

## The Expedition against Cuba.

The following extract is from a New York letter to the Washington Union, and has obtained some credence. If true, the information will be regarded as important as showing a deliberate and settled design on the part of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke. We must be content to await with patience further developments:

"Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French, and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the State more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c., to a large extent in this country and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored (not in Cuba but elsewhere) at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans.

"For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island. "Thus, it is understood that had Gen. Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief of gallant daring, great experience, and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army."

FATHER, HADN'T YOU BETTER TAKE A SHEEP, TOO?—A valuable friend and an able farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence, said to his newly hired man, "Jonathan, I did not think to mention when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum; how much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it, you may give me what you please."

"Agreed," said Jonathan. The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep if I do without rum?" "Yes, Marshall you shall have a sheep if you do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep if I do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also, if you do without rum."

Presently Chandler speaks again— "Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was a poser—he hardly thought that he could give up the "good creature," yet. But the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded; the result was, the demon, rum, was thenceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

### SHORT.

Our editorial (fortunately for our readers) is short this week. We have no apology to make, only that we are an editor, a Squire, county register, house and sign painter, tavern keeper, singing master, fiddler, "daddy" of two children, and a first rate boot black and white washer. Having our professional engagements sometimes pretty well divided, it is out of our power to "do equal and exact justice" to all, without cracking a brain or splitting our cabbage head.—*Asheville (N. C.) Messenger.*

YANKEE REASONING.—A schoolmaster, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked by a neighbor what motive he could have for doing so. Jonathan replied that he had two good and substantial reasons: in the first place, he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next place, he liked to hear a man of sense talk.

MARRIAGE.—Nature and nature's God smiles propitiously upon the Union that is sweetened by love and sanctioned by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged and our pleasure takes a wide range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumph and when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless spirit, a

and cheated into misery by fertile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illuminated by clearer light.

*The United States and Hungary.*—A Washington letter of the 31st ult., to the New York Tribune, says:

"A Cabinet Council was held last evening, and it is quite probable that the accredited Minister from the Republic of Hungary will be received, its independence recognised, and treaties, &c., entered into. The President and his Cabinet have closely watched the progress of the struggle with a view to this object, as soon as it could be accomplished consistently with the principles essential to our policy."

DEATHS.—We notice in the Mercury the demise of Mr. Samuel McCartney and Maj. Alexander Black. The first was a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. Both were old residents of Charleston.

## KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1849.

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:

- M. 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.

### THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

We have stated before that the Administration has exercised great vigilance and caution over the rumored Cuban Expedition, and we are not sure that the President's great anxiety to promote the interest and welfare of this government, has not led him into the opposite error of being over-vigilant. Several Government vessels were despatched, after the Proclamation, to Round Island near New Orleans, to enquire into the movements of certain individuals assembled there, with the supposed intention of invading Cuba, and to disperse them. Commanders Totten and Randolph, of the Water Witch and Albany, have gone into the neighborhood of Round Island, and finding there between three and four hundred men unarméd, and without any apparent evidence of aggressive movements, have issued a proclamation, containing severe threats, commanding the men to disperse forthwith, and in the event of refusal, they must abide the consequences of "the certain infliction of the penalty of the law" by Uncle Sam's vigilant committee. Mr. Ha-siens, the President of the Round Island rendezvous, has answered the Government officers in excellent good temper, disclaiming any intention whatever of invading Cuba, or of doing aught that would compromise their citizenship or liberty—that they are "unarmed and unarmed." The fact that they have no arms, and deny all participation in the schemes of which they have been shrewdly suspected, should have satisfied any Government officer, less blood-thirsty than the aforesaid Lieutenant, that they were a body of citizens peaceably assembled, and with whom no one had the right to interfere. And President Taylor would have fully and clearly discharged his duty when this much had been done. But all further supplies of provisions have been cut off, and all communication prohibited—martial law proclaimed, and a fleet of vessels ordered there to keep watch over them, and to prevent them from landing on a foreign soil for hostile purposes.

