport, a thousand charming little cataracts; and now, widening into a tranquil bay, lingers to kiss its bright banks, till like a truant, merry at its own tricks, it whirls away to the cataract, where it precipitates its limpid waters, in a mimic Niagara, over the precipice, falling in broken lines the perpendicular distance of one hundred feet; and then again collecting itself in a tranquil pool over which little crested waves are always dancing, slumbers in the soft sun-light. As you stand at the foot of the falls, the banks on either hand rise into almost perpendicular cliffs—their sides covered with laurel and innumerable plants, that clothe the rocks in waving garlands, and here flower to God alone. On their summits, aged trees, with gnarled trunks and broken limbs, lift their heads to heaven, and though lightning scathed and tempest riven, seem like bold men in troubled times, to court the storms that rend them. Few scenes will strike the devout worshipper of nature so much as this; the towering cliffs and waving trees, the gay tints of flowers blooming around the borders of pools as smooth and limpid as the firmament which they reflect; the falling waters that seem to have the voice of a spirit and to sing a wild wailing song, joined to the deep, unbroken solitude of the woods around, present one of those chefs d'oeuvre of creation which God has scattered over the earth—lingering remnants of Eden, to call up, in the bosoms of His children, those feelings of deep devotion which such scenes only can awaken.

ANGUS.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.

Another New Planet.—We learn from the late English papers that Professor Schumacher, of Alton, announces, by a circular of 11th May, the discovery of another new planet. It was observed at Naples by Signor Gasparis, on the 12th April. It resembles a star of the 9th or 10th magnitude, and its position was near a star, which appears on Steinheil's celestial chart in right ascension, 12h. 9m. 49s. and in—7 deg. 0m. 9s., and forms No. 23,098 in Lalande's catalogue. The motion of the planet was retrograde, and it was approaching the equator. This is the ninth new body (including planets and satellites) which has been added to the solar system within the last four years.

Memphis Railroad Convention.—In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera on the western rivers, the Convention advertised to be held on the 4th of July at Memphis, to promote the construction of a railroad from that city to the Pacific, has been postponed to 15th of October. This is a judicious change, and we doubt not will increase the attendance.