We gather from our exchanges that the people are dissatisfied with the proceedings of these officers, and their conduct is condemned and pronounced illegal by the principal newspapers. The officers of Round Island "have applied to the legal authorities of Pascagoula to arrest these officers for cutting off their provisions and otherwise molesting them;" and the general opinion is that they have abused their authority by exceeding their instructions. And as it would be more creditable to the President, we hope the blame does lie at the door of those "clothed in a little brief authority." In the absence of a special treaty with Spain, we consider it plain, that our Government would have fully discharged her duty, by having made the proclamation and seeing that no armed force left our shores with the avowed purpose of invading Cuba, but the President seems to take upon himself the responsibility, that they shall not go to Cuba under any circumstances, armed or unarmed, collectively or in dividually.

### NEW ROAD.

We are pleased to see in the Pendleton Messenger, a notice that "application will be made to the next Legislature to have a new road laid out from Anderson C. H. by Pendleton to Pickens C. H.," for we know of no section through which a good road is more needed than that through which this notice contemplates running the new road. There is no doubt but the road from this place to Anderson C. H. may be very much improved by passing round some of the largest hills instead of going over them as the road now runs. From the best information we have upon the subject,

a road may be laid out from here to Pendleton on much better ground and much nearer. And the Anderson Gazette says a hard, firm, and level road may be obtained from Pendleton to Anderson without diverging one half mile from the old one.

Nothing indicates more certainly the state of civilization and refinement of a country than the attention given to roads. While our neighboring Districts are grading their dirt roads, building railroads, and plank roads, and otherwise providing for the convenience and improvement of both country and village, will Pickens fold her arms and observe a "masterly inactivity," on this important subject? Surely not: Anderson will very soon become a market for a large section of country North of her, and a good road through the centre of our District will attract the travel this way and benefit every class of our community—the poor as well as the rich—the laborer and wagoner as well as the stranger and man of leisure: in a few years thousands of dollars will be left among us by our low country friends, who will come up to spend the summer and visit our natural curiosities. The farmer as well as the hotel-keeper will share the harvest, and every citizen should feel himself equally interested: See to it citizens.

### GOVERNOR SEABROOK.

His Excellency visited our quiet Village on Monday last, and appears to be in good health and fine spirits. He has been sojourning a few days in our pleasant mountains, quaffing the pure water and enjoying the delightful broozes in the neighborhood of Cesar's Head and Table Rock; and contemplates in a few days making a trip to the beautiful Valley of Jocassee and White Water Falls, in this District. We hope nothing may prevent his Excellency from visiting these last mentioned beauties of nature, for we are sure he will feel himself amply remunerated for the fatigues of a short journey, by feasting his eyes on the most chaste of natural scenery.

His Excellency seems to be devoted to the welfare of the State, and is certainly giving very special attention to the condition of the upper Districts. No department escapes his attention; agriculture, commercial, mechanical, political, morals, religion, and education, all are scrutinized respectively as they pass within his observation. During his short stay with us he examined all our public buildings and visited the prisoners in jail. Our Governor is literally a working man, for proof of which we shall await his Message to the next Legislature.

### ASHVILLE, N. C.

We learn from the Asheville Messenger that the Town Commissioners have set out "the grading or digging away of the hill" on which the Court House stands, which is to be lowered about 10 feet. The job was let out in three contracts, amounting in the whole to \$598 for cleaning off the ground and filling up the hollows in the streets.

We make this statement chiefly for the purpose of directing the attention of our Commissioners to the situation of our own Court House, which is perched on a hill not larger than that on which Asheville C. H. stands, and needs cutting down just about the same distance. Herefore we have had the consolation to know that ours was not the only mountain Village whose inhabitants could not see their neighbor's house across the streets, but we are about to be left in the background. Wonder if our Commissioners could not "raise the wind" and follow the example of our neighbor.

### ELECTION.

An Election was held on the 10th inst., for Major of the — Battalion, 5th Regiment, S. C. M., which resulted in the election of Capt. J. J. Hollingsworth, by a majority of 5 votes over his opponent, A. B. Sargeant.

### THE ANNUAL FAIR IN CHARLESTON.

We are requested to invite the careful attention of our readers to the advertisement of the South Carolina Institute, which has appeared in our columns for several weeks past. The designs of the Institution are laudable in the highest degree; and we hope that Pickens District will be represented there in more than one branch of Mechanism. The Fair will commence on the 17th October, and we are happy to state that the Railroad company have made very liberal arrangements for the benefit of those desiring to attend.

We would call attention to the advertisement in this week's paper of Messrs. H. L. Jeffers & Co., and ask our friends and patrons, if they have any business in their line at Hamburg, to give them a trial. Mr. Jeffers has established a very enviable reputation as a Commission Merchant, and we feel confident that those who may give him a call, will find that his business will receive prompt attention, and his interests fully regarded.

### THE CHOLERA AND THE INDIANS.

Late advices from St Louis state that the cholera is still raging among the Indians on the Plains. They were much exasperated, and had put to death several white persons for having introduced the epidemic among them.

THE CHESTER OBSERVER.—The Chester Observer of last week announces a sale of that Office to R. W. Murray, Esq., who will hereafter publish a larger paper than the Observer, at the same place, under the title of the "Palmetto Chester

Standard." We welcome Mr. Murray to the quill and scissors, and wish him great success in his enterprise.

THE PRESIDENT.—The President having regained his strength to some extent, has been able to continue his journey as far as the Niagara Falls, at which place he contemplates remaining until his health is entirely restored. Thence he will return to Washington, postponing his anticipated visit to Massachusetts and the Fair at Syracuse.

EMIGRATION.—The number of Foreigners, who have emigrated to this country during the nine months of the present year, amount to 143,222, nearly all of whom are from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany.

### FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted by Pickens Division No. 21, Sons of Temperance, on the 10th inst:

Whereas, an All-wise Providence by one of His inscrutable decrees has removed from us our much loved Brother, THOMAS M. SLOAN, of Pendleton Division, has cut him down almost in the meridian of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness, by which society has lost one of its most efficient members, Acting through life from principle rather than impulse, he has left for us to imitate his example of christian devotion, his consistent advocacy of the cause of Temperance, and his uncompromising efforts to stay the progress of vice and immorality. To sum up all, he was emphatically a good man; and while we lament his loss, it is a source of consolation to know that by the change he is bettered, having, as we firmly believe, been removed to a happier and brighter sphere: In consideration whereof,

1. *Be it Resolved*, That in the death of our much esteemed Brother, THOMAS M. SLOAN, of Pendleton Division, society has lost one of its best citizens, and our Order one of its most exemplary members.

2. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in this sore dispensation, and tender to them our condolence.

3. *Resolved*, That as a testimonial of our high respect for the memory of our departed Brother, THOMAS M. SLOAN, we will wear the usual badge of mourning of the Order for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the W. P. and R. S. and a copy be forwarded to the family of our deceased Brother, and published in the Keowee Courier.

M. M. NORTON, W. P.  
W. H. TRIMMER, R. S.

### FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Messrs. Editors:—Although there was a multitude of people at your Village on Wednesday to witness the proceedings of the Sons at their festivities, still there are a large number of good citizens, whom your excellent paper will visit this week, who, by distance, indisposition or inconvenience, were deprived of the pleasure of being with you on the occasion, and would gladly bear from the celebration by letter; hence I have been induced to pen this brief sketch, which if you think worthy you can publish in your paper.

On Wednesday the 12th inst., according to previous appointment, a large and respectable audience, numbering over 1500 souls, assembled in the Court House of Pickens Village. At 11 o'clock the Sons came down stairs in full regalia, looking like the remnants of peace, love, purity and fidelity united in one fraternity. Then appeared the Banner—and a beautiful thing it was—the fabric was of finest satin, pure and white as the undriven snow,—on one side was painted a triangle and the Star of Temperance to light the Sons on their way to the temple of morality and Temperance; on the other side was a dark and lowering cloud, from whose frowning bosom forked lightnings were streaming to earth, and had in its course struck a cask of "Prime Holland Gin," whose staves were shattered and the accursed liquid dashed to the ground; hard by was the fragments of a gin bottle and a large snake life-like, and a Palmetto tree, over which the Star of civilization was just rising in its glory. This beautiful Banner was painted by a citizen, at the request of the young ladies of the

Village, by whom it was presented to the Sons in token of their high regard for the order. On behalf of the ladies, Mr. W. K. EASLEY, in a short address, presented the Banner, in a style creditable to himself and complimentary to the ladies. Mr. E. M. KEITH on behalf of the Division, responded in a happy style and received the Banner.

These ceremonies being over, the crowd repaired to the stand prepared for the occasion, on the bank of the River, cheered on by the exquisite music of the Anderson Brass Band.

Rev. Murray was introduced to the audience, and made a speech of some length, appropriate and calculated to please and instruct.

Rev. Humphreys was then introduced, who in his usual, easy, earnest and pleasant style contrasted the present with fifty years ago—noted the familiarity, in former days, of preachers, deacons, and elders with brandy bottles and wine glasses, and concluded in the following happy strain:

"If Temperance principles prevailed universally in the District, it would be the most desirable country in the world; for, if I wanted to find the richest land in the State I would come to Pickens—if I wanted to find the coolest and purest water, and the freshest and healthiest atmosphere in the State I would come to Pickens—if I wanted to find the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world I would come to Pickens—if I wanted to find the greatest, wisest, and best statesman in the United States I would come to Pickens—if I wanted to find the most healthy and beautiful women I would come to Pickens, and if I wanted to find a good wife I would come to Pickens District."

Rev. Dannelly then entertained the audience a short time with his learning and talent. All were evidently pleased, and the audience dispersed peacefully and in good order—those favorable to the order certainly had cause to be delighted with the effect of the proceedings of the day and those disaffected went off ruminating in their minds, no doubt, that after all, these Sons are not so bad, and surely they must have some good at heart, in all this parade about Temperance. Such were the conclusions of one who is

NOT A SON.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.] ARRIVAL OF THE BR. STEAMER NIAGARA.

Trade, in every department, is said to be steady, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts satisfactory. In another part of our dispatch trade is said to have been dull, and prices of goods slightly receded.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is most disastrous. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points. The details relating to these unfavorable results have not been fully ascertained. It is known, however, that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms, and unconditionally surrender to the Russian powers.

A Vienna correspondent of the London Times, under date of August 16th, contains an official report from Col. Diessen, giving the particulars of the transactions in Transylvania, since the 4th of August.

After Bem's defeat on the 31st at Scharbraug, he proceeded towards Midgyor, which he reached on the 3d with only 8,000 men and 17 guns. He was joined here by a corps from Clarenburg, of 4,000 foot and 1,200 horse. He then proceeded towards Hermanstadt, and after a murderous battle in the streets of that city, in which many were killed and wounded, he was obliged to retreat, and was subsequently finally routed, with great loss, by Gen. Luders. This produced a dispiriting effect among the insurgents. Many threw away their arms, seeking refuge in the woods, while some came over and joined the conquerors.

Vienna accounts, via Warsaw, state that the Hungarian Diet having surrendered its power to Germany, dissolved itself.

A meeting afterwards took place between Georgy, Bem, and Kossuth, when it was determined at once to put an end to this war as sanguinary and useless. Georgy addressing the council, said he had no hope for the cause of Hungary—that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. The war party headed by Kossuth, Bem, and Leding, members of the Hungarian Parliament, it is said, have already entered upon Turkish territory.

Georgy surrendered himself to Prince Faskiewitch, on condition that he would intercede with Austria for himself, his troops and his country. The number of troops said to have surrendered with Georgy, amounted to 27,000 men, and sixty guns.

Vienna letters of 17th, state that Kossuth intends holding out to the last, and has issued a proclamation announcing the transfer of his Government from Feod to Orchora, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army.

The Russian papers publish a letter from Prince Paskiewitch to the Czar, saying that it is at the feet of your Imperial